RE-ORGANISATION of STATES

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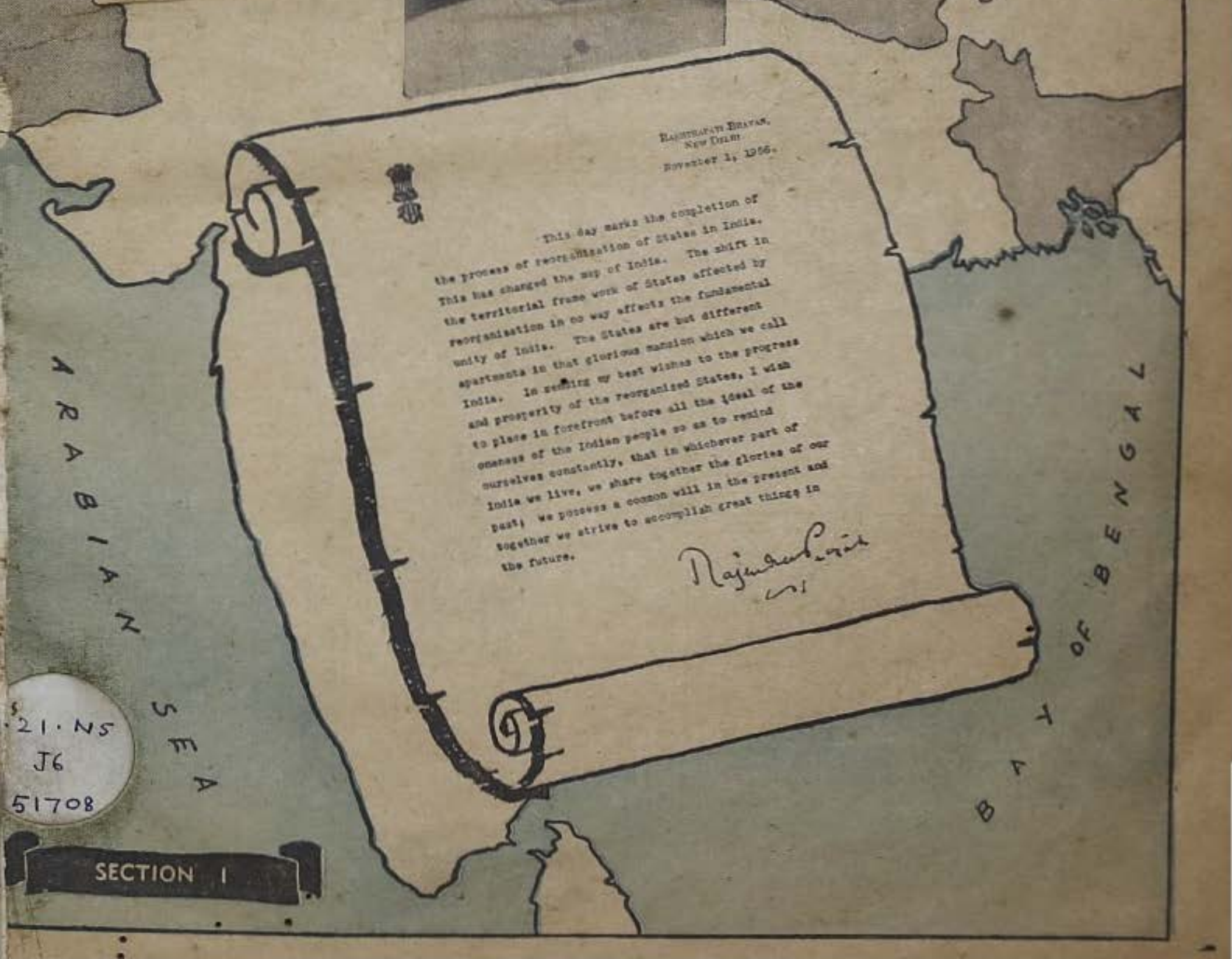

Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi
November 1, 1956.

This day marks the completion of the process of reorganisation of States in India. This has changed the map of India. The shift in the territorial frame work of States affected by reorganisation in no way affects the fundamental unity of India. The States are but different apartments in that glorious mansion which we call India. In sending my best wishes to the progress and prosperity of the reorganised States, I wish to place in forefront before all the ideal of the oneness of the Indian people so as to remind ourselves constantly, that in whichever part of India we live, we share together the glories of our past; we possess a common will in the present and together we strive to accomplish great things in the future.

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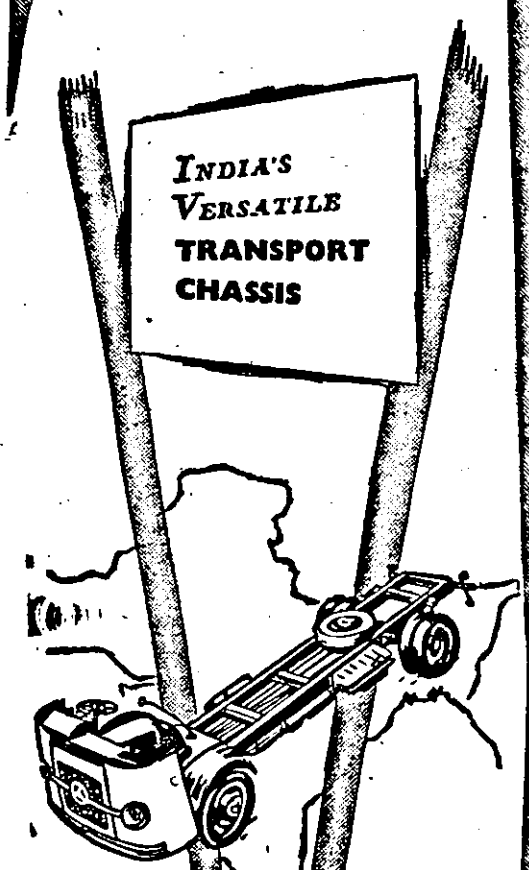

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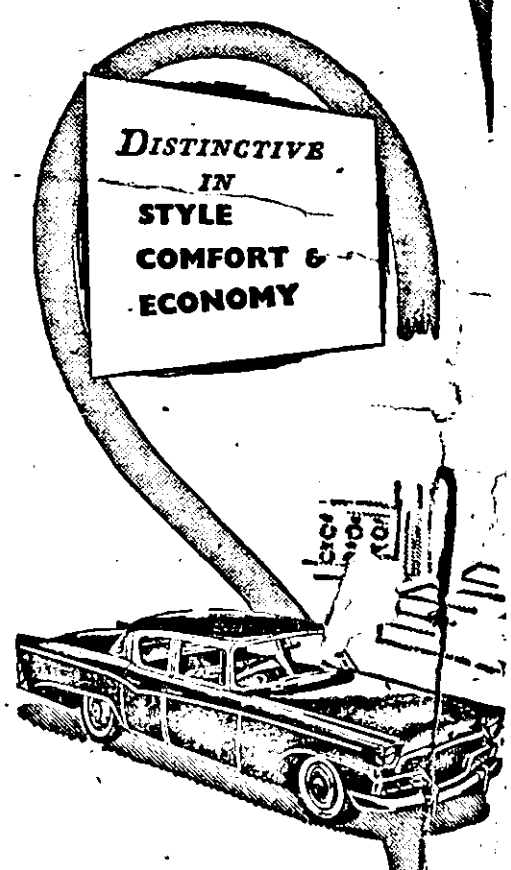

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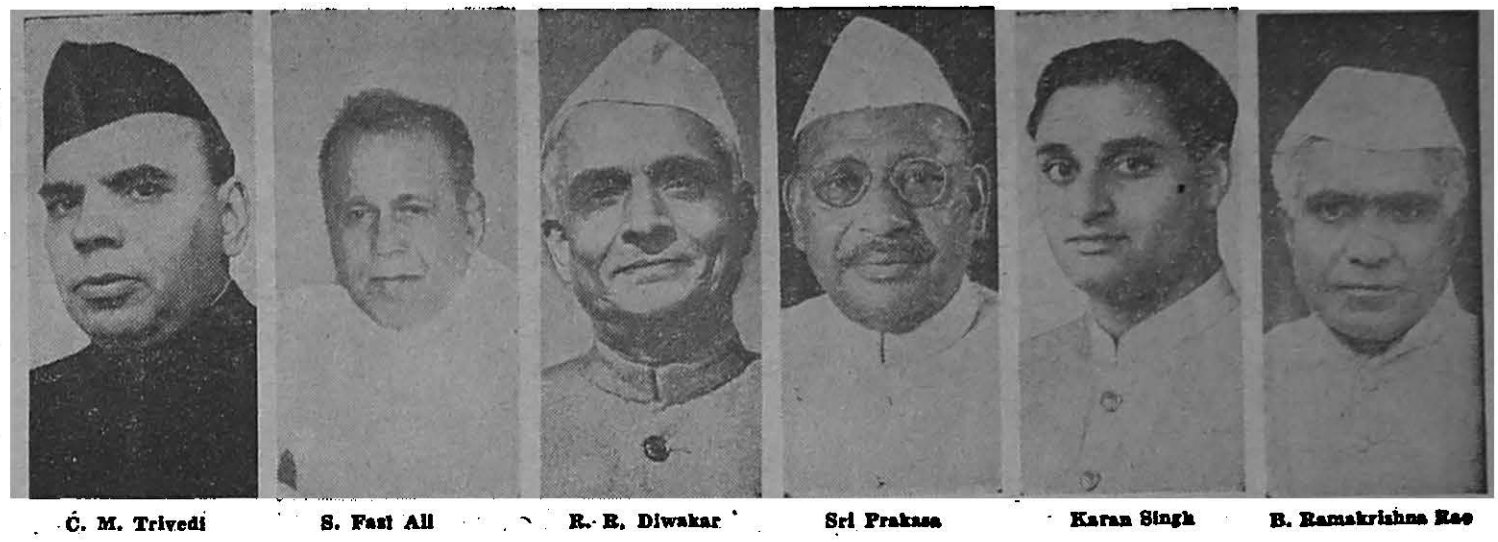

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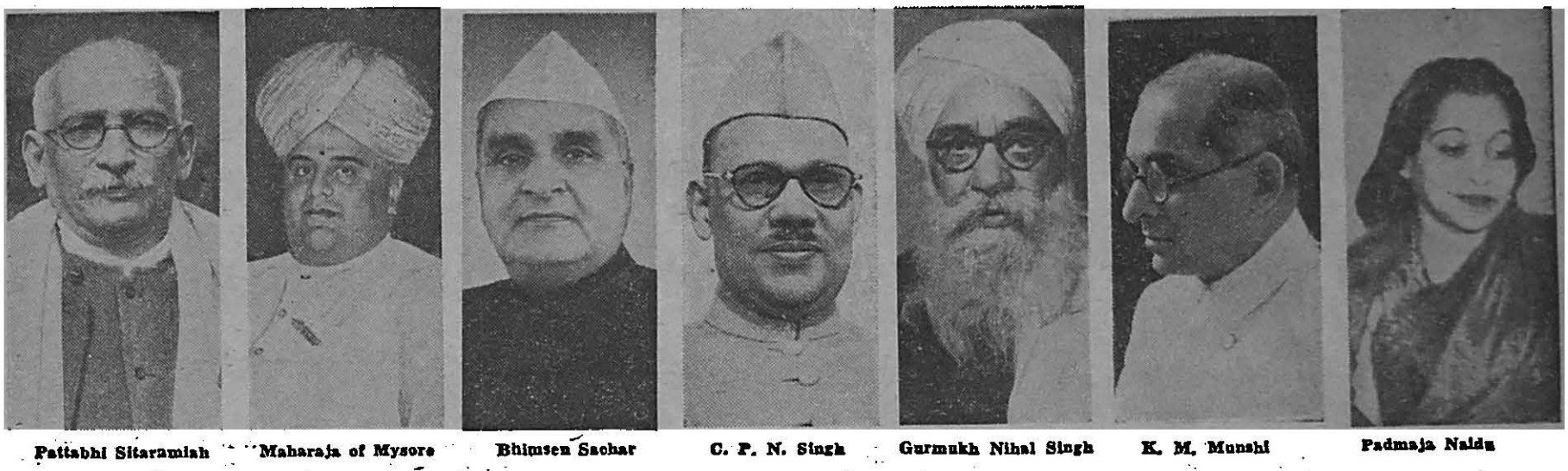

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NEW STATES OF THE REPUBLIC

The fair face of India will put on a new look from to-morrow. The change is the outcome of the aspirations of the people of different regions of this vast sub-continent for a more rational, compact and convenient re-distribution of the administrative units of the country. In the following article our New Delhi Correspondent traces the evolution of India's political map from British days to the present and highlights some of the important events and considerations which influenced the process.

By K. RANGASWAMY

THE new political map of India as from November 1, 1956 should mark the end of nearly half a century of struggle for the redistribution of the country on a rational basis. To say that the 28 States of India have been reorganised into 18 States would be to belittle the historic significance of the occasion and to ignore the enormous sacrifice and suffering of the people on which the new edifice has been built.

The structure of the States of the Indian Union as it existed prior to reorganisation was partly the result of accident and the circumstances attending the growth of British Power in India and partly the consequence of the process of post-independence policy of integration of the former Princely States. It is possible that if the policy of expanding British dominion by absorbing princely territories had not been abandoned soon after the great Mutiny of exactly a century ago, neither the problem of Princely India nor that of the reorganisation of the country on a more rational and scientific basis may have presented itself for solution on the day of Independence. But the British map of India was not shaped by any scientific planning but "by the military, political or administrative exigencies or convenience of the moment".

PARTITION OF BENGAL

The famous decision of Lord Curzon to partition Bengal was the first occasion in history when the Indian people vigorously protested against arbitrary regrouping of provinces. But even after the annulment of the partition of Bengal and the subsequent reports of numerous statutory Commissions recommending the redrawing of the boundaries of Provinces no clear idea had till then emerged as to the precise basis on which such reorganisation should be attempted. It was only in 1920 at its Nagpur session that the Indian National Congress accepted the principle of linguistic redistribution of provinces.

On Independence Day there were nine British Indian Provinces and about 600 Princely States. The firm but imaginative policy pursued by the late Sardar Vallabhai Patel resulted in the merger and integration of these States into manageable units. Two-hundred and sixteen States were merged in the neighbouring provinces while 61 were constituted into 10 Centrally administered units. The remaining 275 States were integrated to create five new administrative units. But in this process of integrating diverse units though factors such as linguistic and ethnic homogeneity were taken into consideration to the extent practicable, it was more the compelling necessities of the situation that dictated prompt decisions.

In pre-independence days linguistic redistribution of the country served a useful purpose and the slogan that the British deliberately maintained the artificial division to suppress indigenous languages and cultures easily roused the masses. But now the Congress leaders realised that the unity of India which British rule provoked and also forged ran the risk of disruption if linguistic and parochial feelings were allowed unbridled play. The Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed by the Government within four months after Independence and the three-man Congress Committee consisting of Nehru, Patel and Pattabi Sitaramiah to review the Commission's report sounded a note of warning against the linguistic principle and urged that in creating a State, the primary consideration must be the security, unity and the economic prosperity of the country and that the old Congress policy of linguistic provinces could only be applied after careful thought had been given to each separate case.

Exception was made in the case of Andhra where the agitation was the oldest, taking root 40 years ago though the general approach of the leaders was to discourage similar demands from other areas. This was in April, 1949. The real difficulty about forming separate and homogeneous Andhra, Karnataka and Maharashtra States was the existence of Hyderabad State under the Nizam. So long as Sardar Patel was alive the demand for the dismemberment of Hyderabad and generally speaking the agitation for linguistic provinces was kept under check. It was after the general elections of 1952 that the Andhra agitation was revived with great vigour and the death of Potti Sriramulu hastened Nehru's decision to form an Andhra State. Thereafter it was not going to be easy to resist similar demands. The leaders of Kannada and Marathi-speaking areas were only biding their time and when they began pressing their case, Nehru agreed to the appointment of the States Reorganisation Commission. Few of the other language groups were seriously concerned with reorganisation though border issues may have often assumed staggering dimensions.

The recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission are well-known. It rejected the suggestion of the single test of language or culture for a new State and suggested a balanced approach having regard to national unity, security, financial, economic and administrative consequences. The Commission considered each question on individual merits and sought to attach as little importance as possible to linguistic consideration. Its recommendations sought to establish that there could be more than one State for the same language and also that in one State there could be more than one major language group. Thus the Telugu-speaking areas were constituted into two separate States. Andhra and Hyderabad, though a provision was included for the merger of the two States after a period of five years. The Marathi and Gujarathi-speaking areas were formed into a single State of Bombay. Even here the Commission separated the Marathi-speaking districts of the former Central Provinces to form the Vidharbha State. But it was precisely these recommendations that stirred up a bitter struggle. Linguistic fanaticism roused and nurtured over half a century was much too strong to be wiped out overnight.

The Maharashtra agitation, the tragic occurrences in different parts of Bombay and the Congress indecision and shift from one solution to another are too recent to need narration. Then came the famous but short-lived proposal of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar to merge their two States. Nehru and the Congress backed this scheme with enthusiasm as they genuinely thought that it would open a way out of the dangerous linguistic web. But opinion in Bengal was so completely hostile that the Chief Ministers had to admit that the time was not ripe for implementing the merger plan. New ideas at the eleventh hour were only stirring up trouble in areas which were otherwise calm. Finally, opinion veered round to a bilingual Bombay State as was recommended by the Commission with a minor adjustment and Parliament promptly endorsed the scheme. But the sudden reversal of the earlier decision to have three separate units provoked violent reactions, this time in Gujerat. But Nehru was firm that the reorganised States would be ushered in whatever some people might do, and this is just what has happened.

One of the principal features of the reorganisation scheme is the complete elimination of even the very limited association of the Princes with the constitutional set-up of the country and the consequent abolition of the distinction between different categories of States. The States in India will now enjoy equal autonomous status and the area outside the States will be directly administered by the Central Government. The office of Rajpramukh, which half a dozen Princes held, has been abolished and with them disappeared the covenants and other agreements which brought the Princely States into the Indian Union. The Princes would, however, continue to enjoy the privileges granted to them personally.

THE 14 LANGUAGES

The question which everyone is bound to ask is whether the present redistribution of States is final and unalterable. Nehru himself was musing that in a dynamic nation nothing could be regarded as settled for all time. There is an aspect of the States Reorganisation which will continue to be debated. The Indian Constitution lists 14 major languages, excluding English and these are: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarathi, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu.

(Continued on Page 9)

CONTENTS

SECTION 1

	Page
New States of the Republic—*K. Rangaswamy*	3
Facts About the States	5
The New Madras State —*W. R. S. Satthianadhan, I.C.S.*	7
Pride of Place in Agriculture—*M. Bhaktavatsalam*	11
Tamilnad Through the Centuries—*T. V. Mahalingam*	13
Madras—The Land of Temples—Pictures	14
Lovely Hill Stations and New Industries—Pictures	16
The Promise of Neiveli—*T. M. S. Mani, I.C.S.*	18
Rich Heritage of Tamil—*P. N. Appuswami*	21
Technical Education in the South—*K. N. Sundaram*	23
The New Map of India	24 & 25
Toy-making in South India—*T. S. Narayanaswami*	27
Linguistic States and National Unity —*Dr. S. Chandrasekhar*	28
Re-birth of Aykya Kerala —*R. Sankaranarayana Aiyer*	29
Kerala is a Viable State —*Pynampalli Govinda Menon*	31
Raj Bhavan at Trivandrum—Pictures	33
Ports, Canals and Projects—Pictures	35
Malayalam: The Fusion of Two Cultures —*Dr. S. K. Nayar*	36
Wealth of Plantation Crops—*Valale I. Chacko*	37
Dance Dramas of Kerala —*Vallathol Narayana Menon*	38
Irrigation and Power Potential —*S. Varadaraja Sarma*	40
Two Lakh Tribals Need Attention—*L. N. Rao*	42
More Food From the Sea—*Diderich H. Lund*	43
Peeps Into Ancient Kerala—*Dr. A. Aiyappan*	44
New Industries in the Offing—*P. V. Joseph, I.A.S.*	46
Coir—A Key Product—*P. G. K. Panikar*	46
Challenge of Food Shortage—*N. Sankara Menon*	47

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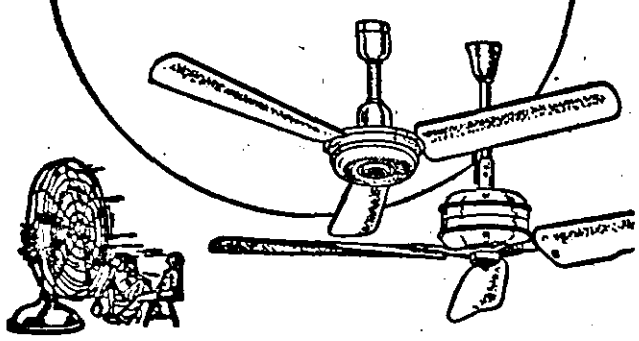

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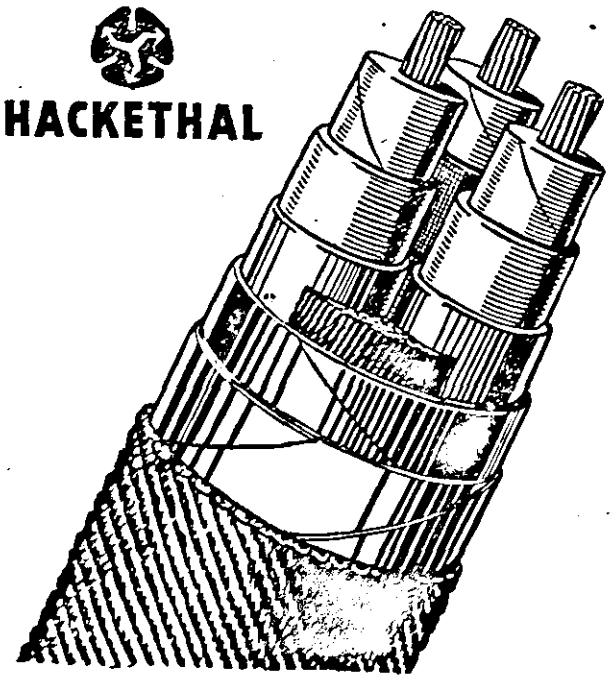

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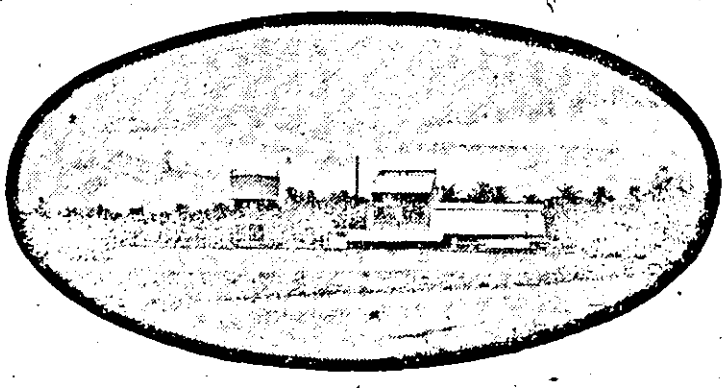

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Andhra Pradesh	110,250	322	Hyderabad	10.86	C. M. Trivedi	N. Sanjiva Reddy	43	301
Assam	84,924	90	Shillong	0.54	S. Fazl Ali	Bishnuram Mehdi	12	108
Bihar	67,830	389	Patna	2.83	R. R. Diwakar	S. K. Sinha	55	330
Bombay	188,240	478	Bombay City	28.40	Sri Prakasa	Y. B. Chavan	66	396
Kerala	14,980	136	Trivandrum	1.87	B. Ramakrishna Rao		18	126
Madhya Pradesh	171,200	261	Bhopal	1.02	Pattabhi Sitaramayya	Ravishanker Shukla	36	288
Madras	50,170	300	Madras City	14.20		Kamaraj Nadar	41	205
Mysore	72,730	190	Bangalore	7.80	Maharaja of Mysore	S. Nijalingappa	26	208
Orissa	60,140	146	Bhubaneswar	—	Bhimsen Sachar	H. K. Mahtab	20	140
Punjab	46,616	160	Chandigarh	—	C. P. N. Singh	P. S. Kairon	22	154
Rajasthan	132,300	160	Jaipur	2.91	Gurmukh Nihal Singh	M. L. Sukhadia	22	176
Uttar Pradesh	113,410	632	Lucknow	5.00	K. M. Munshi	S. Sampurnanand	86	430
West Bengal	33,279	262	Calcutta	45.8	Padmaja Naidu	B. C. Roy	34	238
Jammu & Kashmir	92,780	44	Srinagar	1.1	Karan Singh (Sadar-i-Riyasat)	Bakshi Gulam Mohammad	6	—
CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED								
Delhi	578	17.4	Delhi	13.8			5	
Himachal Pradesh	10,451	9.8	Simla	0.46			4	
Manipur	8,658	5.8	Imphal	1.3			2	
Tripura	4,032	6.4	Agartala	0.42			2	
Laccadive & Amindivi	1,900 (app.)	0.2						
Andaman & Nicobar	3,215	0.3	Port Blair					

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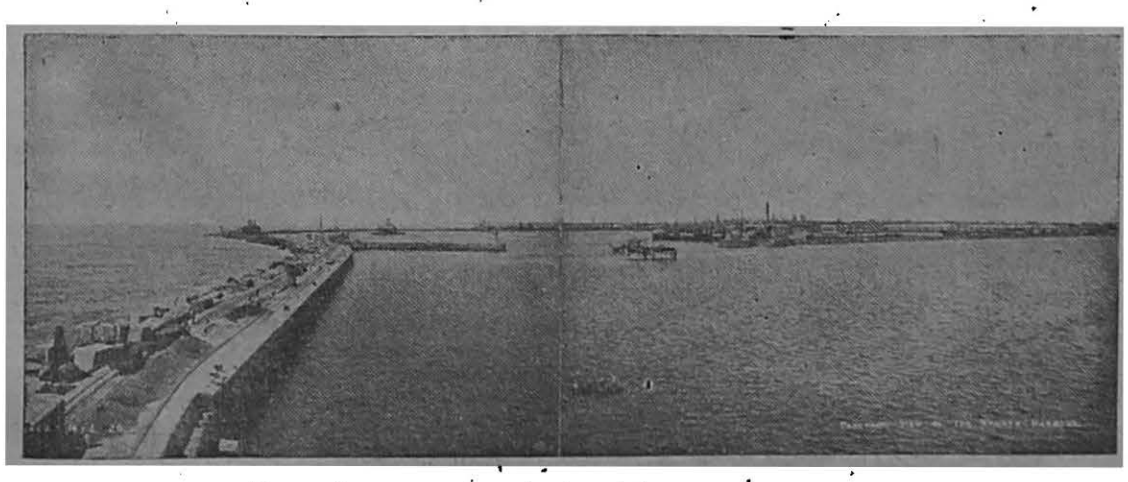

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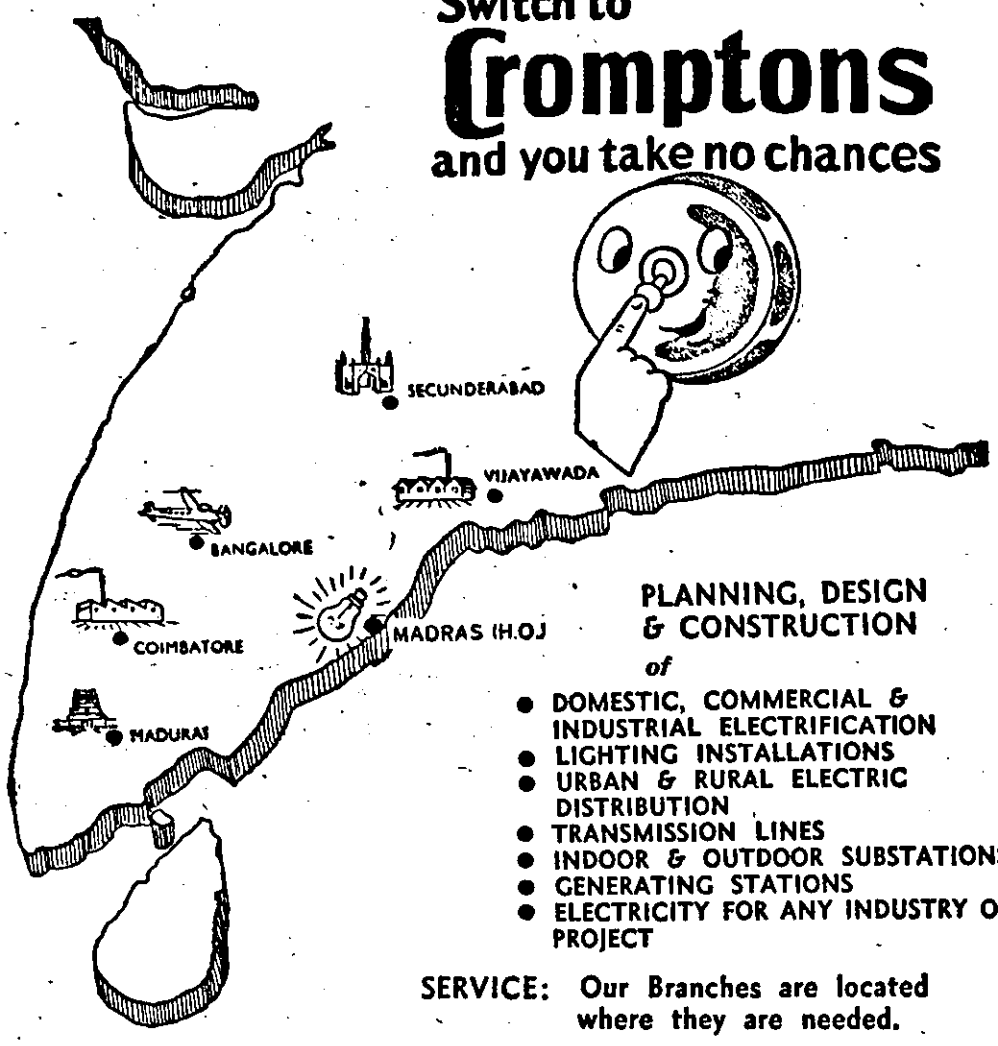

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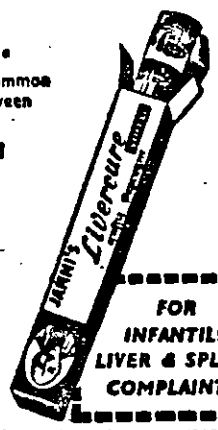

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THE NEW MADRAS STATE

Madras, which will be the southernmost of the States of the Republic, to be inaugurated to-morrow starts under good auspices. Mr. Satthianadhan, who is Chief Secretary to the Madras Government reminds us of the State's rich traditions and its recent record of achievement that give new strength to the hopes and achievements that the State's people cherish for the future.

By W. R. S. SATTHIANADHAN, I.C.S.

THE first of November 1956 will go down in history as the culminating point of the great historic process of political consolidation of the vast Indian sub-continent stretching from the lofty snow-capped heights of the Himalayas in the North to Cape Comorin in the South. Never before in her long and chequered history has India presented such a picture of political cohesion as she is doing now. True, our sub-continent was the cradle of great and famous empires in the past; but, only after the recent integration of the innumerable princely States and the inauguration of our Constitution in 1950 have we really achieved that unity which enables the writ of one Central Government at Delhi to run right across the country. For this grand process of integration the nation will cherish the loving memory of the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. By dint of superb statesmanship and an unerring ability to deal with men and matters he performed the almost impossible feat of creating in the country a few well-defined administrative units out of hundreds of amorphous States of varying sizes and degrees of development.

SINCE INDEPENDENCE

When our country became free on 15th August 1947, there were no less than six hundred princely States in India besides the nine major British administrative provinces. Then followed the amazing process of integration as a result of which 216 princely States with a population of about 19 millions were merged in the adjoining provinces, 61 States with a population of about seven millions were grouped into new Centrally administered units and 275 States with a population of 35 millions were integrated to create new administrative units like Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Travancore-Cochin, Sourashtra and PEPSU. Hyderabad, Mysore and Kashmir alone retained their original shape. With the inauguration of the new Constitution in January 1950, these administrative units were broadly classified into nine Part 'A' States, eight Part 'B' States and 10 Part 'C' States.

Though this process of integration was widely welcomed and was rightly considered to be one of the greatest achievements of statesmanship of all time, the demand for rationalisation of these units according to linguistic, cultural and other affinities was soon heard. This development had its earliest impact in our own composite Madras State. From a long time, the Andhras had been clamouring for a State of their own and, after the General Elections of 1952, this demand gathered momentum. The long-cherished desire of the Andhras was fulfilled on October 1, 1953 with the setting up of the Andhra State, the first of the linguistic States, consisting of the 11 predominantly Telugu speaking districts which were till then part of the Madras State.

EXAMPLE OF ANDHRA

The demand for the re-organisation of the States can be said to have received a further impetus by the setting up of the Andhra State. The States Reorganisation Commission soon followed and, almost a year after the Commission's report was published, the Parliament of India has set its seal of approval on a new pattern of administrative set-up in the country.

The new scheme takes the process of integration one step forward. The existing distinction between the various States as belonging to Parts A, B and C is to be removed. Out of the 27 Part A, B and C States we are now going to have only 14 States and six Centrally administered territories. For the size and diversity of the country this is indeed a remarkable achievement of cohesion. It is, therefore, a truly forward step in the process of integration and we can confidently hope that the country will emerge stronger than ever before out of all these changes.

Amidst these new States, our own new Madras State will be tenth in area and fifth in population. It will be the southernmost State in our Republic. Assured of geographical contiguity and a homogeneous and compact linguistic and cultural unity, we can confidently expect to play an effective and honoured role in the life of our nation and contribute our full share to the growth of her prosperity. Our State would be 50,170 sq. miles in extent and will have a population of about 30 millions. True, we were a much bigger State in area before the formation of the Andhra State, for we then had an area of 127,790 sq. miles with a population of 57 millions. We will, therefore, be only about 40 per cent in size of the old Madras State and our population will also be only slightly more than half of what we had in those days. But what we have lost in size would, let us hope, be more than offset by the homogeneity and administrative viability which we will gain during this evolutionary process.

We have nothing but the most pleasant of recollections of our long association with our Telugu, Kannada and Malayalee friends. Three years ago our Telugu brethren, left our joint family establishment and set up a house of their own. We now have our Malayalee and Kannada brethren doing likewise. All this is but a sign of growth and maturity. All of them have our very best wishes at this time of parting and we shall always continue to cherish our association with them.

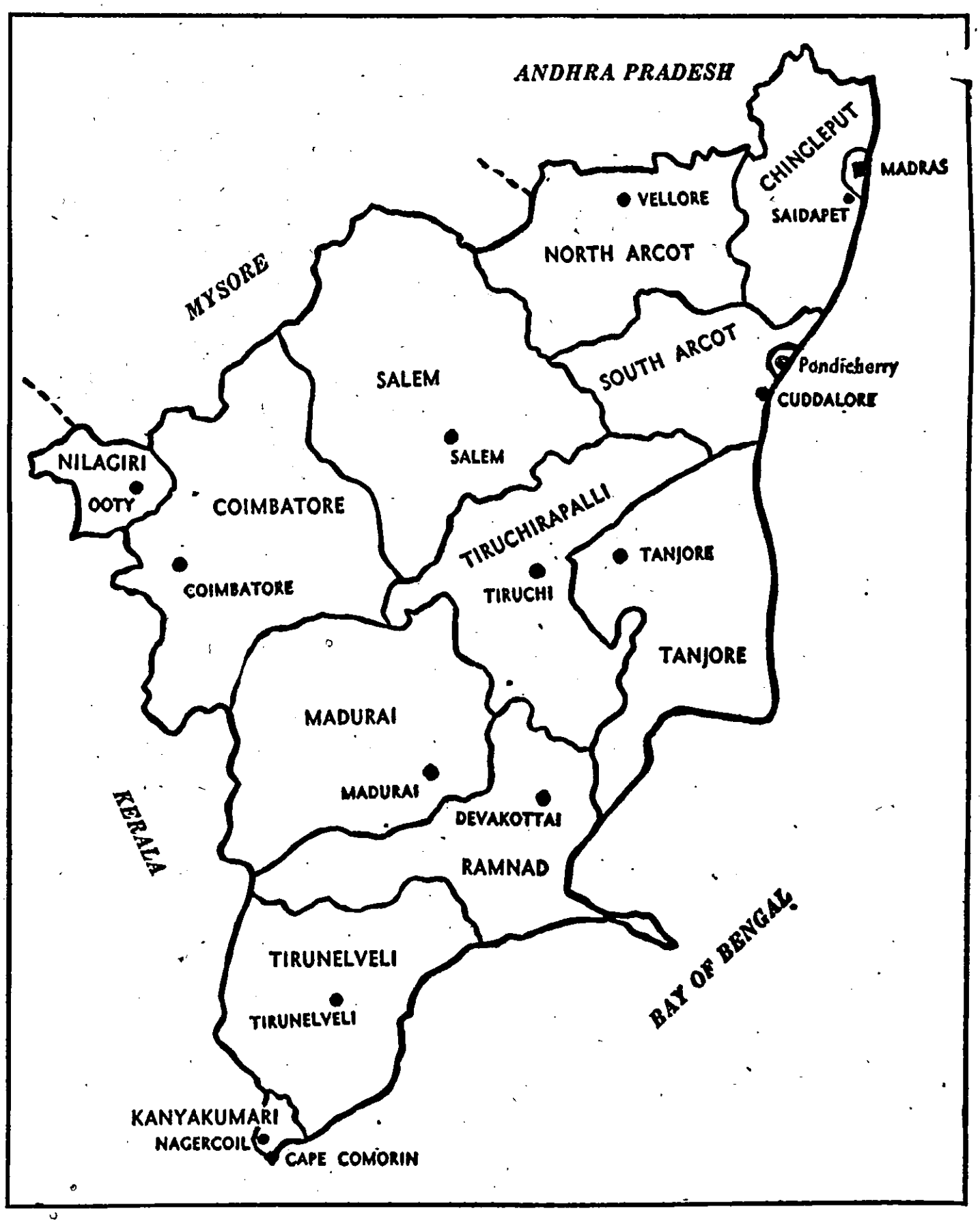
Our new State will be bound by the new Mysore and Andhra States in the North, the Bay of Bengal on the East and the ranges of the Western Ghats on the West. The beautiful Nilgiris range runs in our State housing the Queen of Hill Stations and the site of the Kundah Hydro-electric Project which when completed will nearly double our electric power production. With the coming in of the five taluks of Agatheeswaram, Thovala, Kalkulam, Vilavankode and Shencottah (part) from the Travancore-Cochin State to our own State, the famed Land's End of India, Cape Comorin, is coming over to us. We, in this State, would thus indeed be the "Wardens of the Southern Marches" of our country! We hasten to welcome into our midst the people of the new areas and there is no doubt that they will soon take their rightful place in the life and growth of our State.

The new Madras State has had a glorious history dating back to very early times. Geologically it is perhaps the oldest land mass in the Indian sub-continent. Culture and civilisation, language and literature, art, sculpture and music developed in this area as nowhere else in the country in the centuries gone by. The highly developed Tamil language and the imperishable literature which it gave birth to, the lofty spires (Gopurams) and the immortal sculptures on rock in Madurai, Tanjore, Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram, the exquisite craftsmanship of Tanjore and the delicate movements of Bharatanatyam artistes—these and much more are the cultural heritage of our State. While making us rightly proud of the achievements of our forefathers they will, let us hope, inspire us to noble endeavour in the days to come.

The civilisation of the Tamils was not circumscribed merely within the areas in which they lived. In the golden age of the Cholas, intrepid sailors crossed many an unknown sea and spread Tamil culture and civilisation far and wide. Even now tangible records of these explorers could be found all over the Far East. Our State was the scene and stage of the achievements of the three famous kingdoms of Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas. They produced able and illustrious rulers like Karikala Chola and Cheran Chengottuvan. Our State was again the scene of the brilliant achievements of the Pallavas in the 7th and 8th centuries. Then followed what one may call a period of eclipse during the 9th century. In the two centuries that followed we see once again the efflorescence of the imperial Cholas under whom the maritime prowess of the Tamils reached its highest point. During the reigns of Raja Raja the Great and his son, Rajendra, Tamil mariners and merchantmen raised the Chola standard in many parts of South-East Asia. Conquest, colonisation and commerce spread all over these lands bringing added glory and prosperity to the mother-country.

The modern history of our State starts with the advent of the maritime nations of the West during the 16th and 17th centuries. The establishment of trading factories by the Portuguese, English etc., in and around the present City of Madras could be taken to mark the beginning of this era. The

(Continued on Page 9)



Map of the new Madras State, showing districts.

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VENKATESH VASTRALAYA (MADRAS)

THE NEW MADRAS STATE

(Continued from Page 7)

well-known grant of a Firman by Nague Dameria Venkatadri or Venkatapati to Sir Francis Day dated 22nd August 1639 gave the British the right of entry into the territories now housing the Fort St. George. The Naik gave the British a specific licence "to build a Fort and form a settlement" in the area. The headquarters of Dameria Venkatadri was at Wandiwash and his brother Aiyappa Naik of Poonamallee was actually in charge of the affairs in the coastal areas as his representative. There was at that time a small fishing kuppam on the site of the future Fort St. George and the British started building their fortifications and townships soon after the grant. It is said that they named the place Chennapatnam in honour of Venkatadri's father. Chennapatnam was by no means the beginning of the City of Madras since we have on record that, long before this settlement, there existed, to its north, the township of Madraspatnam (the present George Town area). In due course, Chennapatnam expanded and more or less merged itself with the original Madraspatnam. The British came to call the entire township consisting of both the areas variously as Maddaras, Maderas, Madiras etc., till ultimately the town came to be called, as at present, Madras.

Even a century before the advent of the British, the Portuguese had established a small township to the South of the site of Chennapatnam at Santhome. The establishment of the Portuguese settlement may be taken to have occurred between the years 1516 and 1522. Santhome under the Portuguese was at the height of its importance and development between the years 1567 and 1582. The subsequent history of the settlement is a record of conflict with European rivals as also the Muslim rulers of the interior. Finally the area went under the Muslims. Though some feeble attempts were made by the Portuguese to re-enter and occupy the areas under the Muslim Government, their efforts were unsuccessful and the fortification at Santhome was finally destroyed in 1697. Ultimately, in the year 1749, Santhome was taken over by the British and in due course it became an integral part of the Madras City.

Madras City has ever since been the centre of all our political, educational, economic and cultural growth. Starting with a township of hardly 7,000 citizens at the time of its foundation in 1639, the City steadily grew. Though, naturally, no accurate records and statistics of the early era are available, estimates place the population of the City towards the close of the 17th century at as high a figure as 2 lakhs. A similar estimate of the population at the close of the 18th century places it at about three lakhs. We have more accurate population figures from the later decades of the 19th century. The population of the City in the year 1891 was 4,53,000. The city continued to grow steadily during the 20th century. In the last census taken before the Second World War, i.e., in 1931, the population of the Cit, was recorded as 6,47,230 and we all are intimately aware of the phenomenal growth after the World War in the City's population. The present population of the City is about a million and a half. We residents of Madras, have grown to love our City with her noble sea front, her trim gardens, her sporting crowds and, above all, her cleanliness. As the poet Kipling fancifully puts it:

"Clive kissed on her lips, her hair, her eyes,
And she became queen among cities".

In spite of such enormous expansion in all fields it has always been our pride that Madras has managed to retain much of her old world charm in many respects. She has successfully resisted the fate of many other cities all over the world in that she has largely retained her semi-urban characteristics particularly in many of our important residential localities. It has been remarked by many an outside observer that from the air Madras looks more like an overgrown village nestling by the sea. We are proud of this description because we would rather retain some of the wholesome advantages of a rural setting than ape the raucous noise and rush of modern cities.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Our nation is a Sovereign Democratic Republic wedded to the establishment of a Socialist pattern of society. The welfare of our people is the ultimate aim of our Government and the sole guiding principle of all its activities. We all know that if we are to catch up with the rest of the world we have to achieve much and in quick time. It is as a result of the realisation of this sense of urgency that we are passing through a series of Five-Year Plans which would enable us to take our place in the vanguard of the great and progressive nations of the world. We are richly endowed with natural resources. Our duty is to use them to good purpose.

It may be useful briefly to recapitulate what we in this State have achieved during the First Five-Year Plan which ended last year and what our aims and expectations are for the Second Five-Year Plan which we have recently inaugurated. During the First Five-Year Plan, we spent about Rs. 86 crores in various fields of development in this State. Of this about 20 crores were spent on major irrigation works and Rs. 31 crores on power projects. For agricultural and rural developmental works we spent about Rs. 11¼ crores. We were able to spend about Rs. five crores on advancement of education and about Rs. 7¼ crores on medical and public health projects. Development of road transport. welfare of backward classes and housing programme were all given an impetus as never before. It is well-known that our greatest problem during the First Five-Year Plan period was the inadequacy of food supplies. Hence, the bias was naturally in favour of development of agriculture and the ancillary work of improving irrigation facilities of all varieties, major, medium and minor projects. Thanks to all these projects we were able to achieve a substantial increase in our food production. Our achievements in other fields were also quite noteworthy.

We now embark upon a much more ambitious and mighty plan for the second five years. The size of the plan in our State alone is a little more than double what it was for the first five year period The Planning Commission has authorised an expenditure of Rs. 173.6 crores during the Second Plan period in our State. This, of course, is an addition to what the Central Government themselves propose to spend on development of the departments of Railways, Ports, Posts and Telegraphs etc They have also taken over the responsibility for the execution of the mighty Neiveli Project at an expenditure of about Rs. 60 crores which on fruition is expected completely to change the industrial face of South India. This project will enable us to substantially increase our power supply and bring well within practicability the full exploitation of the iron and bauxite deposits of the Salem district.

ACCENT ON BASIC INDUSTRIES

The accent during the Second Five-Year Plan is more on the development of basic industries which would enable us to undertake much larger and more ambitious Five-Year Plans in the decades to come. During the Second Five-Year Plan, we would be spending about 57 crores on power development and about 16.7 crores on major and medium irrigation projects. It is proposed to spend about 17 crores for Community Development. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry. Dairying. Fisheries, Co-operation and Forestry are all to be developed. We have set apart about Rs. 18 crores for these projects. Because of certain inflationary tendencies which are becoming apparent as we are progressing with the execution of the Plan and to cope effectively with the increasing demands of the consuming public, we should continue our efforts to augment food production substantially. In the industrial field. Village and Small-scale industries are particularly to be given active encouragement in order to increase the employment potential in the country. We hope to spend something more than Rs. 14 crores on development of village and small-scale industries. The handloom industry of our State particularly comes in for special attention and we hope to give this industry assistance amounting to more than Rs. 4½ crores. For the development of small-scale industries we have set apart about 4 crores.

The State hopes to spend about 14 crores of rupees on education and about Rs. 16 rores on medical and public health schemes. We hope to give a substantial impetus to housing programmes and have set apart about 3.4 crores for this purpose. We have also set apart not less than six crores of rupees for the advancement of the scheduled tribes. Another 70 lakhs have been set apart for social welfare projects.

We in Madras State are thus the inheritors of traditions going back to the beginnings of recorded history. Our forefathers founded great empires and gave birth to one of the finest branches of Indian political, literary and cultural achievement. It is widely recognised that people of our State are intelligent, hardworking and capable of sustained effort. With our record of the past and our resources of the present we hope fully to achieve the hopes and aspirations which we entertain for the future. Let us all, whoever we may be, join as one to replace in village and town alike poverty, squalor, ugliness and discontent by prosperity, cleanliness, beauty and contentment so that Madras may shine out like a beacon as a model State.

NEW STATES OF THE REPUBLIC

(Continued from Page 3)

Sanskrit and Urdu. Sanskrit is put in more for sentimental reasons than because it is a spoken language. Urdu has been included more to placate Muslim feelings than because of any serious difference between the spoken Hindi and the spoken Urdu. There is, therefore, a separate State for every language group and the only exceptions are Marathi and Gujarathi. Only time can reveal the justification for the exceptional treatment accorded to these two languages. But whatever may happen to Bombay in the future there is no doubt that the Centrally administered areas must merge sooner or later with adjoining States. Delhi where the Indian Capital is located can be the only exception.

Another important aspect of reorganisation which attracted significant interest is the inequality in the size, population and revenue of the States and the consequent concentration of influence in certain States. The area of the States range from 1,90,000 sq. miles for Bombay to 15,000 sq. miles for Kerala The population varies from 63.2 millions for Uttar Pradesh to 13.6 millions for Kerala, 14.6 millions for Orissa and 16 millions each for the Punjab and Rajasthan. While the revenue of the new Bombay State will be over Rs. 100 crores and of Uttar Pradesh Rs. 80 crores the revenue of no other State is more than Rs. 40 crores. It was this disparity that led to the vigorous canvassing for the merger of two or three Southern States to provide a balancing influence But it was realised that people must first shed their parochial feelings and linguistic rivalries before a development of such a radical nature could be seriously thought of.

Reorganisation was thought of initially to bring about linguistic homogeneity and thereby solve the problem of linguistic minorities But it must be mentioned that if the partition of India had failed to solve the problem of communal minorities the redistribution of States has not eliminated the problem of linguistic minorities. Although the actual figures of the various language minority groups in the reorganised States are not yet available their existence in sizable numbers could not be ignored. In fact the debate in Parliament centred largely round the safeguards for linguistic minorities and the Home Minister finally agreed to the appointment of a Commissioner to safeguard the legitimate interests of the linguistic minorities. But the Government of India wisely declined to make any statutory provision in this regard lest it should encourage the minorities to look beyond the frontiers of their State for protection and thereby become a source of disruption.

There is still the delicate problem of border adjustments between States. The Central Government has firmly but wisely resisted pressure from every quarter to appoint boundary commissions or even to lay down principles for uniform application in deciding the borders. The leaders have realised that any such move will only provide yet another opportunity for the old acrimonious controversies to be revived with the same fury and therefore they have suggested that the borders should be settled by mutual agreement among the States concerned and in the absence of an agreement the present boundaries should remain.

While almost every region has some grievance or other the fact remains that the Congress leaders, faced with the unenviable task of settling disputes not among enemies but among friends, which is often a formidable one, can be said to have performed almost a miracle. On the one side they were anxious to curb parochial tendencies which could disrupt the unity of the country and at the same time they had to satisfy reasonable territorial claims to the extent possible. A hopeful feature is that the man in the street does not harbour grievances indefinitely. Within a month of the passing of the States Reorganisation Act one could notice a calm atmosphere descending on practically every part of the country including riot-torn Bombay. But it is quite a different proposition to forecast how the fortunes of politicians and political parties have been affected by the upheaval caused by reorganisation. Leaders are hoping that as years pass on and people become more educated linguistic barriers will disappear and the consciousness of the oneness of nationality will take firm root and then perhaps will be the time to think of reorganisation of the country into units exercising more or less equal influence.

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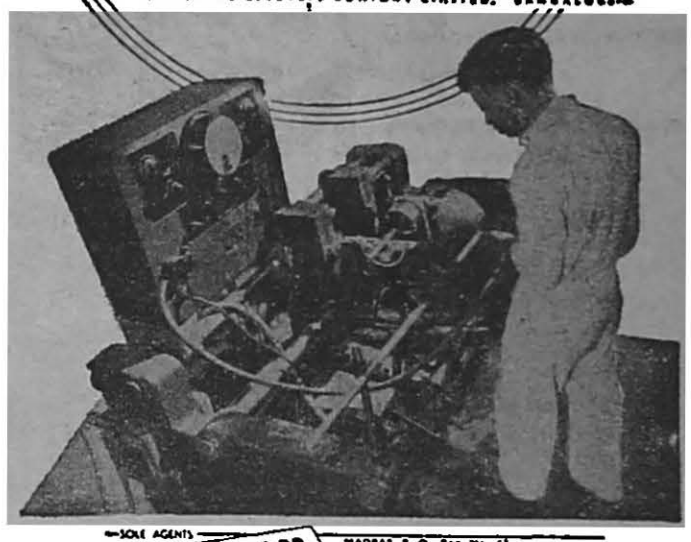

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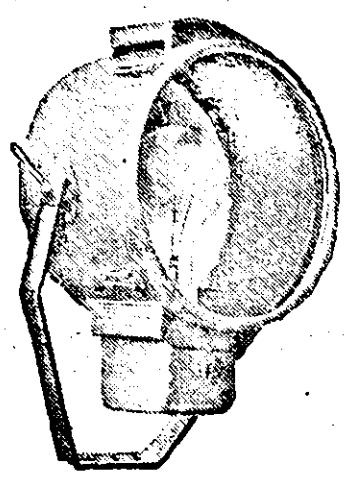

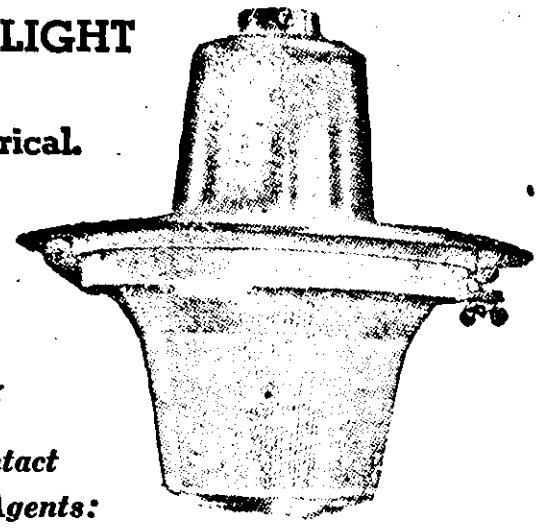

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The high per acre yields realised in Madras State in cereals, oilseeds and sugarcane is a testimony to the progressive and scientific farming practices being adopted in the State. Above is a fine crop of sugarcane in a Madras farm. The State produced 2.3 million tons of cane in 1955-56.

A tractor under operation in a watered field. During the First Five-Year Plan, about 200,000 acres were ploughed with tractors owned by the Madras Agriculture Department.

A field under tobacco, an important commercial crop of the State.

Improved varieties of seeds have played an important role in raising the farm output in the State. Picture shows valuable work being done in evolving new strains in one of the research stations in the State.

Though Madras has only six per cent of India's total acreage under cereals, the State produces five million tons or over nine per cent of the national output. In the case of sugarcane, it is three percent acreage and six per cent cane yield. These and other notable results which have been made possible by improved farming practices have heartened Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, the State's Agriculture Minister, to say that, in the agricultural map of India, Madras has secured a pride of place.

PRIDE OF PLACE IN AGRICULTURE

By M. BHAKTAVATSALAM

DURING the last few months there has been some amount of stress and strain in the minds of the people over the problem of reorganisation of States. There has been some agitation also in some parts of the country. Now with the inauguration of the new set-up of States today, let us hope and pray it will be satisfactory to the different sections of our population and that they will be able to sink their differences and work together for the prosperity of the new States. No doubt the new States will have many new problems to face and tackle. There can, however, be little doubt about one thing. Whatever the size of the State, whether it is big or small, multi-lingual or unilingual, the one problem common to all and the persistent need of every State will continue to be the development of its agriculture, the basic industry of our country on which the bulk of our population depends for their livelihood. Therefore, on this historic occasion, I wish to spotlight a few salient features of the agricultural situation in the new Madras State.

Before separation of Malabar and South Kanara and after the formation of Andhra State, the residuary Madras State comprised an area of about 38.5 million acres of which 15.6 per cent was covered by forests and 42.4 per cent was the net cropped area. With the separation of Malabar and South Kanara we will have a total area of 32.3 million acres (including Kollegal taluk) of which 15.2 per cent will be forests—a fall of only 0.4 per cent in the forest area. The net cropped area will be 43.8 per cent—an increase of 1.4 per cent.

Unlike the rivers starting from the Himalayas which are fed both by the seasonal rains as well as the melting snows, the few rivers we have are fed exclusively by the monsoon rains. Over 95 per cent of the waters which flow in them have been harnessed and put to agricultural purposes. We have now reached almost the end of our endeavours in this direction. Our future hopes for augmenting our water supplies will be more or less towards tapping subterranean sources by digging bore-holes, filter points and wells. Naturally these methods are of very limited application. It seems doubtful whether the existing 32 per cent of the net cropped area in Madras State which receives irrigation from one source or another can be substantially increased exclusively by tapping the resources within the State.

Nevertheless Madras can be proud of the vast strides it has made for reaching a level of agricultural production per acre which places it in the first rank as compared with any other State in India. This is not in a small measure due to the persistent endeavours which the agriculturists in this State have put in to raise better and still better crops, by the use of improved seeds, by proper application of manures and by adopting cultural practices of proved benefit. Good lands fit for agricultural production are already under cultivation in this State and there is very little new land suitable to be broken up and brought under the plough.

CEREALS DO WELL

During 1955-56, cereals occupied 211 million acres in India and produced 53 million tons of food grains.

Madras accounted for just 12.5 million acres or nearly 6 per cent of the total acreage. But Madras produced about 5 million tons or over 9 per cent of India's total output. Bombay has more than twice as much area as Madras but her total output of cereals is even less than what it is in Madras. Uttar Pradesh has 2½ times the area in Madras but that State produced less than twice that of Madras. Madhya Pradesh has 20 million acres under cereals as against 12.5 millions in Madras. Though the area under cereals in Orissa is 5/6th of the area in Madras, Orissa did not produce even half as much as we produced. From the point of view of intensive cultivation of cereals, Madras holds the pride of place. We produce 13 maunds of rice per acre as against the all-India average of only 9 maunds. In Cholam we produce 8.6 maunds per acre and in Cumbu 6.6 maunds which are nearly double the all-India average in each case. As against the all-India average of 8.5 maunds of ragi per acre, we produce 12.3 maunds. Our improved seeds covered during 1955-56, 50 per cent of the area under paddy, 28 per cent of the area under Cumbu and 16.9 per cent of the area under ragi.

India is estimated to have produced during 1955-56 nearly 4 million bales of cotton from 30 million acres. Long staple cotton accounted for 38 per cent of the total production secured from 38 per cent of the area and medium staple cotton 45 per cent of the production obtained from the same percentage of the area. The balance of 17 per cent of the production was short staple cotton obtained from 20 per cent of the area. We in Madras are very fortunate that we have almost replaced all short staple cotton. We produced during 1955-56, 2.7 lakh bales of long staple cotton and just 0.3 lakh bales of medium staple cotton. The average yield of

(Continued on next page)

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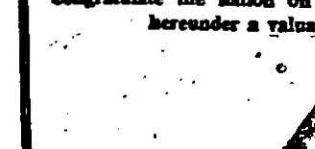

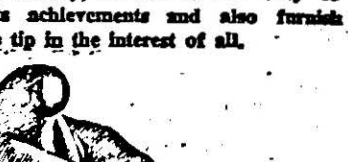

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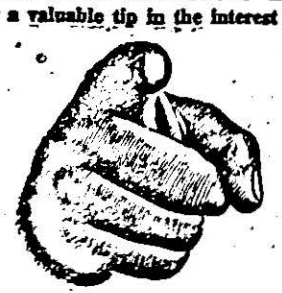

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PRIDE OF PLACE IN AGRICULTURE

(Continued from previous page)

long staple cotton in India during 1955-56 was about 86 lbs. per acre and that of medium staple 75 lbs. per acre. The corresponding figures for this State are 128 lbs. for long staple and 95 lbs. for medium staple. Our improved cotton strains cover 68 per cent of the area in this State. Madras Cambodia Uganda—2 is the strain recommended for the summer irrigated areas in the southern districts. It gives 6 to 7 per cent more yield than the varieties it replaces and gives an extra income of Rs. 60 per acre at present prices. During 1956 summer this strain is estimated to have covered about 50,000 acres. For the winter irrigated area, particularly the lands commanded by the Lower Bhavani Project, the new Cambodia strain 9030-G is about to be released. This gives 399 lbs. of lint per acre as against 388 lbs. of Madras Uganda-1 which it would replace. It is expected to add to the ryots' income by Rs. 45 per acre in 3¼ lakhs of acres. Another strain 6186-9 is about to be released for cultivation in the entire Karunganni tract of this State covering about 5 lakhs of acres. It gives 22 lbs. more lint per acre and gives an extra profit of Rs. 22 per acre.

HIGH SUGARCANE YIELDS

Madras grew 1.3 lakhs of acres of sugarcane during 1955-56 producing 3.3 million tons of sugarcane. Though we accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total cane acreage in India, we produced as much as six per cent of the total output of cane. This clearly shows that our acre yields of sugarcane are nearly double that of the Indian average as a whole. Uttar Pradesh which accounts for over 26 lakhs acres under cane produces less than 11 tons per acre. Bihar has 3.8 lakhs acres but produces only about eight tons per acre, Punjab with 3.75 lakhs acres produces over 12 tons per acre and Bombay with two lakhs acres 26 tons per acre. Andhra and Madras with 1.2 and 1.3 lakhs acres respectively produce nearly 27 tons per acre. Over 95 per cent of the area under sugarcane in Madras State is covered by improved strains. Sugarcane crop yield competitions run in this State during 1954-55 and 1955-56 have indicated that cane yields exceeding 70 tons per acre can be achieved. The State prize winner for 1954-55 recorded an acre yield over 129 tons. In 1955-56 the highest yield recorded is over 115 tons per acre.

RECORD OF OIL SEEDS

The yield of groundnut in Madras is 12.6 maunds per acre which is more than 1½ times the All-India average. During 1955-56, groundnuts in Madras covered 1.8 million acres estimated to produce 0.8 million tons. This is nearly 14 per cent of the all-India acreage and 20 per cent of the all-India production. In castor too our area is less than 2 per cent of the all India acreage but our production is five per cent. In Gingelly our acreage is six per cent of the All-India area but our production is over 9 per cent of the all-India output. Improved strains of oilseeds cover about 25 per cent of the area.

PLANT PROTECTION

Every year pests and diseases take a heavy toll of our agricultural production. Measures to combat this menace by the use of latest methods of plant protection have been undertaken in this State even since 1949-50. During 1955-56 as much as 818 tons of chemicals were used in an area of over two lakhs of acres involving in the saving of about 15,000 tons of food grains In a State which is deficit in food grains these measures go some way in conserving our food grain production from the ravages of pests and diseases.

USE OF FERTILIZERS

Ammonium sulphate is the most important nitrogenous fertilizer and it is widely consumed in India for increasing the production of various agricultural crops. During the year 1954, we used 63,472 tons of ammonium sulphate. We were the second largest consumer of this fertilizer, the first place going to Andhra with a consumption of 69,548 tons. Our consumption was between 1/5 and 1/6 of the all-India off-take of this fertilizer. Of the above quantity we used 58,790 tons for food grain production alone. Our consumption during the year 1955-56 was 80,225 tons.

GREEN MANURE

Madras leads the way in the utilisation of organic manures. Green manuring is known to the ryots of this State over several centuries. Recent research done in Madras has resulted in the discovery of two new green manure plants namely *Sesbania Speciosa* and *Gliricidia Maculata*. They are the cheapest and the best among the green manure plants. They grow quickly and produce an abundance of foliage and are easily multiplied. During the year 1955-56 these green manure crops covered an area of 1.3 million acres out of 6 million acres under paddy. A similar achievement is not found in any other State in India. On equivalent nitrogen bases, green manuring is estimated to cost only a fraction of what it would cost if nitrogenious fertilizers alone are used. That means so much saving to the ryots. Unlike Ammonium sulphate, the use of green manures leaves no deleterious effects on the soil.

OVER 2,600 FILTER POINTS

The filter point is merely a tube perforated at one end. It is driven into the porous or sandy soil beneath the ground to a depth usually not exceeding 15 to 30 feet and the underground water sources are drawn through this perforated tube by fitting it to an electric motor or oil engine. This type of well differs from the ordinary tube well in the fact that this is shallow in depth and cheaper and simpler in installation. Areas bearing sandy or loose strata of high porosity and permeability and possessing high water tables are eminently suited for putting up filter point tube wells. Besides serving as independent sources of irrigation during summer, filter points serve emergencies also such as late opening of canals. In the latter cases they help to raise timely paddy nurseries so that late transplanting may be avoided. Started during 1951-52, on an experimental basis, the filter point tube wells rapidly gained in popularity in this State and during the first Five-Year Plan period 2,627 filter points have been sunk in this State.

MECHANISATION

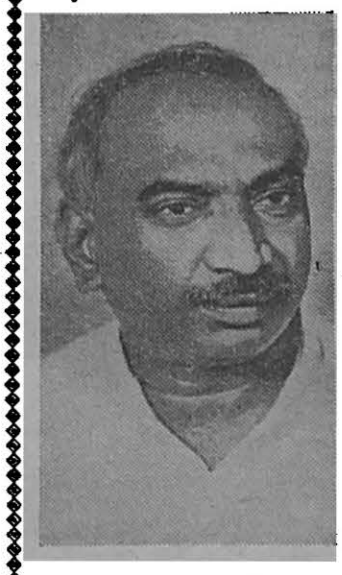
A scheme for reclamation of lands with tractors and bulldozers was initiated in 1946-47. Tractors are used generally for ploughing, harrowing and levelling operations with suitable matched implements. During the first Five-Year Plan period nearly two lakhs of acres were ploughed with the tractors owned by the Agricultural Department. A scheme under which tractors are allowed to be purchased by cultivators on the instalment (hire purchase) basis, is being worked in this State. During 1952-53, 10 tractors were supplied under this scheme, 23 during 1953-54, 24 during 1954-55 and 52 during 1955-56. Oil engines and electric motor pump sets too are distributed under a hire purchase scheme. During the First Five-Year Plan period, 1,666 oil engines and 729 electric motor pump sets have been supplied to agriculturists.

With a view to protect lands from erosional hazards and to conserve soil moisture, soil conservation measures have been carried out in the districts of Coimbatore, North Arcot and the Nilgiris. Up to the end of 1955-56, a total area of 15,756 acres have been tackled.

PROGRESS OF RESEARCH

There are over 20 Agricultural Research Stations in Madras State representing a wide variety of soil and climatic zones. There is also a fully equipped Research Institute at Coimbatore to which is attached an Agricultural College. As a result of research work done at these institutions a large number of improved varieties of seeds which give better yields besides possessing other economic characters have been released. A number of positive measures towards better cultivation have been put across to ryots. The limitations imposed by lack of new arable land, of lack of larger supplies of irrigation water and of lack of organic manures have been a challenge to our research workers. Thanks to their energy and industry we have been able to deal with every one of these limitations and with the willing co-operation of the keen and intelligent agriculturists, of this State, Madras has secured a pride of place in the agricultural map of India. We look to the future with confidence and determination and I have no doubt that we shall strive hard not only to retain but even to surpass every one of our existing records.

AN IMPORTANT LANDMARK



Mr. K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister of Madras, in a message, says:

The re-organisation of States is an important landmark in the history of independent India. It has been proved once again that an abiding and just solution of the most knotty problems can be arrived at only by the democratic way. Let us put behind us the passions and suspicions that breed on all religious or linguistic differences. In the days that are ahead of us we will be called upon to show even greater courage and faith.

Madras, as a result of the changes that have happened during the last few years, has become progressively smaller in area. But I have no doubt that its contribution to the progress of the Nation will be as great as ever.

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TAMILNAD THROUGH THE CENTURIES

From the Sangam Age to this day has been a glorious record of many-sided achievements for Tamilnad, rich in her heritage of literary and religious thought. Her forte, according to Professor Mahalingam, is her genius for assimilation of and response to new influences that has won for Tamilians a forward place on the Indian scene.

By T. V. MAHALINGAM

(Professor of Archaeology, University of Madras)

THE birth of the Madras State is an appropriate occasion for an objective glance into the past of Tamilnad from pre-historic times and an assessment of her achievements through the ages. As one of the earliest habitats of man she has a hoary antiquity of about 500,000 years. The palaeolithic man of Tamilnad first appeared in the region round Madras. The discovery of microlithic tools in the Tinnevelly district reveals that his successor of the mesolithic age lived in that area. The neolithic man came next after him and traces of his existence are found in different parts of the Tamil country. He was no longer a food gatherer, but a food producer and he knew the use of metals like bronze, copper and later iron. Tamilnad is an ethnological museum. Negroid, Proto-Austroloid, Proto-Mediterranean, Alpine, Armenoid and Nordic elements have blended into her racial texture. The "Aryanisation" of the region began probably early in the first millennium B.C. The process of the inevitable fusion between the pre-Aryan and Aryan cultures in South India had become so complete by about 500 B.C. that it is difficult at this distance of time to 'distinguish the native warp from the foreign woof.'

The historical period of Tamilnad may be said to begin from the fourth century B.C. and her history up to the end of the 'Sangam Age' (third century A.D.) is yet neither full nor clear. We first hear of the existence of the Chera (Keralaputra), Chola and Pandya monarchies from the second and thirteenth Rock Edicts of Asoka as his neighbouring independent powers as also the Satyaputras who were probably the Adigamans of Tagadur who ruled over the Kongu country. We owe the few glimpses of history of the times that we get mainly to the Sangam classics, which, though not history in themselves, contain yet historical material about the contemporary political, social, economic and religious life of the people and their kings and chieftains.

A hiatus in her history sets in for three centuries from the end of the 'Sangam Age'. It is known as the period of the Kalabhra interregnum. The Kalabhras were a wild tribe of people probably from the Karnataka country who were in possession of Tamilnad till about the middle of the 6th century A.D. The Pandyas who revived their power in the region round about Madurai and the Pallavas who had established themselves as a power over Tondaimandalam with Kanchipuram as their capital brought their rule to an end. Tamilnad was virtually shared between the Pandyas and the Pallavas till about the middle of the ninth century. This period constitutes one of the most creative epochs in South Indian history. The Cholas were in obscurity till the ninth century when they revived their power and maintained their imperial position for about four centuries. The Pallava power was put an end to and the Pandya and the Chera kingdos came under them. The Chola empire reached the pinnacle of its power under Rajaraja and Rajendra Gangaikonda (985-1044). The latter even sent an expedition to the north as far as the Ganges and also invaded the kingdom of Srivijaya across the seas. Tamilnad under the Cholas was a strong and respected political power. A highly organised administrative system working in harmony with autonomous village assemblies, intense literary, religious and architectural activities were the great achievements of the period. With the decline of the Cholas in the thirteenth century the Pandyas appeared on the scene again for a time and held practically the whole of the Tamil country under their sway.

MUSLIM INVASIONS

South India received a rude shock by reason of frequent Muslim raids from the time of Malik Kafur in the early years of the fourteenth century. A Muslim Sultanate was established at Madurai in 1334. Hindu institutions suffered much. South India had to be saved from Islamic aggression and Hindu religion from destruction. The Vijayanagar kingdom which was founded in 1336 stood as the symbolic expression of Hindu resistance to aggressive Islam and the rallying point of a resurgent Hindu culture. Tamilnad became a part of that kingdom before the end of the fourteenth century and she was ruled through princes of the royal family or local chieftains or governors. Later three hereditary dynasties of rulers known as Nayaks began to rule over Tamilnad from Madurai, Tanjore and Jinji as feudatories of Vijayanagar. When the Central Government became weak in the seventeenth century they became practically independent. Tamilnad then fell a prey to frequent attacks by the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda and later by the Mughal armies. In 1676 the Mahrattas conquered Tanjore and established and maintained their rule till 1800 when it was taken over by the British. Farther north the Nawabs of the Carnatic came into existence at the beginning of the eighteenth century with control practically over the whole of Tamilnad. The European powers who had now come to South India as a commercial people were struggling with one another to establish themselves in the region. The British overcame their rivals the Dutch and the French and ultimately established themselves in it. The Nawabs of the Carnatic came more and more under their protection and handed over to them little by little the administration of the Carnatic and in 1801 it completely went into their hands. Tamilnad became a part of the Madras province. It continued to be so till 1953 when the Andhra area was made a separate State.

CULTURAL PAST

What is the record of achievements of Tamilnad through these centuries of its history? Her contributions to the cultural heritage of India particularly in respect of administrative organisation, literature and learning, religion, art and architecture and cultural influence over Greater India are rich. The most notable feature of government in the Tamilnad was village autonomy in which lay her vitality and prosperity in the middle ages. Its efficacy and services for the welfare of the people have been recognised by administrators from time to time. The contribution of Tamilnad to literature and learning are wide and varied. Sanskrit and Tamil have flourished during the centuries and Telugu in later times. From the earliest known period of its history Kanchipuram was a well-known centre of Vedic and Sanskrit learning. A fair idea of the high level which Sanskrit studies had attained in Tamilnad may be formed by a reference to the *Ghatikasthanas* and colleges of learning that flourished from about the Pallava period. Among the well-known authors in Sanskrit were Mahendravarman, the Pallava king, Bharavi, Venkatamadhava, a commentator on the Vedas, Rajanatha Dindima, Appayya Dikshita and Yajnanarayana Dikshita to mention only a few. In Tamil we may recall the 'Augustan Age' of Tamil literature which gave us the Sangam classics, the immortal *Kural*, the twin epics, the *Silappadikaram* and the *Manimekhalai*, probably works of a slightly later period. The *bhakti* movement in the Tamil country which saw its beginning in the seventh century and ran its course through the twin streams of Saivism and Vaishnavism produced a large volume of religious literature ranging from the ecstatic hymns of devotional poetry of the Nayanmars and Alwars to recondite philosophical works both in Tamil and Sanskrit which it is not possible to list here. The Tamil country gave also the renowned Kambar, Ottakuttar, Jayangondar and Sekkilar who flourished in the 'Golden Age of Tamil literature under the imperial Cholas. Telugu literature received royal patronage with the expansion of the Vijayanagar empire over the Tamil country. Some of the Nayak rulers, like Raghunatha and Vijayaraghava were themselves literary celebrities in Telugu.

The contribution of Tamilnad in the sphere of religious thought, institutions and practices has been considerable. The worship of the divine through some form consecrated in the temple was probably one of the greatest gifts of Tamilnad to Hinduism. With the evolution of Hinduism and the growing importance of temples and worship in them, Agamic texts were produced which guided the construction of temples, consecration of images and organisation of worship in them. Tamilnad saw the blend of the best features of Saivism and Saivasiddhanta is a distinct contribution of the Tamils. The activities of philosophers like Kumarila, Prabhakara, Sankara and Ramanuja, are evident in the pages of her religious and philosophical history. To Buddhism and Jainism which declined in Tamilnad as a result of the Hindu Revivalist movement we owe largely the ideas of *ahimsa*, vegetarianism, etc.

South India is a land of temples, and particularly so Tamilnad. The excellence of South Indian or 'Dravidian art" may be seen in many of them. Stone architecture in Tamilnad begins with the Pallavas and the 'curious-minded' Mahendravarman claims to have been the first to construct temples without the use of perishable materials like bricks, wood or mortar. The order in the evolution of architecture was from the simple *mandapa* and *ratha* scooped out of rocks to structural temples. To the first group belong many of the monuments at Mahabalipuram while to the second belong the shore temple at the same place and the Kailasanatha and Vaikuntaperumal temples at Kanchipuram. South Indian temple architecture reached its climax under the Cholas and may be seen in the temples at Tanjore and Gangaikondacholapuram, the most beautiful specimens of temple architecture. Sculpture and iconography also developed during the Chola period Particularly some figures like those of Nataraja, the Lord of Dance, gave the fullest scope to the genius and imagination of the artists. With the growing influence of the Muslims on structural buildings in South India, the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture became popular, a typical representative of the same being the Tirumala Nayak palace at Madurai.

SITTANAVASAL PAINTINGS

In the field of Fine Arts the paintings in the Jaina cave at Sittanavasal are famous. They seem to be connected with the Ajanta paintings of an earlier period and the Chola paintings of a later date executed on the walls of the Brihadisvara temple at Tanjore. The science and theory of music have been developed in the Tamil country as evidenced by references to different kinds of musical instruments contained in the Sangam literature. The Kudumiyamalai inscription of Mahendravarman and works on music by distinguished authors like Venkatamakhi in the Nayak period and later, musical compositions by Thyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri bear testimony to the contribution of Tamilnad to music.

The history of Greater India in relation to Tamilnad constitutes a very brilliant chapter in the history of South India. Cultural influences from the Tamil country, particularly in regard to scripts, faiths, beliefs, arts, etc., have reached Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Cambodia and Siam.

More than all, it must be recognised that Tamilnad has not at any time been slow to take advantage of her contact with other countries and cultures and assimilate the best aspects among them. In recent times her contact with the West particularly, the British and her cultivation of the English language has enabled her to imbibe the best from them and produce great men of thought and action in different spheres who are really the fine products of the blend of the cultures of the East and the West

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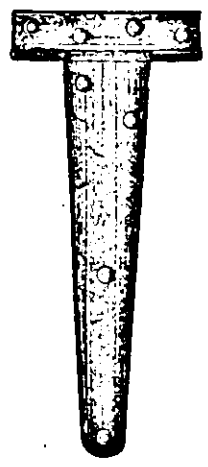

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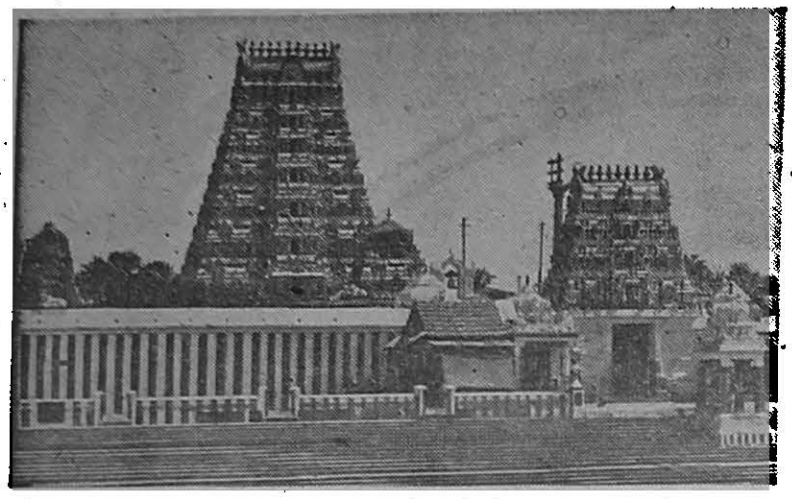
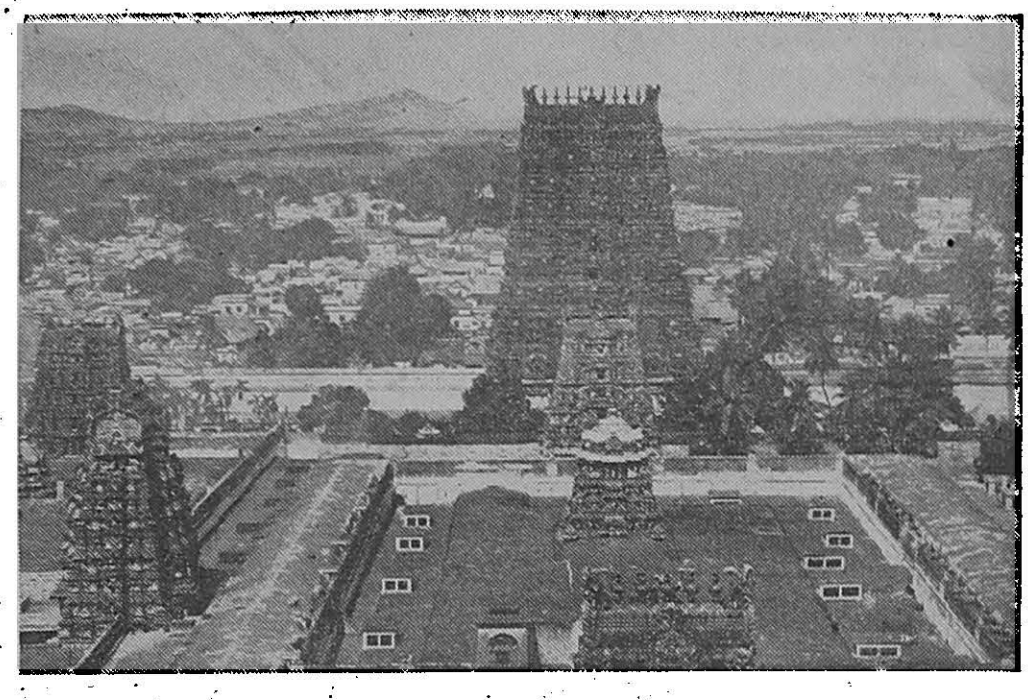
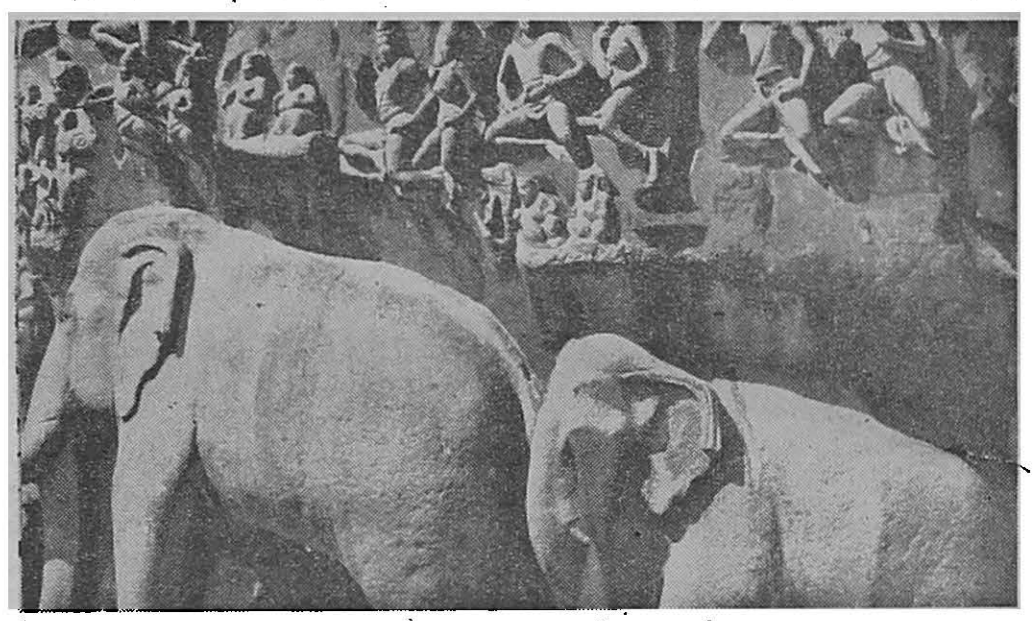
MADRAS—THE LAND OF TEMPLES

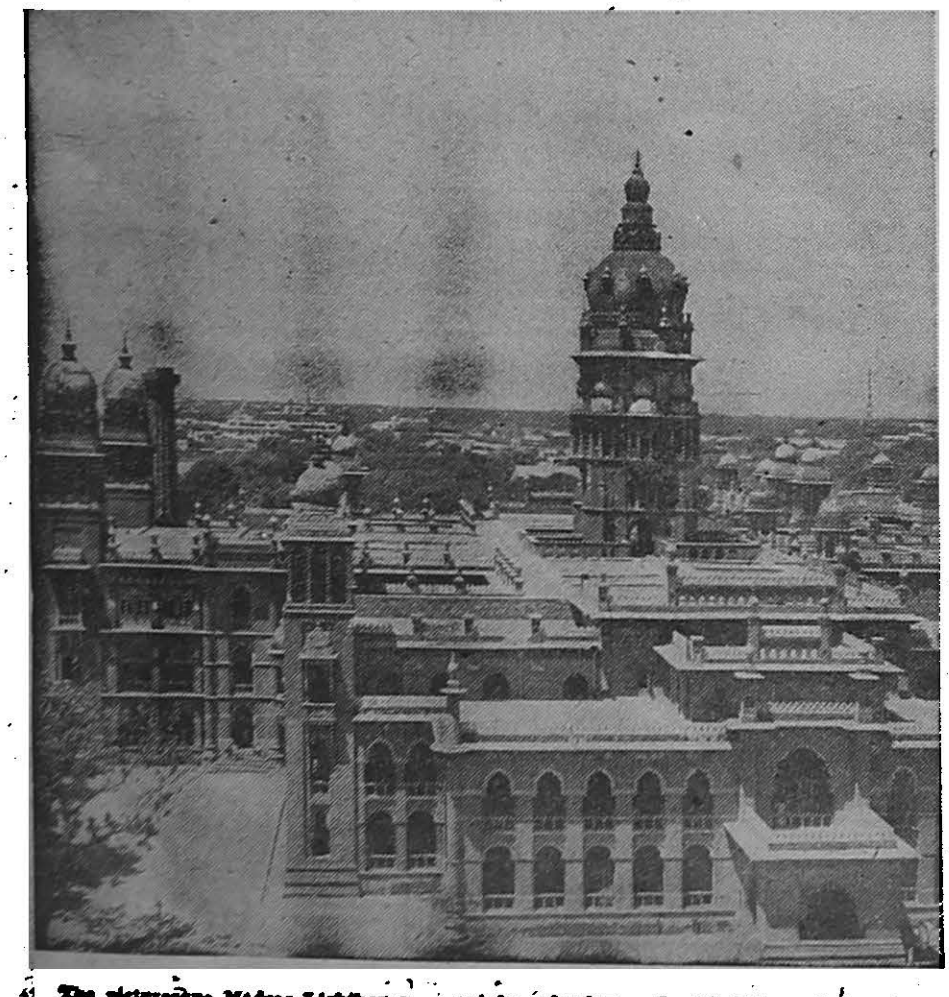


Tamil-speaking Madras State is verily a land of temples which are the massive sculptural and architectural expression of the aesthetic and devotional energy of a great people. Sri Kapaleeswarar temple in Mylapore, pictured here, is a notable landmark in the metropolis. (Right) A bird's-eye view of the Sri Minakshi temple at Madurai (early seventeenth century). It extends over an area of 15 acres and is adorned with nine gopurams.

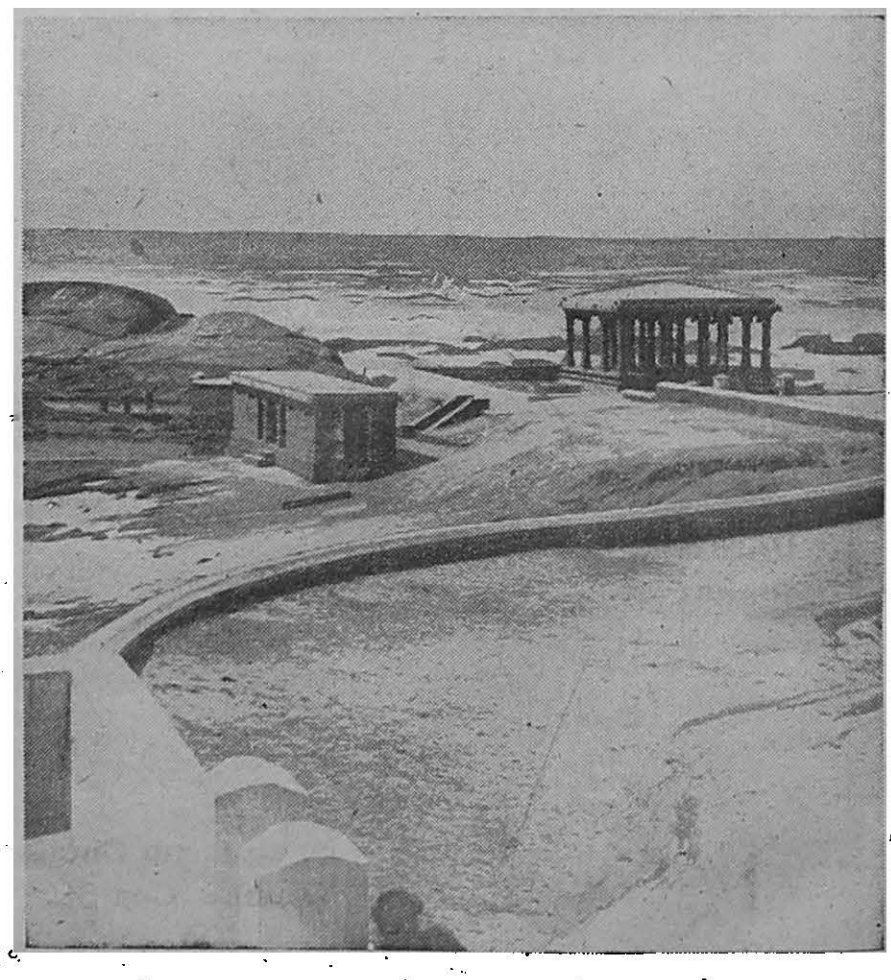




These two elephants which have been acclaimed the best in animal sculpture in the world are wall carvings from the Seven Pagodas in Mahabalipuram, on the Madras Coast. The seventh century temples and bas reliefs of Mahabalipuram are cut from living rock. (Left) Massive yet exquisitely carved pillars on the north face of the Hall of a Thousand Columns in the famous Vaishnava Shrine of Srirangam, near Tiruchirapalli. These exterior pillars, monoliths 20 feet high, are cut in the form of prancing horses with riders.



The picturesque Madras Lighthouse, set in a background of buildings that reflect the old world charm of the metropolitan city.



A fine view of Cape Comorin, the land's end of India. The Cape comes over to Madras from T.-C. State, as a result of the reorganisation of States.

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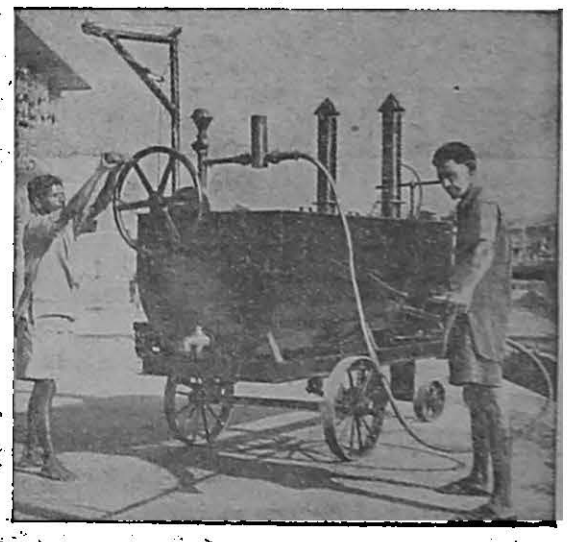

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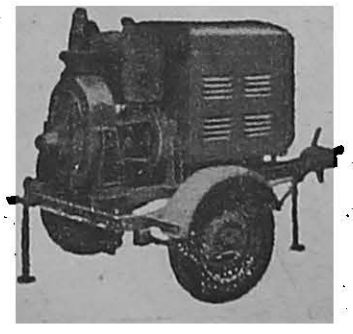

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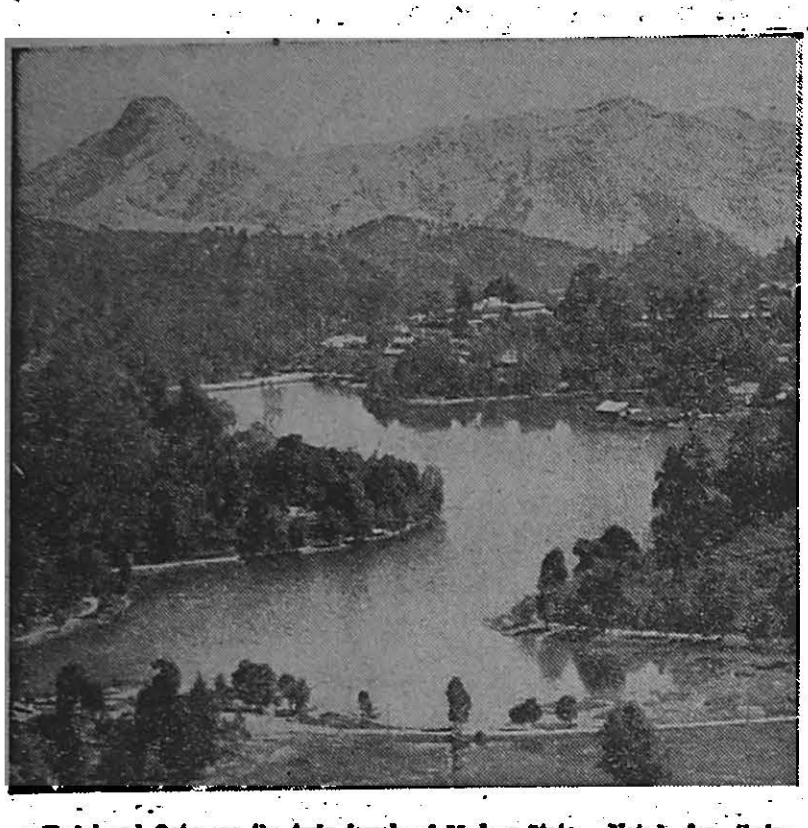
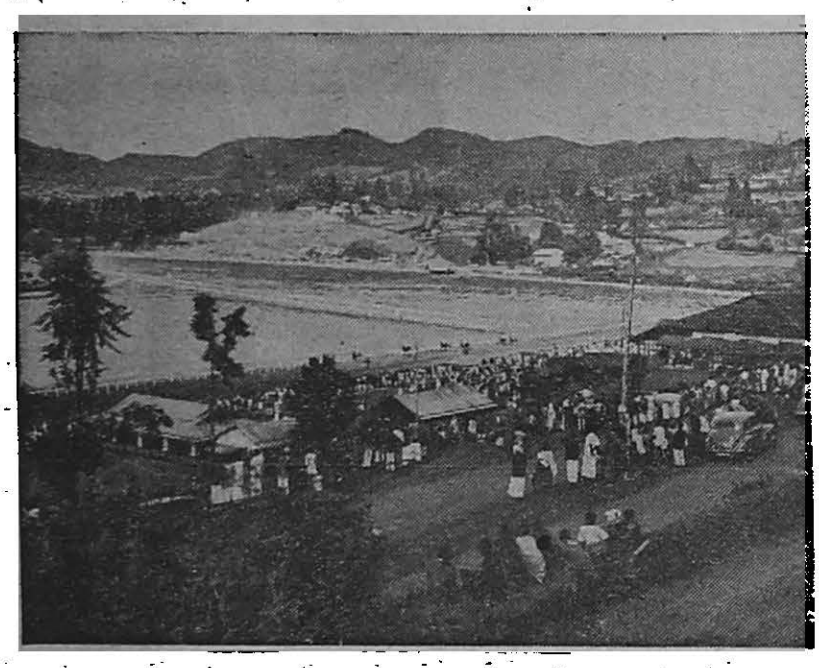
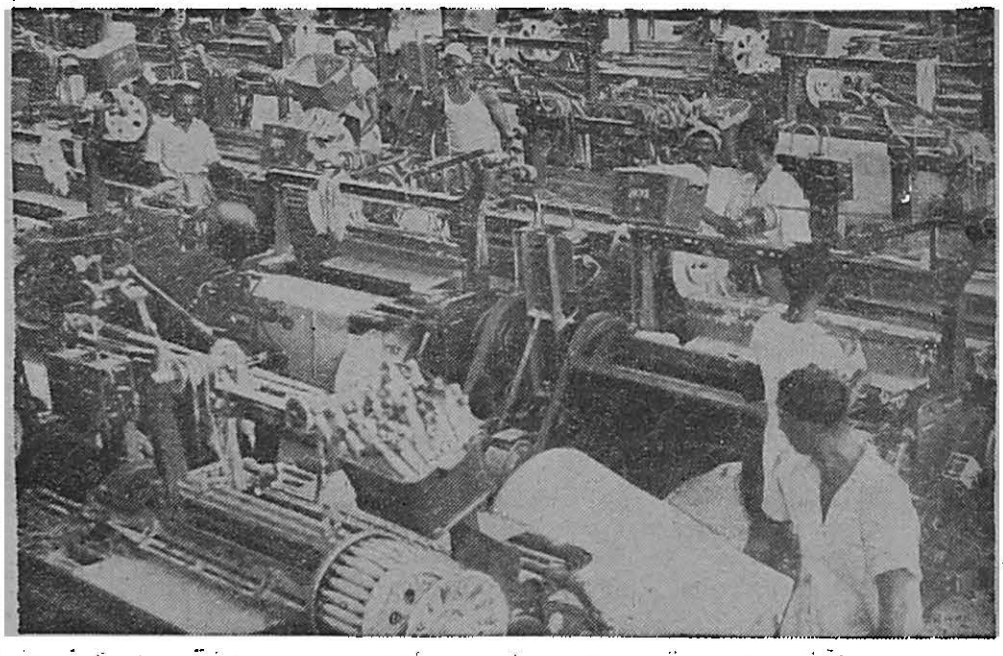


Kodai and Ooty are the twin jewels of Madras State. Noted for their scenic beauty and their diversions for the holiday-maker, these hill stations are among the finest of their kind in India. Here is a fine view of the undulating lake in Kodaikanal a beauty spot.

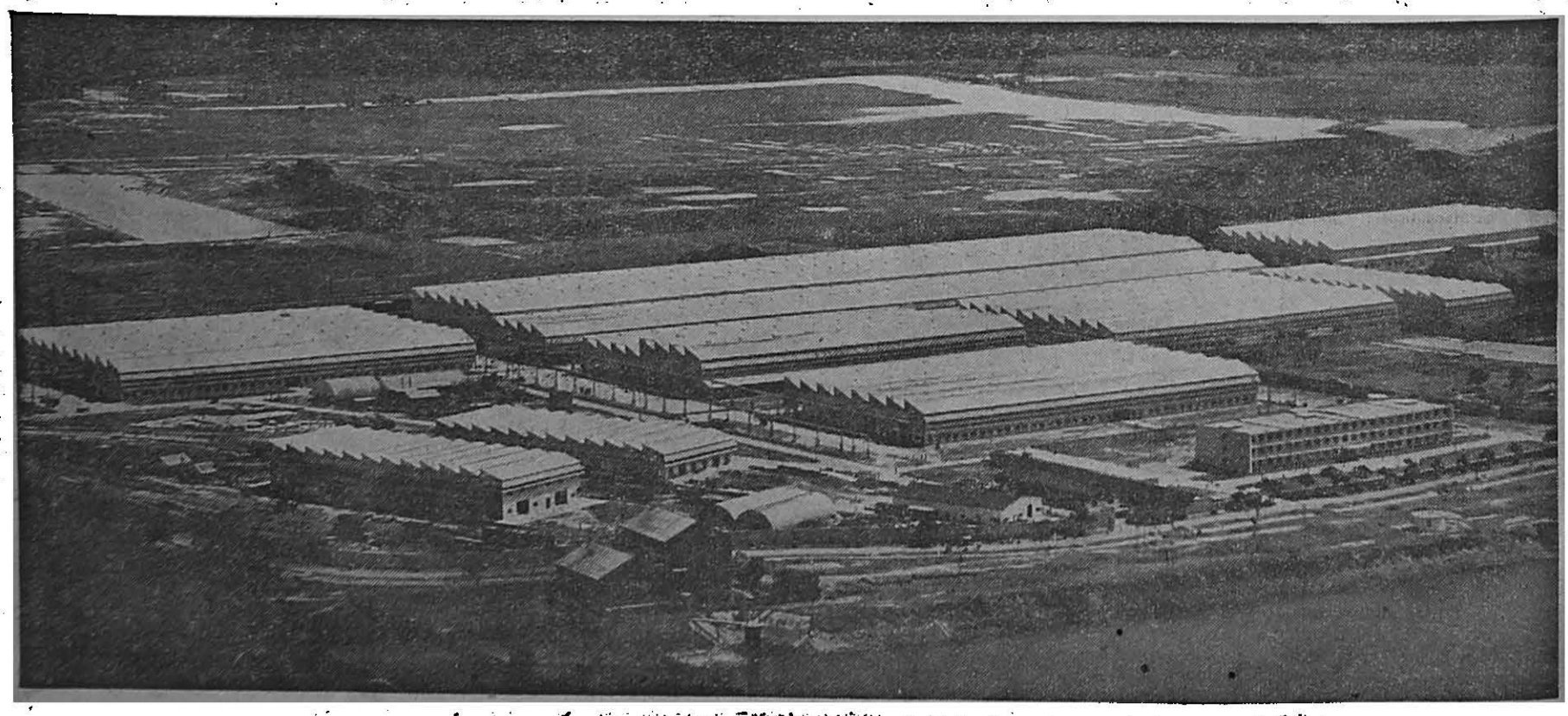
Madras State has been making rapid strides in industrial progress in recent years. Among the new-comers is the automotive industry. Above is seen the assembly line of the Standard Motor Products in Vandalur, about 20 miles off the metropolis.



The race course at Ootacamund.



Textiles constitute a major industry of the State. While it has flourished to a spectacular degree in Coimbatore, named in consequence as the "Manchester of South India", Madras City can boast of one of the biggest textile mills in the country, namely the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. Picture depicts a section of the mills.



An aerial view of the Integral Coach Factory in Perambur, a major addition to the industrial map of Madras.

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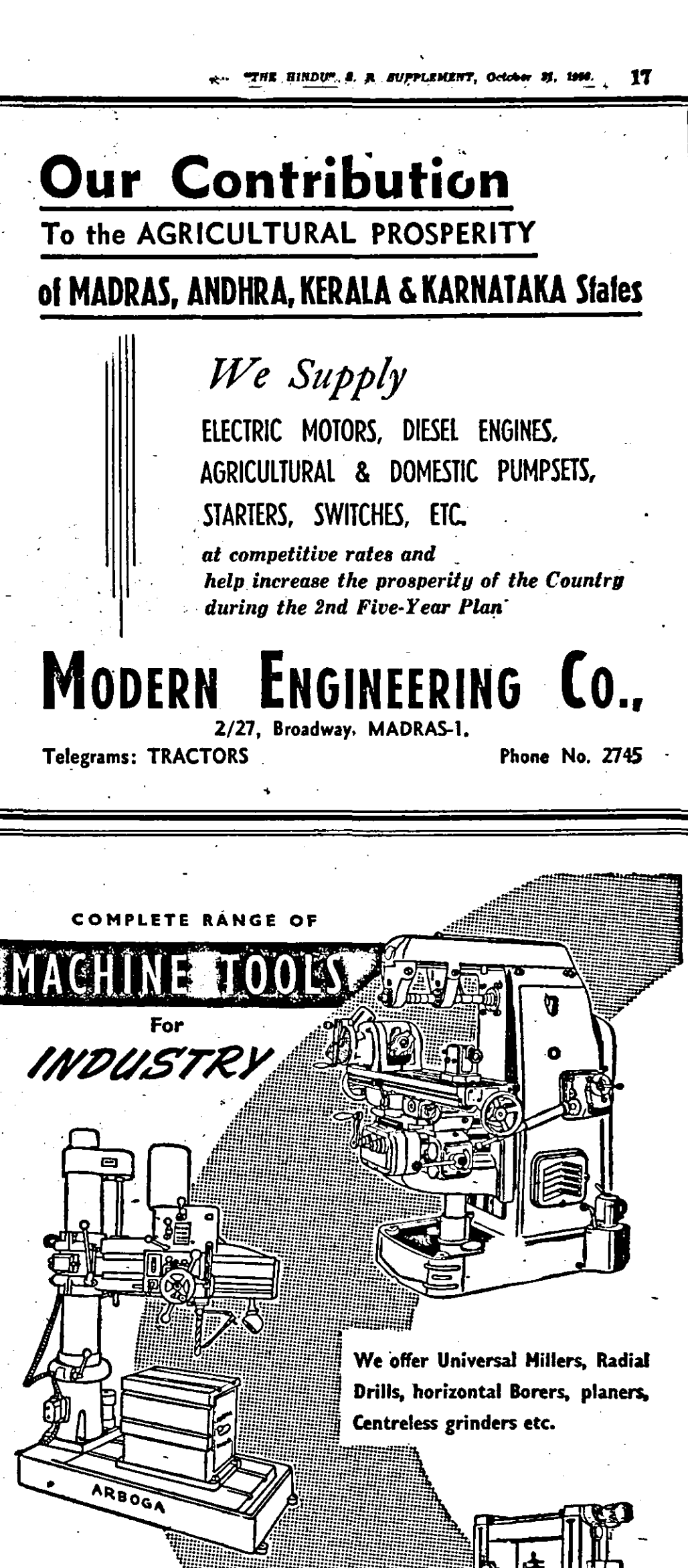

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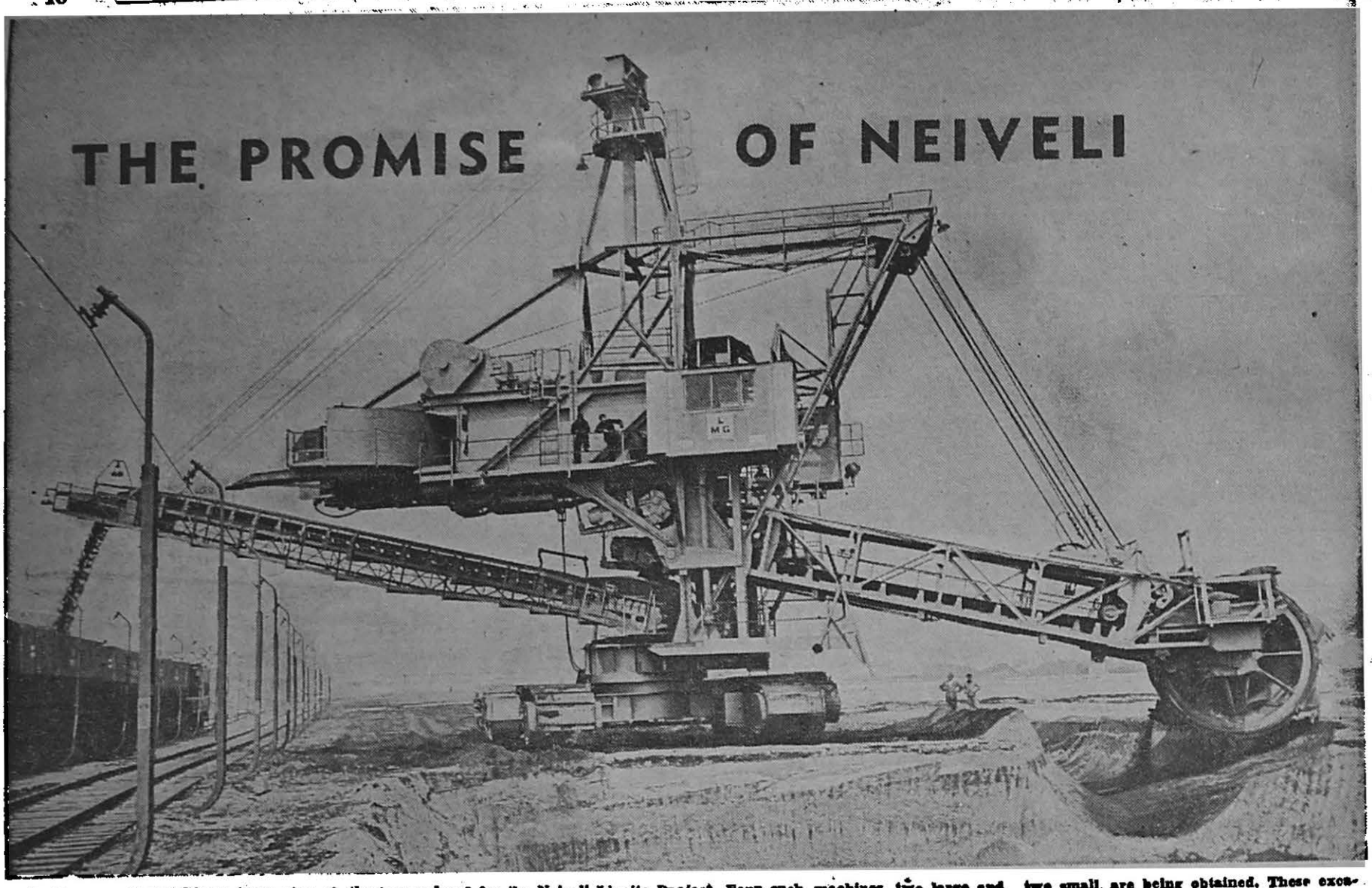
THE PROMISE OF NEIVELI



Continuous Bucket-Wheel Excavator of the type ordered for the Neiveli Lignite Project. Four such machines, two large and two small, are being obtained. These excavators are to be used in India for the first time, it is learnt.

The Integrated Neiveli Project which aims to utilise the hidden lignite wealth of South Arcot is full of bright promise for Madras State which otherwise is much underserved in industrial and power resources. Mr. T. M. S. Mani, I.C.S., Chief Executive Officer, Lignite Investigations, outlines the features of this great project which will make possible actual mining in a few months from now, in this informative article.

By T. M. S. MANI, I.C.S.

THE material progress of a country can be gauged reasonably accurately by the quantity of steel produced in it, and by the energy it consumes in the shape of electric power and the various fuels such as coal, wood and natural and synthetic oils, for all purposes, including domestic. On this basis; India has to be classed as an under-developed country, but within the country, there are areas which are comparatively less developed and very much less industrialised than others. In the State of Madras, in which mineral resources are available for exploitation, initiative, enthusiasm and the will to work are not lacking, and the capacity of the people to acquire technical skills is well-known, industrial development has been retarded, mainly on account of the shortage of power and of indigenous fuels generally. The State is also deficit in foodgrains and while much is being done to increase production through the use of chemical manures and improved methods of cultivation, the limit of flow irrigation have been reached, the State must necessarily turn its attention to under ground water resources, if any substantial increase in food production is to be secured. Power is needed for pumping water from wells.

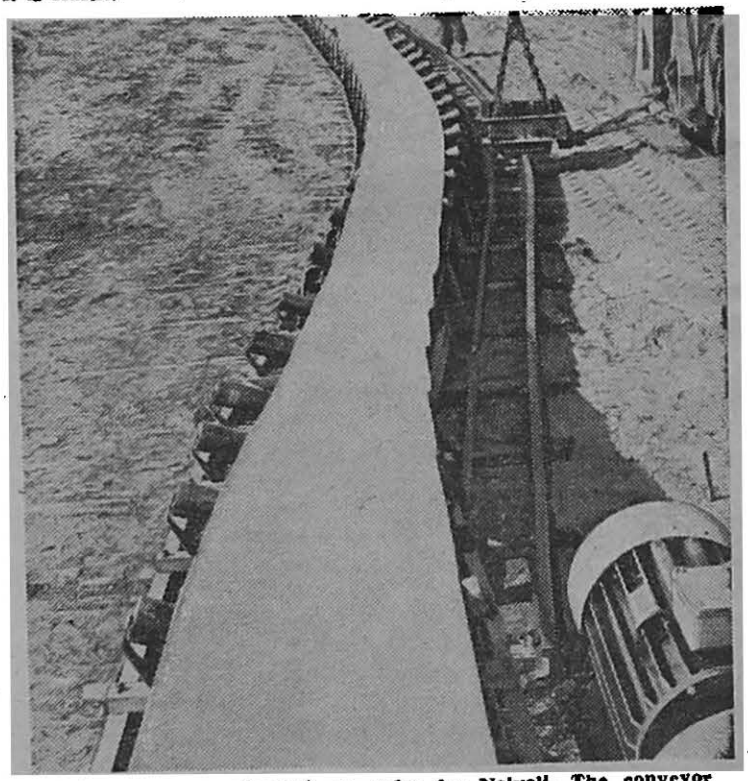
NEED FOR THERMAL POWER

Water resources for the generation of hydro-electric power are very limited and, even after the completion of the Kundah and Periyar Hydro-electric Projects and some other possible smaller projects in the State, the demand for power for industrial and agricultural development, and rural electrification generally, will be much in excess of the supplies available. Even the inadequate quantities of power available cannot always be depended on, as the river courses which are being, or can be, utilised for generation of power are not perennial, but subject to the vagaries of the seasons. Poor monsoons result in inadequate storage in the reservoirs at which power could be generated, necessitating power cuts during the off-season for agricultural operations. The hydel power supplies available could no doubt be firmed up by the generation of power at thermal stations, but thermal power is costly and is not easy to produce in Madras, as coal, besides being very expensive, is not easy to obtain, on account of the difficulties inherent in its transport over long distances.

The total quantity of coal needed at present for various industries and other purposes in the State is of the order of three million tons per annum, but imports of coal into the State from Indian colleries amount only to about two million tons per annum. Even if it were possible to obtain supplies of the coal required, notwithstanding the cost, there is the very serious problem of the need for conserving the better grades of coal for the production of iron and steel and for other metallurgical purposes. The reserves of good quality coal are limited and there can be no doubt, whatever, that these limited supplies should be specifically reserved and utilised only for metallurgical needs. The transport of lower grade coals over long distances, whether by rail or by sea, would be wasteful and thoroughly indefensible. Moreover, there is a limit with reference to the trahsport facilities available, to the quantities of coal that can be obtained from collieries in the North. As a matter of fact, the Railways themselves are in need of large quantities of coal, and the provision and operation of extra transport facilities for the movement of larger supplies would itself consume a part of such additional supplies. The same applies to seatransport as well. Imported oils too, for use as fuel, are costly. All other types of fuel, for various industrial processes and for domestic consumption, are also in short supply, with the result that cow dung, which should legitimately be applied to the field is consumed in the domestic oven and forests, which are essential to facilitate rainfall and to prevent soil erosion, are becoming denuded. The cost of coal transported by rail to the State is well above Rs. 40 to 50 per ton, according to the grade of coal and the destination, while coal brought by sea to Madras, costs nearly double. Supplies of fairly large quantities of water are needed for the operation of thermal stations but there are few places in the State to which coal, oil or other fuel can be easily and economically transported and where supplies of water are also plentiful. The serious power situation in the Madras State is illustrated in the Table below in which the figures of demand for 1956-57 are actuals and those for 1960-61 and 1964-65 are based only on the needs of schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan and possible smaller schemes, and the rate of growth of normal demand. The figures of availability of supplies take into account the power generation schemes in progress or expected to be taken up, such as the Periyar and Kundah Projects, the Madras City Thermal Station, the Kumbar-Amaravati Project and supplies from neighbouring States.

The situation is such that not only in the interests of the Madras State but of the country as a whole, there is a pressing need for finding alternative sources of fuel, both for the generation of electric power and for use in industries and in homes. A possible answer to this problem was the lignite deposits in Neiveli in the South Arcot District of the State but Nature with a streak of caprice, has protected the mineral from easy exploitation, by placing a number of very high pressure artesian aquifers below the lignite. It is believed that such a situation does not obtain in conjunction with Lignite deposits in any other part of the world. The problem is unique to Neiveli. The riddle has now been solved and the pumping tests carried out at Neiveli, a few months ago, have established that it would be possible, by a system of pumping from deep bore wells drilled into the aquifers, to keep the pressure surface of the artesian water at the desired level below the lignite, to facilitate the open-cast mining and winning of lignite, without any risk of the pressure water bursting through the lignite seam on the removal of the overburden, and flooding the mine

The Government of India have therefore decided to implement the Integrated Lignite Project with all speed, and as the mining and winning of lignite is the fundamental part of the Project, prompt action has been taken to place orders for those items of heavy mining machinery, the deliveries of which are long dated. The ordering of the rest of the equipment will be completed soon. Mining is expected to commence within the next four or five months, with the aid of conventional earth-moving machinery, for which also orders had been quickly placed, pending the arrival of continuous excavators, conveyor belt systems and other major equipment.



Belt conveyor equipment, on order for Neiveli. The conveyor is capable of being shifted. Picture shows the rail track of the system being pulled and shifted by track shifter equipment.

	1956-57	1960-61	1964-65
	in K. Ws.		
1. Demand for electric power for industries agriculture, rural electrification, electrification of railways and for other purposes.	241000	336000	466000
2. Total power available from the Madras Electricity Grid in the non-irrigation season when the monsoon rainfall is normal.	187000	321000	375000
3. Deficit when rainfall is normal	54000	15000	91000
4. Total power available in the non-irrigation season when the monsoons are poor.	165000	299000	353000
5. Deficit when rainfall is poor.	76000	37000	113000

The Project provides for the mining of 3½ million tons of lignite per annum. The lignite, as mined, has a moisture content of 50% and an ash content of 3% and its calorific value is about 5500 B.Th.U. per lb. About 2½ tons of raw lignite would be equivalent in thermal value to a ton of good coal. The annual target of production will therefore be equivalent to a little over a million and a quarter tons of good coal. But raw lignite is bulky and liable to spontaneous combustion. To be transported, it must be briquetted, after bringing the moisture content down to about 15%. Raw lignite briquetted would have a calorific value of about 9000 B.Th.U. per lb. and the price of the quantity equivalent to one ton of Singareni coal in thermal value, would be under Rs. 40. The most economic utilisation of the lignite would probably be to burn it, as mined, in boilers for the generation of thermal power. The present project is for the winning

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of about 200 million tons of lignite which can be more easily mined in the area than the rest of the deposits, the total reserves of which have been estimated at about 2,000 million tons. With the rate of production of 3½ million tons per annum, the comparatively easily mineable lignite would last for about 57 years. But, with the experience gained in working this part of the lignite reserves, it should not be difficult to win the rest of the deposits also economically.

PLAN FOR THERMAL STATION

As industrial development in the State was retarded largely owing to want of electric power, and power is needed for the development of agriculture as well, and as the most economic utilisation of lignite is to use it as fuel in boilers close to the mine itself, the generation of electric power is the most important constituent scheme in the Integrated Project. The installed capacity of the thermal power station will be 200,000 K.W. and in addition there will be a back pressure turbine plant in conjunction with other production units, with an installed capacity of 11,000 K.W. Next in order of importance is the production of nitrogenous fertilizers, to step up agricultural production. The fertilizer plant in the Project is intended to produce fertilizers with a nitrogen content of 70,000 tons per annum. The precise quantities of the fertilizers to be produced have not yet been determined, but tentatively it has been proposed that 200,000 tons of ammonium sulphate-nitrate and 46,000 tons of urea should be produced. The fertilizer unit would, incidentally, provide employment opportunities for the people, and utilise the gypsum deposits, in the Tiruchirapalli District.

The need for providing other fuels has not been lost sight of. The briquetting and carbonising of some of the lignite produced would yield 380,000 tons of carbonized briquettes, 43,000 tons of char dust, 6,400 tons of motor spirit, 51,300 tons of tar and 1,032 tons of phenol. The constituent units of the Project would thus utilise the entire quantity of raw lignite won annually and convert it to various important products. The carbonized briquettes will be a smokeless fuel, ideal for domestic consumption in the place of charcoal and also for industrial purposes. Its use would help to arrest the denudation of forests and divert cow-dung from the oven to the farm. As production gets well established and is expanded, some of the lignite mined could be briquetted raw, and made available for use as industrial fuel, instead of coal.

In this manner, the Integrated Lignite Project seeks to provide a remedy for the serious lack of energy in the State needed for industrial and agricultural development. It will also provide employment for about ten thousand people comprising skilled personnel of various types and grades, unskilled labour, and trading and professional personnel serving the Project Township. There is a proposal to run a Polytechnic and an Industrial School in the Project, from the alumni of which skilled personnel of certain types and grades will be found for employment in the operation and maintenance of the various production units and in the township.

NOT AN END-ALL

There seems to be an impression in some quarters that this Project is an end-all and a panacea for all the ills of the underdeveloped State and that with its completion the industrialisation of the State would have been achieved to a major extent. This is by no means the case. All that the Integrated Project will do is to help to remedy, to some extent, the shortage of electric power, fuels and fertilizers, and hold out a promise of further industrial progress in the State as a whole and in fact, the neighbouring States as well, provided that the energy supplied by the Project and the elements of major industry established there are matched by human energy and industry, both at Neiveli and elsewhere. A good part of the power which would be generated at Neiveli would be utilised for the component schemes of the Integrated Project, and only about 80,000 K.W of power continuous, or 130,000 K.W. at a 60 per cent load factor, is likely to be made available to the Madras State Electricity Grid. Even with this additional amount of power, the demand for power expected in 1964-65 cannot be met, unless additional generating capacity is installed in new hydro-electric units and also later at Neiveli in thermal units, which should be quite feasible.

With the additional quantities of power and fuels that would be made available from Neiveli, a number of new industrial units could be set up all over the State, to utilise the mineral and other resources available in the State. Some of the units might be established in convenient locations to utilise, incidentally, the products and by-products of the Integrated Lignite Project. Initial tests and experiments in Germany on bulk samples of Neiveli lignite suggest that the production of a suitable coke, for use in low shaft furnaces, might be feasible. By mining larger quantities of lignite, a part of the extra production might possibly be converted into lignite coke, by a special process of high temperature carbonization. Further investigations must of course, be carried out in the matter and if they are successful, an iron and steel industry would become a reality in the Salem District, for the utilisation of the excellent iron ores in the district in low shaft furnaces. Another part of the extra production of lignite could be utilised for expanding low temperature carbonization to produce additional quantities of tar. With the production of a total of a hundred thousand tons of tar, an economic unit could be set up in Neiveli itself, for the hydrogenation of tar to yield synthetic liquid fuels. The requisite gas for the hydrogenation process could be found by increasing the capacity of the gasifiers in the fertilizer plant. The tar could also be used to produce various insecticides and other chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The char resulting from carbonization could be utilised for the production of activated carbon, carbon electrodes, carbon bricks, heat exchanges etc.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

These products, in conjunction with the increased quantities of power in the State, would assist materially in the development of the Electro-Chemical Industry. Experiments at Karaikudi indicate that carbide could be produced from the char. The phenol available as a by-product could be used for the manufacture of plastics, hard-boards and also in the plywood industry. The employment of the Fischer-Tropsch process for the production of synthetic fuels is also a possibility. The excellent china clay and ball clay which would be recoverd in the process of mining operations is proposed to be washed in a clay washing plant to be set up at Neiveli, and made available for the production not only of crockery and other domestic ware, sanitaryware, pipes and refractories and Fuller's earth, but also high tension and low tension insulators and parts of electrical equipment. The montan-wax that could be extracted as a by-product could be used in explosives and for insulation in electrical equipment and, in conjunction with the production of ceramics, the manufacture of various electrical fittings involving the use of ceramic ware could be set up. Cement factories could be set up to utilise by-products at Neiveli and other raw materials from the adjoining district of Tiruchirapalli. The fertilizers produced at Neiveli, by yielding better crops and new varieties of crops, would facilitate the establishment of a number of agro-industries. The raw and carbonized lignite briquettes, coke and other fuels, char, clay, fertilizers and other products could be utilised in neighbouring States as well, at places within easy and economic distances from Neiveli—e.g. the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works and other industrial units in the Mysore State and units in the Andhra and Kerala States.

In short, the Integrated Neiveli Lignite Project is not one which will serve the Madras State alone, but is rather a project of national importance. It holds out promise of considerable assistance in the conservation of coal, and particularly metallurgical coal, for more important uses, in the electrification of railways, which besides effecting a saving in the use of coal would also reduce unnecessary and uneconomic transport movements involved in the carriage of coal, and in the balanced industrial and agricultural development of the State and neighbouring areas. It would facilitate agricultural development, help to save trees and forest produce from unnecessary destruction, and provide electric power and fuels for a host of industries, existing and new. Its products could also be utilised to start a number of new industries in several parts of the State and elsewhere. The Project is something like a catalyst, or perhaps a sort of leaven, to foster industrial development, and is not an end by itself. Madras, which has been somewhat passive in the matter of industrial development owing to a lack of energy, can look forward to a greater and better utilisation of its resources and the talents of its people, and to the provision of increased employment opportunities. But much work has to be done and it will take time to do it. Planning for new industries must start right now, to take full advantage of the promise of Neiveli.

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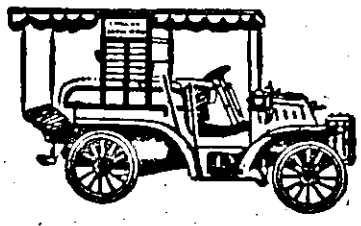

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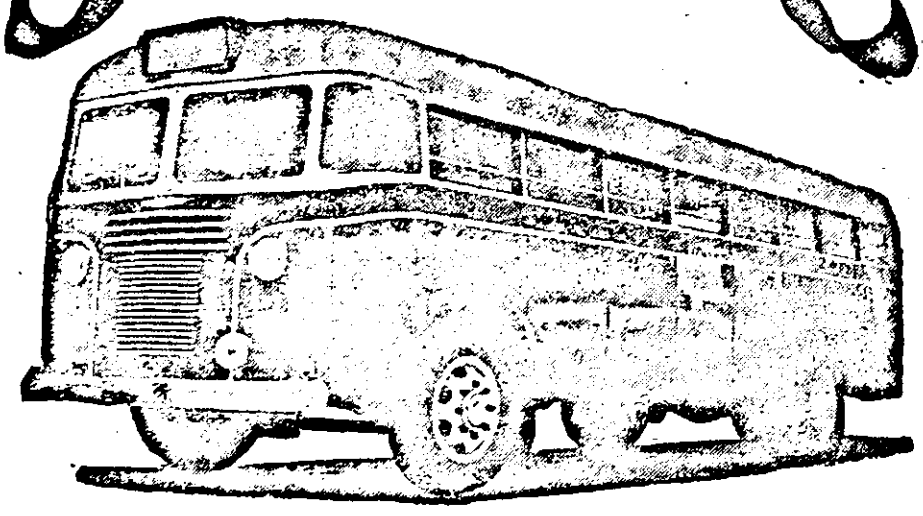

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By P. N. APPUSWAMI

THE beginnings of Tamil literature are lost in the mists of pre-history. The earliest Tamil Literature must surely have been poems sung by bards and minstrels, out of an inner urge and outer necessity, in praise of the glories of tribal gods and petty chieftains, or of the valour of local heroes and the charms of village belles. In those days when there was no writing, these poems should have had a very precarious existence, passing from mouth to ear. We need not wonder that all of them have been lost, for they could have had only an ephemeral value; and we have to-day no means of knowing when they began, or what they were like. This period may be about two thousand five hundred years or so ago. For, there are references in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, and in Herodotus and the writings of Magasthenes, and in the Rock Edicts of Asoka, and in Pliny and the Periplus to the three Tamil Kingdoms of immemorial tradition, Chola, Pandya and Chera, and the lustrous pearls, and the fine cotton fabrics of the south.

SANGAM LITERATURE

Though this region seems to have had three main divisions, the Chola country being the area round about the Cauveri, the Pandya country that round about the Vaigai and the Tamraparni, and the Chera country that beside the western sea, yet their boundaries were not definite, but fluctuating. In particular, there is reason to think, according to some scholars, that the eastern limits of the Chera country extended beyond the eastern borders of the present Coimbatore district, and in fact included parts of the present Trichinopoly district also. On the northern side it seems to have covered at least parts of what is now termed North Malabar.

Though this floating poetry is irretrievably lost, yet a large body of good, classic literature has survived, which gives us glimpses into the life which men and women led here in those far-off days. We hear of villages and cities, cottages and mansions, kings and chieftains, courts and poets, soldiers and armies, ships and fleets, war and love, dress and jewellery and song, dance and the arts. The people seem to have been governed well, on the whole, notwithstanding petty feuds, raids, wars, and sieges. They seem to have lived joyously, dining well, drinking hard, revelling, making love, and trading, fishing, and hunting, or following other occupations.

One extraordinary feature of this earliest extant Tamil poetry is that it does not exist as loose poems, long or short; but is found well arranged in nine anthologies, eight of which are composed of more or less short poems, and the ninth of long poems. We have no authentic information why these anthologies were prepared, nor from what body of poetry, nor even when, or how. We may be certain that a much larger mass of poetry existed; but of that also we know little.

The eight anthologies of short poems are: 1. Kuruntokai, 2. Narrinai, 3. Ainkurunooru, 4. Patirrupattu, 5. Paripatal, 6. Kalittokai, 7. Akananooru, and 8. Puranannooru. Of these the following five, namely, Kuruntokai, Narrinai, Ainkurunooru, Kalittokai and Akananooru, are devoted to topics relating to love. The other three anthologies relate to valour, generosity, etc. The nineth anthology of long poems, called Pattuppattu, has both kinds of poems.

Three of these anthologies are directly connected with the Chera line of kings. The Patirrupattu (literally Ten-Tens) are ten decades in praise of ten Chera kings. Ainkurunooru is supposed to have been compiled under the direction of a Chera king; and the author of one of the sections is claimed to belong to the Chera line. And the poems constituting one section of Kalittokai are said to have been composed by another Chera king.

These nine anthologies altogether contained about thirty-six thousand lines. Of these about three thousand line have been lost; and we have a little over thirty three thousand lines extant now.

These constitute what is usually called *Sangam* Poetry from a tradition that the poets whose works are included in these anthologies were members of a learned academy of poets at Madura. The language of the poems, their words, and their grammar, are all archaic. Their background is sometimes ununderstandable. But there is a good deal in them which is common to all ages; and many of these antique poems are real gems, packed with feeling, and wrought with care.

Scholars are not agreed about the period in which the authors of these poems lived and sang. There is a tradition that there were three learned academies in the Tamil country, one after the other, and that the earliest of them was presided over by Lord Siva Himself. Some, while not altogether accepting this legend, yet claim that these poets must have lived long before the Christian era. But modern scholarship is inclined to the view that these poets probably lived and flourished between the second and the seventh centuries of the Christian era; and that the anthologies may have been compiled between the fifth and seventh centuries. But the matter has not been finally settled.

There are often references in the Colophons, which are attached to the poems, mentioning the places to which these poets belonged. From them we gather they were mostly in the territory now known as the Madras State, though quite a few, as mentioned before, belonged to the Chera country. The bards, wherever born, seem to have migrated to adjoining territories in quest of patrons, and the lavish gifts they gave.

LYRICAL EXCELLENCE

Whatever the date or place of these poems, there can be no doubt as to their lyrical excellence. They brim with genuine poetic feeling. They spring from the vital life which those early people lived, the townsman and the villager, the hillman and the forester, the wayfarer and the fisherman, and the agriculturist and the artisan. Claritry, simplicity, directness, vividness, compression, and poetic imagination, are manifest in every word and line. Some poems seem to have been set to music; but we have now no means of knowing with any definiteness how they were sung and when, and with what kinds of musical accompaniments.

There are not many references to God or religion; but there are quite a few allusions and references indicating close contacts with Aryan and Sanskritic influences. It is claimed by some that the devotional turn taken in later Tamil literature is due in some measure to these influences.

We give below translations of a few specimens.

THE TRYST

Hard by our village
Lies a pool;
Not far from it
A little forest stream;
And a grove
Where none resort
But white winged herons
On prey intent.
I shall go thither to gather
Red water-lilies for her hair:
And she, my most innocent fair,
She too—will be there.

(From *Kurumtokai*).

OUR CREED

Every city
Is our native city,
And every man
Is our kinsman,
Evil and good
Never befall
At another's bidding.
Even so suffering,
And deliverance therefrom.
Death is nothing new.
We cry not in joy,
'Ha! How sweet is life!'
Nor in disgust exclaim,
'Evil, alas, is life!'
Like a tiny craft,
Caught in the waters
Of a wide river
Which swollen with the flood
Battles against the rocks
With a rumbling roar,
While the clouds
Flash their lightning
And pour down
Drops of the cooling rain,
Even so is the frail bark of life
Swept along
On its predestined course.
This we know,
Beyond a doubt,
From the revelations
Of the seers who know.
Hence
We praise not, nor marvel at
The eminent and the great;
Nor ever, ever, do we
Despise the lowly.

—(From *Purananooru*).

The next stage in the development of Tamil is the emergence of what may be termed devotional literature. This period extends, according to some scholars, for about two hundred and fifty years, from the sixth or seventh century to roughly about the middle of the ninth century. Tevaram and Tiruvachakam contain the major hymns of the Saivite saints; and Nalayiram (literally four thousand) is a compilation of the works of some Vaishnavite saints. As in the case of the ancient anthologies, so also in respect of these devotional poems, the compilation was much later than the authorship.

These poems were in the main different in structure from the early poetry. Rhymes, alliteration, and various metrical devices, come more and more into vogue. Speech rhythms which predominated the early poems yield to other considerations. Yet many of these poems spring directly from the heart; and though some are couched in conventional form, they bear the marks of great poetry.

Here are a few specimens:

A MARVEL

Listen to this wonder
Which I saw on the earth.
Young shepherd swains
Who tend the cattle
Gathered there;
And in their midst,
The Lord, whose couch is the snake,
Played upon the flute:
And its melody
Reached up to heaven;
Where the gods forgot
The offered sacrifice.
And hastening to the cowherds' hamlet
Crowded and jostled there;
And with ears for lips
They tasted delight.
And followed Govinda
And clung to him.
His slender fingers
Glided over the stops;
His red-veined eyes
Slanted at the reed;
And his red lips
Were pouted:
Tiny beads of sweat
Formed on his puckered brows.
When Govinda took his flute
And played,
Flocks of birds left their nests
And gathered round him,
And lay upon the ground motionless.
While herds of milch-cows,
With heads bowed low,
Stood at ease on lazy legs,
And never so much as flicked an ear.

—(From *Nalayiram*).

HIS MOUTH

Has it the fragrance of camphor?
Or the fragrance of the lotus-flower?
And that lovely coral-red mouth,
Does it linger sweet?
The taste and fragrance of Madhava's mouth,
Of Him, who broke the elephant's tusk—
I yearn to know
I ask thee.
Do tell me.
O white conch of the sea!

—(From *Nalayiram*).

THE CUCKOO

O cuckoo, that dwellest in the fragrant grove.
Thy jet black body gleaming like gold!
The Lord, my Treasure, whose shining form
Is lovelier than the lotus flower
Has revealed His feet to all the world.
And snapped the bonds of Desire,
And has made me His dear slave.
That He may come unto me
In His bodily form—
That precious, golden nectar—
That He may come unto me,
Sing cuckoo!

—(From *Tiruvachakam*).

Kulasekhara among the Vaishnavite saints, and Cheraman Perumal Nayanar among the Salvite saints belongs to the Chera country.

APHORISTIC LITERATURE

There was another line of development which ignored the devotional mood, but emphasised morality and good conduct. Much gnomic, moralistic and aphoristic literature was born. Many of these poems formed part of what is now known as *Patinenkzhikkanakku* (Eighteen Minor Poems). The most famous among them is *The Kural* of Tiruvalluvar. The Jains had a very great share in this upheaval and Tamil literature owes a great deal to them. Scholars think that *Tolkappiam*, that blend of grammar and life, was the work of a Jain.

The next important stage in the development was what may be called *kavya* literature. There were two such periods, the earlier and the later. The five famous *kavyas* were composed during this period. *Silappadhikaram*, *Manimekalai*, *Jivaka Chintamani*—all belong to this period. Two others which made up the five are lost to us. *Manimekalai* is a Buddhist contribution to Tamil. *Silappadhikaram* and *Chintamani* are by Jains. The former

Continued on page 46

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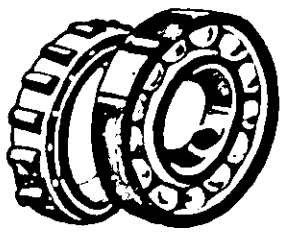

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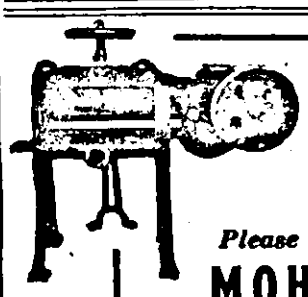

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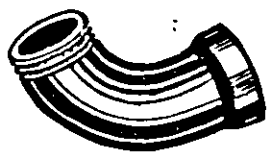

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Students at work in the Mechanical (left) and Electrical (right) Laboratories of the Alagappa Chettiar College of Engineering and Technology.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

Technical training in the southern region is receiving intelligent attention at the hands of the All-India Council for Technical Education. 62 new polytechnics are planned for the region. The scheme for "Sandwich" courses is a useful project aimed at supplying expanding industry with competent foremen.

By K. N. SUNDARAM

(Regional Officer of the Southern Region, Ministry of Education.)

TECHNICAL education at all levels has been receiving considerable attention in the context of our national development. Fortunately, the process of planning progress in this field in close collaboration with the industries, the Universities and distinguished educationists commenced very early in the First Five-Year Plan and the executive machinery of this planning has been sufficiently broadbased not to be disturbed by political boundaries of administrative units in the country.

The All-India Council for Technical Education constituted four regional bodies, one each for the East, West, North and South. The Eastern and Western Regional Committees commenced functioning more than four years ago. The Southern Regional Committee funtioned as an *ad hoc* Committee up to 30th October 1955 from 29th July 1953. The Committee was reconstituted only on 30th October 1955 and its regional office shifted to its present headquarters on that date.

In this article, certain aspects of progress in technical education under immediate implementation in the southern region will be touched upon. In this region, consisting of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore, we have at present 22 institutions conducting degree or equivalent courses in Engineering and Technology, 30 institutions conducting various diploma courses and producing only 2,900 engineering personnel of diploma and degree levels out of an all-India total of approximately 8,000 The number of degree holders is slightly less than half, being approximately 1,100. This output represents an overall increase of approximately 50 per cent in all categories of engineering personnel.

Apart from quantitative development, the All-India Council for Technical Education through its various expert committees assessed the requirements of individual institutions and the Government of India on their advice arranged qualitative improvement in respect of buildings, equipment and staff during the past five years. Figures at a glance indicate that out of a total of Rs. 15.36 crores assessed by the All-India Council for Technical Education for this purpose for non-recurring expenditure on buildings and equiment, the assessment for the southern institutions exceeded Rs. 5.00 crores. On the recurring side, out of Rs. 128 lakhs for maintenance of equipment and staff, the share of the southern institutions is nearly Rs. 42 lakhs per annum. For improving the residential facilities for students in these institutions, hostel construction with interest-free loans have been arranged at approximately Rs. 82 lakhs out of an all-India total of Rs. 312 lakhs.

Side by side with these developments at under-graduate level, Post-Graduate courses and special research courses in engineering and technology have been encouraged through the Post-Graduate Committee for Technical Education, which is a joint body of the Inter-University Board and the All-India Council for Technical Education. The number of such institutions in the country in Engineering and Technology is 18, of which 5 are located in the southern region.

In the field of Higher Technological development, the third institution, namely, the Southern Higher Technological Institute is expected to be set up at Madras expeditiously, in time for industrial expansion now on the horizon in this region.

In all these developments, there has been a gap in the production of the quantity and quality of diploma holders from the point of view of industrial employment both in the private and public sectors. The co-operation of industrial establishments and Government departments in offering training places to diploma students and degree students, has been considerable, over 300 engineering personnel from technical institutions in the Southern region alone being placed this year in specialised establishments. Such post-institution training arranged on a student output ratio basis to be shared between the four regions offsets the disadvantages of institutions located in areas not heavily industrialised. A large proportion of students get this essential pre-employment training.

29 NEW POLYTECHNICS

This shortage of diploma holders is sought to be rectified shortly by starting 62 new polytechnics all over the country - in addition to those approved in the various State Government plans. Out of these, it has just been decided that the Southern region can share upto 29 polytechnics. Already proposals have been received on behalf of the new States of Mysore and Kerala to establish some of these institutions in their area. In the State of Madras offers from established Educational Trusts in the private sector are also under examination.

However, it has been felt that unless part-time educational facilities for diploma holders in chosen centres are immediately developed the shortage of personnel in this category will not be satisfactorily met. Part-time courses have been encouraged to a limited extent in the Central Polytechnic at Madras, the intake this year being less than 60 for this course. It is proposed to expand these facilities by increasing the type and number of admissions to these courses Specific proposals for the purpose, involving encouragement to qualified industrial employees to take these courses, in the form of transport facility and stipends and other assistance are under active examination in consultation with industrial groups and State Governments. It is expected that with the commencement of the next academic year, part-time diploma centres will be available in every Southern State When it is remembered that in a typical country like the United Kingdom, the number of students attending part-time courses is roughly eight times the number attending full day courses the scope of development in this sector will be obvious. Any fresh approach to meet changing situation in any field effectively has to overcome opposition. Often, with wise planning, supply leads to demand. In the changing pattern of general education at the secondary stage, Junior Technical Schools, approximately 90 for the whole country have been planned. The scope of these institutions will be clear if they are referred to as Secondary Technical Schools. The students in these institutions in the age groups of 14 + to 17 + are expected to be stipendiaries chosen for specific vocational employment by the industrial sector and, therefore, having their course-contents modelled to suit the ultimate employing industries. Though details are still in the scrutiny stage, their mention in this context is intended to complete the picture of technical education at the lower level.

In these plans, the development of student's personality and interests, which are of great moment in qualifying for leadership, especially in manufacture, production, administration and sales have been taken into consideration. The limitations of part-time day courses for those employed in industries on the one hand and the absence from industrial contact of the full-time day students on the other, have led to the planning of "Sandwich" courses to produce suitable Foremen especially in the Mechanical Engineering field. These courses are so called, because "layers" of full-time institutional study and industrial experience alternate over a period of years. In a typical case, six months in industries succeed six months in the technical institution and so on, turnabout for four years. The American name is Co-operative course. Historically, these courses were invented in 1906 at the University of Cincinatti. In the United Kingdom, they are claimed to have been started much earlier. The Northampton Polytechnic started these courses in 1905. These courses serve to impart first-hand experience in industry of engineering designs, projects and developments, enabling engineering students to adjust themselves gradually from academic pursuits and mode of life to the requirements of industry. They are thus prepared for those administration and operating functions, which enter into most engineering careers.

This experience in the industry can be on a scale and standard utterly beyond the resources of any teaching institution. The teaching institution itself, through these groups of students can be protected from becoming obsolete in the contents of its instruction.

The problem of training Foremen for the Engineering industry being very urgent at present, the Government of India have allotted Rs. One crore in the Second Five-Year Plan for this development in the Mechanical Engineering Industry. The Sandwich course has been planned to consist of 46 weeks of institutional studies per year each week consisting of 36 hours of work in the institution. The duration of the industrial apprenticeship is 138 weeks. The total work spread over a period of four years would require the candidate to spend approximately 46 weeks per year in the Works and institution together.

As regards the details of arranging 'layers', one suggestion is to have for the first two years of the course, three weeks' attendance in the industry followed by one week in the institution. In the last two years, some practice will be followed with varitions of detail, based on the industry's operational requirements.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Realising the advantages both to the industrial employer and the student in particular, award of scholarships to every one of these students is a part of the scheme. The catchment area and location of these institutions are being decided. A local catchment area of five to 10 miles radius will offer weekly turnabouts between industry and institution if required, whereas a wider catchment area may well require the registered lodgings, transport and thicker layers of the Sandwich arrangements.

With the co-operation of the Regional Committees and the industries, working proposals for introducing the scheme are being drawn up. It is hoped this supplementary means of training and advancing technical education will be placed on a firm basis.

Every thinking mind engaged in planning and administering technical education at any level has to be receptive and alert to the impacts of experience gained in similar experiments elsewhere, no doubt bearing very closely in mind the limitations of our environments at present and the state of industrial progress, we have so far achieved. In this spirit, the required impetus to the part-time and "Sandwich" courses in technological education will have to be available, if we are to succeed in our projects.

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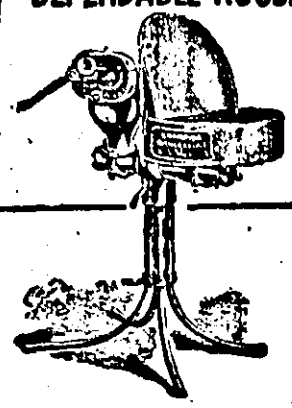

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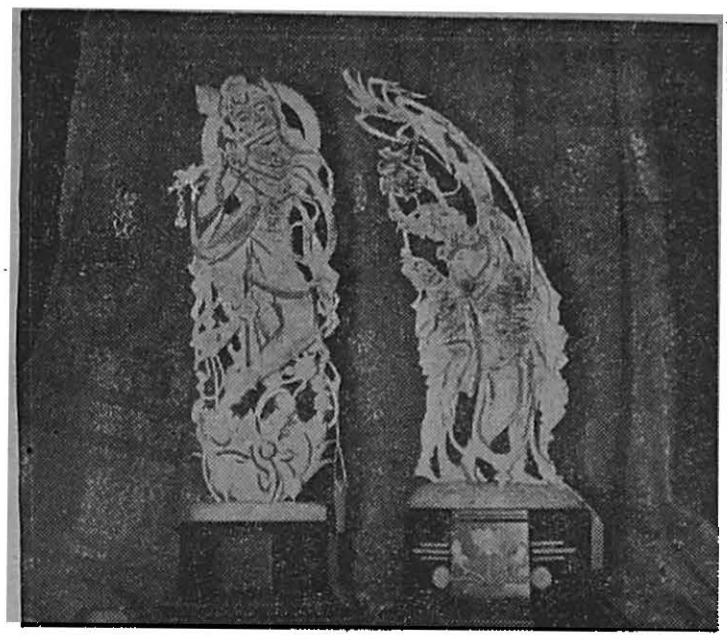


Two Intricately carved ivory pieces, depicting Lord Krishna and Manmatha. These are the creations of Travancore craftsmen and command a world market.

TOY-MAKING IN SOUTH INDIA

By T. S. NARAYANASWAMI

TO the child, especially the toddler, the toy signifies something which is a source of delight. Sometimes it is an object of wonder, if the toy is an animated doll and it is always a cherished companion to the child in the small world of his own.

With the dawn of civilisation, we are told, the toys came to represent the peaceful occupations of the people like agriculture. The excavations of Mahenjo-Daro are said to contain relics of terra cota toys of domestic animals such as

Radha and Krishna, the divine couple—a specimen of Panruti dolls.

the bull, the cow and the farm-cart. Since then, time has moulded the shapes of objects and the habits of men and the artists and craftsmen of each period in history had been obliged to create forms from the world they lived in, because they could not escape them. During the days of the French Revolution, the children were supplied toy-guillotines with which they used to behead toy-aristocrats! Like other industries, the toy industry had also been influenced by the impact of outstanding political and social events of a global character. For example, the introduction into the toy world, toys which are miniature models of tanks, gun-carriages, battleships; bombers and tanks, ambulance cars and other models of war-weapons followed the two World Wars.

In certain countries like Japan, Dolls Festivals are celebrated with dolls or toys which give a swell-time for the children to amuse themselves and the parents too join them. In India too, the festival of Navarathri (Nine Nights) is an annual event exclusively meant for our women and children. For the children, it is an event lasting for full nine days and it means also the customary addition of some new toys to their collection. For the trader in toys, it is an opportunity to present the latest arrivals among his wares to the womenfolk.

The indigenous toys have a distinctive stamp of their own and we find in them a touch of realism. They reveal a high degree of self-expression of the artisan. For instance, the Kondapalli toys, especially, the complete set of the small ones depicting the activities of the rural folk is very impressive. A representative set usually consists of an imitation of one or two thatched huts, with their inmates at work, the woman tending the cow, or baling water from the well, or grinding the grain, the man tending the cow or the sheep, the elephant with a howdah, the toddy tapper, etc.

South Indian toys are made of raw materials which are easily available. Light yellow or red wood, clay, papier-mache, pith, straw, shells from the sea, metal, soft-stone in different shades, etc., are used in the making of an amazing variety of the characteristic toys of each region. Lacquered or decorated wooden toys are also quite popular. Miniature articles are also made of ivory and sandalwood, though we can appropriately classify them only as curios. These are manufactured chiefly in places like Mysore, Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Trichur and this industry has continued to be very profitable.

The toys of Pondicherry and Panruti are made of clay, and they are models of Indian fruits, vegetables, religious and legendary characters, animals, etc. They have in them a colour scheme which bears a close resemblance to their real counterparts.

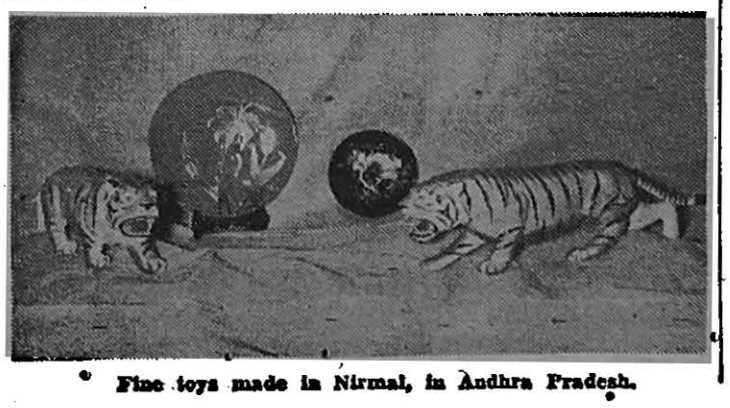
TUMBLING DOLLS OF TANJORE

The tumbling dolls of Tanjore, made of paper with a coconut half-shell to serve as its base with lead-weight inside has continued to retain its attraction for the toy collectors. A mere jerk will cause this toy to swing to and fro. Even to-day, travellers passing through Tanjore Railway Station invariably pick up one of these fanciful toys.

Another variety of toys consists of toys of kitchen utensils made of wood, clay or iron. The principal places of manufacture of the best among these are Chennapatna, Madras and Mysore.

The manufacture of pith models of South Indian temples was once

Continued on page 46



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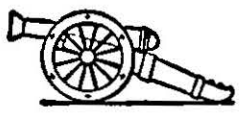

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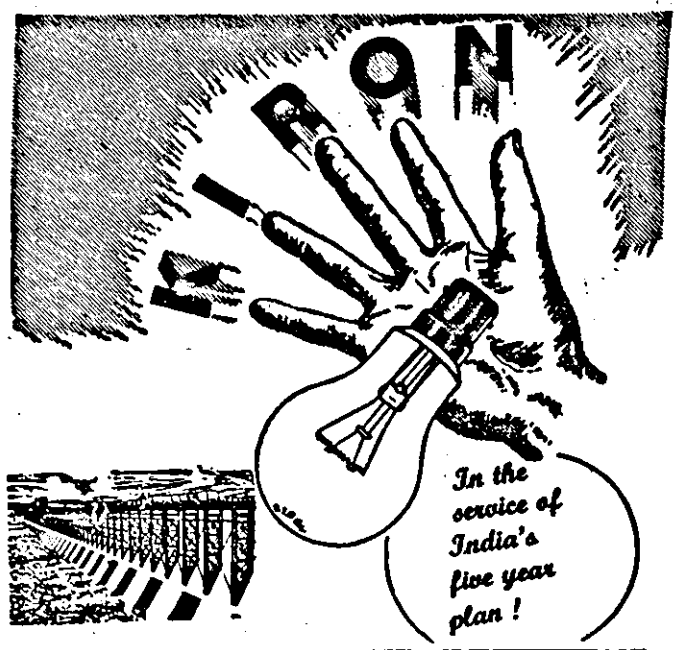

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LINGUISTIC STATES AND NATIONAL UNITY

Throughout the period of British rule in this country, it had been the refrain of foreign writers that India was not a political or cultural entity, but was only a geographical expression. Dr. Chandrasekhar, in this article, examines the essential traits of nationhood and the extent to which India possesses them.

By DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR
(Director, Indian Institute for Population Studies.)

ABOUT half a century of agitation of one kind or another for linguistic provinces has culminated in the passing of the States Reorganisation Act and the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act of 1956. As from to-day, (1st November 1956), India will consist of 14 States. In addition to these linguistic (and bilingual Bombay) States, we have to-day six Centrally administered territories without any relevance to linguistic considerations.

From the point of view of area, on the one hand, and population on the other, the States rank as follows:

Area
1. Bombay
2. Madhya Pradesh
3. Rajasthan
4. Uttar Pradesh
5. Andhra Pradesh
6. Jammu & Kashmir.
7. Assam
8. Mysore
9. Bihar
10. Orissa
11. Madras
12. Punjab
13. W. Bengal
14. Kerala

Population
1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Bombay
3. Bihar
4. Andhra
5. Madras
6. Bengal
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Mysore
9. Punjab
10. Rajasthan
11. Orissa
12. Kerala
13. Assam
14. Jammu & Kashmir

The reorganisation of States on the basis of languages, with the exception of Bombay, is an accomplished fact and no useful purpose will be served in going into its genesis or its pros and cons. The task before the country is to wish these States well and hope for their rapid development according to the genius of the various linguistic-cultural groups that make up our great country.

INDIA'S NATIONHOOD

It is in this connection that one may be permitted to examine the not-so-academic question: Is India a Nation? We are familiar with the fact that during the British regime it was fashionable for Western writers on Indian politics to pose this question and answer it readily in the negative. In 1883 Sir John Seeley wrote: "The notion that India is a nationality rests upon that vulgar error which political science principally aims at eradicating. India is not a political name but only a geographical expression, like Europe or Africa. It does not mark the territory of a nation and a language but the territory of many nations and many languages." Five years later, Sir John Strachey observed: "This is the first and most essential thing to learn about India—that there is not and never was an India, possessing according to European ideas any sort of unity, physical, political, social or religious, no Indian nation, no "people of India" of which we hear so much." And then for the next half a century almost everybody from cold weather tourists upto seemingly objective British Blue Books echoed the refrain.

What is a nation and what is nationality? Any particular human group that shares a certain body of customs, traditions, standards, ideas, ideals, beliefs and institutions may be said to have a nationality. The term may connote the possession of all or some of these attributes. When such a nationality possesses in common an independent political system, a body of economic institutions, a religion, a language, a moral code, a family system, a set of spiritual values and a geographical entity, it may be called a nation. Thus nationality is an elastic and even an elusive term. Like religion it is subjective and psychological. It is a condition of the mind, a sentiment, a way of feeling and an abiding loyalty. Of course, no nationality can exist without at least some of these psychological attributes but a nation need not have all of them. To put it broadly, nation can dispense with a sense of unity in some particulars if it has that sense to a sufficient degree in others. At most, it may be said that the more points of unity there are, the stronger the sense of nationhood.

As for India, the primary factor toward the making of a nation is geographical unity and territorial integrity. National frontiers are either natural, man-made or mere historical accidents, but wherever a homeland exists, there is a strong prop to nationality. People living in the same geographical and climatic conditions and under the same educational opportunities tend to develop common physical, mental and psychological traits.

India satisfies abundantly this primary requirement of nationhood. Despite partition and Pakistan, surrounded by the sea on three sides and surmounted by the Himalayan peaks in the North, the Indian peninsula enjoys an ideal geographical unity. Despite a landlocked and uneasy frontier with Pakistan, India has distinct territorial integrity. And one should hope that in the future Indo-Pakistan frontiers may develop on the lines of Canadian-United States land frontiers.

TEST OF LANGUAGE

The second major factor in the making of a nation is unity of language. Out of some 14 major provincial languages, Hindi is on the difficult, if definite, path of becoming India's *lingua franca*. Some 150 millions out of nearly 400 millions of India's present population speak it or its variations. The numerical strength of other linguistic group is set forth in the above table.

Yet, strictly speaking, India still lacks the unity of language. Official efforts to make Hindi the national language have been thwarted to some extent both by the relatively undeveloped nature of the language itself and by the obscurantist demogogues in certain States where provincial languages command a kind of fanatical loyalty. The ideal for the future is to enable every Indian child to learn the mother-tongue (the provincial language), Hindi (the national language which is also the mother-tongue of nearly 150 millions) and English as the international language. To-day where Hindi fails to serve national purposes the English language does the job among the "educated."

But the want of a common language all over the country does not disqualify India as a nation. The integrity of the Soviet Union as a nation has not been impaired by the numerous languages spoken within her frontiers. Canada manages two official languages without any insurmountable barriers. Switzerland with a population less than that of New York City is politically stable with her people speaking French, German, Italian and Romansch. China is getting along with her many dialects and complicated script. But on the other hand, it should not be forgotten that unity of language does not in itself create a nation. The British, the Americans, the Canadians and the Australians all speak English but they do not all of them constitute a single nation. All of Latin America with the exception of Brazil speaks Spanish and yet there are more than a score of Republics in that continent.

THE RACIAL FACTOR

A nation is not necessarily a community based on "racial homogeneity". No country, not even Hitler's "Aryan" Germany, not even the Nordic Scandinavians can claim absolute racial purity. The modern Italian nation was formed out of Romans, Tuetons, Etruscans, Greeks, Arabs and others. Gauls, Romans, Goths, Britons and others have contributed to make the present French nation. The Celt, the Saxon, the Dane, the Norman and others have coalesced into the modern Briton. As for the United States, every conceivable "race" has entered into the blood stream of the American nation.

But our people inhabiting the different States of India cannot be called different "races" any more than the modern Yorkshireman and the modern Northumbrian can be classed as belonging to different "races." The Punjabi and the Rajput, the Gujarati and the Maharashtrian, the Bengali and the Bihari, the Andhra and the Tamil, the Kannadiga and the Malayalee—all belong to the same "racial" stock. The superficial cultural and external differences between our people in different States and even between the adherents of different faiths do not constitute racial differences. In fact, the modern anthropological evidence has proved that the term "race" as the term is used in popular parlance is essentially a myth. There is no pure "race" in any nation and in the determination of national lines in general, "race" is no longer important. Hence the talk of India as a land of many mutually antagonistic "races", still to be found in too many Western books on India, has no relation to scientific fact. The fact that certain "aboriginal" groups exist in India does not disprove the statement that India has no "race" problem in any accurate meaning of that term.

Is unity of religion an indispensible factor in nationality? India, by virtue of her historically proven qualities of tolerance (it is true that there have been a few exceptions in our long history) forbearance and hospitality, has become a land of many faiths, all the way from Animism to Zorostrianism. While Hinduism and its triple passive and protestant offshoots of Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism are indigenous to India, only Islam and Christianity and in a very small way Judaism and Zoroastrianism are alien to India. But unfortunately, the followers of these alien faiths are not aliens in any sense. For these religions, introduced from without though they are, have to some extent been Indianised or rather Hinduised, thanks to the compulsive and massive cultural force of Hinduism. While the Indian Buddha has developed slant eyes and yellow-tinged cherub cheeks in Burma, China and Japan, the Semite Jesus Christ has lost his unnatural rosy cheeks and blue eyes in India. Thus habits, customs, traditions of people in our country conform more to a regional cultural pattern than any hard and fast "racial" and religious lines.

CULTURAL FABRIC

What about the cultural unity of India? That there has been a deep and fundamental unity pervading Indian cultural evolution continuously for some five thousand years cannot be denied. But Indian culture is not a unified culture like the German, British or French; it is of a composite type and the component parts stand out in bold relief, as in the United States where each immigrant group has brought with it its own cultural patterns and almost blended them into the melting pot of the American way of life. In our country, the various regional-linguistic-cultural blocks such as Andhra culture, Bengali culture, Malayalam culture, Tamil culture, etc., are only different aspects of the one Indian culture. Despite the centripetal forces that are binding all these different cultural patterns into one strengthening unity, distinctive features of our provincial and regional cultures still stand out in bold relief. They are bound to continue and flourish with the States reorganisation, for India's cultural unity is bound to be a federal one like that of the Soviet Union. India thus presents a colourful cultural diversity and not a dull colourless uniformity.

This, of course, does not mean that the process of assimilation and Indianisation of the small minority cultural patterns has been completed. The lack of assimilation does sometimes constitute a problem and raises acute issues, though the fact that there is no immigration of new groups into India is a great help in building up the Indian nation. Leaders who have India's welfare at heart might well profit from American experience in this regard. An effort in the right direction will be an acceleration of inter-caste, inter-provincial and inter-religious exchanges and marriages. To become a strong nation India's castes and communal groups need not be merged into a common mass so as to resemble the colourless drab which results from mixing many colours. Rather that these castes, communal strains and linguistic groups might be woven into a brilliant fabric, in which none of the colours have been destroyed, but all, preserved in their original hues, are so blended as to gain new lustre from the new associations and contrasts. Is then India a nation? There can be only one answer to the question.

Now that these linguistic States have come to existence one will hope that each will develop in such a way as to promote Indian unity and prosperity. After all, the protection and promotion of the interests of the people who comprise a nation are the true ends of civilised and organised national life. Natural resources, economic systems, social institutions and cultural patterns, including language and literature and all forms of co-operative endeavour are valuable only in so far as they contribute to the welfare and development of the personality of every citizen.

RE-BIRTH OF UNITED KERALA

The new Kerala State, which would come into existence, on the 1st November, 1956, as a result of the decision of the Indian Parliament, will have an area of about 14,980 sq. miles and a population of about 13.6 millions. It would be linguistically homogeneous, about 94 per cent of its population speaking Malayalam and it would be geographically a compact area.

By R. SANKARANARAYANA AIYAR

(Retired High Court Judge.)

THE new Kerala State would comprise the former State of Travancore, excluding the southern four taluks and the bulk of Shencotta Taluk, the former State of Cochin, the District of Malabar and the kasargode taluk in South Kanara District.

The modern Kerala State would comprise a smaller area than the ancient Kerala known to tradition. The chief authority for this tradition is the Keralolpatti, a Malayalam treatise, which gives a full account of the whole tradition, known in this coast and the Kerala Mahatmya, a work in Sanskrit. Though these works are said to be full of anachronisms and improbabilities, they contain some materials regarding the origin of ancient Kerala. According to Keralolpatti, Pasasurama, a great Brahmin sage and warrior of the race of Brihgu, the greatest of the Rishis, created the land of Kerala, by the throw of his axe, which fell at Gokarnam in the north, and Kanyakumari in the south Whatever may be said of this tradition, it is not improbable that this portion of land once lay submerged under water, and that subsequently by natural process, the water receded westwards, coming to the present limit of the Arabian sea. It is stated that Parasurama brought Brahmins and other caste people from the north and settled them down in this piece of land.

According to Keralolpatti, the land was divided into four Districts, namely, Thulu Khandam, from Gokarnam to Perumpuzha river, the Koopa Khandam from the Perumpuzha river to the Kotta river, the Kerala Khandam, from Puthupattanam to Kannetti, including the southern half of Malabar, Cochin and North Travancore and Mooshika Khandam, from Kannetti to Cape Comorin, comprising the ancient Travancore State. After the departure of Parasurama, it is said, that the Brahmins became the real Rulers of the land and that afterwards, they appointed a King known by the name of Keya Perumal. Several Perumals succeeded him, the last of them being Cheraman Perumal.

The ancient Kerala was known to the nations of the world from the earliest time on record. The Mahabharata and Ramayana refer to it and the Greek Ambassador Magasthanes refers to the kingdom of Chera. The edicts of Asoka refer to the territories of Keralaputra. The Raghuvamsa of Kalidas, Srimat Bhagavatha and the Puranas make reference to this land. Of the three kingdoms, that kept sway in the south, namely Chera, Chola and Pandya, referred to by Magasthanes and the edicts of Asoka, Chera must have reference to Kerala. From ancient days, foreigners visited the West coast and had trade relations with the Rulers of this coast. The Phoenicians, the Jews, the Greeks, the Romans, the Chinese and the Arabs, had established trade relations with the Rulers of this land. Subsequent history shows that the European powers, like the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English had intimate relations with the Rulers of the West Coast. It should be remembered that this region contains forest wealth of great value, and the products from the forest region were in great demand by the foreigners.

CHERA DYNASTY OF TRAVANCORE

I shall attempt now to give a brief account of the units that consitute the Kerala State. When referring to Travancore which is the largest unit, I have in mind, the former Travancore State. The name Travancore is the anglicized form of Thiruvithamcode or Sreevazhumcode, the abode of prosperity. Venad, which was the original name given to Travancore, is a corruption of Vanavanad, the land of celestials. The area of the State is 7,625 sq. miles of which more than 2,500 sq. miles are covered with forest and Backwater. Travancore was ruled from the earliest days by a Hindu Dynasty and it is the only Indian State which has a history of more than 1,000 years, and which is not the creation of either the Moghals or the British. The Maharajas of Travancore are the lineal descendants of the great Chera Kings, who shared sovereignty of South India with the Cholas and Pandyas. Pandit Nehru in his "Discovery of India" says "Travancore has an ancient, thousand-year-old historical continuity". The Chera dynasty shines with great deeds of humanity and sacrifice. Perumchottu Udayan Cheralathan was the first king of the line, about whom there is any reference in the ancient Tamil literature. The medievel history of Travancore begins with the reign of Ravivarma Kulasekhara and the modern history, with the reign of Marthandavarma the great, the maker of modern Travancore. It was he who conquered the Ruler of Cochin, subdued the petty Chieftains in North Travancore and consolidated the former State of Travancore. The original name of the State was Venad, as pointed out above, and this extended upto Kannetti on the north from Kanyakumari in the south. The original capital of the State was at Padmanabhapuram, which is situated in one of the four Southern Taluks, that are to be merged with Madras on first November. Trivandrum, which is one of the best capital cities in India, became the headquarters of the State; only subsequently Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao made the State a model one, by introducing reforms in several fields. The High Court at Trivandrum was one of the earliest High Courts established in India, soon after the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras were constituted.

Cochin has an area of 1,417¼ sq. miles. The ancient history of Cochin is the ancient history of Kerala, like the other units, Travancore and Malabar. The State was originally known as Perumpadappu Nadu and the Ruling family was spoken of as Perumpadappu Swaroopam. The name Cochin appears to have been given first to the town, which came into existence after the formation of the harbour in 1341, and afterwards to the country adjacent to the town, and finally to the whole territory, under the rule of Perumpadappu Swaroopam. The Kingdom of Perumpadappu Swaroopam came into existence on the division of Kerala, about the 16th century A.D. According to tradition, the first king of Cochin was the son of a sister of the last of the Perumals and his name was Veerakerala Varma. Originally, the area of Cochin was 4,000 sq. miles and it was reduced to the size which the former Cochin State had, by the conquests of the Zamorin of Kozhikode and the Ruler of Travancore in the 18th Century. Cochin State became one of the important States in South India on account of the wise rule of the Maharajas and their able Dewans.

ZAMORINS OF MALABAR

Malabar, which has an area of 5,787 sq. miles formed part of ancient Kerala. Malabar was ruled by several chieftains, of whom the Zamorin was the greatest. He waged constant wars with the Raja of Cochin. The European Powers, like the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English, established trade relationship with the Zamorin, one after the other. Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan of Mysore waged wars with the Zamorin and other chieftains. It was after the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792 that the East India Company set itself seriously to the task of establishing a stable Government in the country.

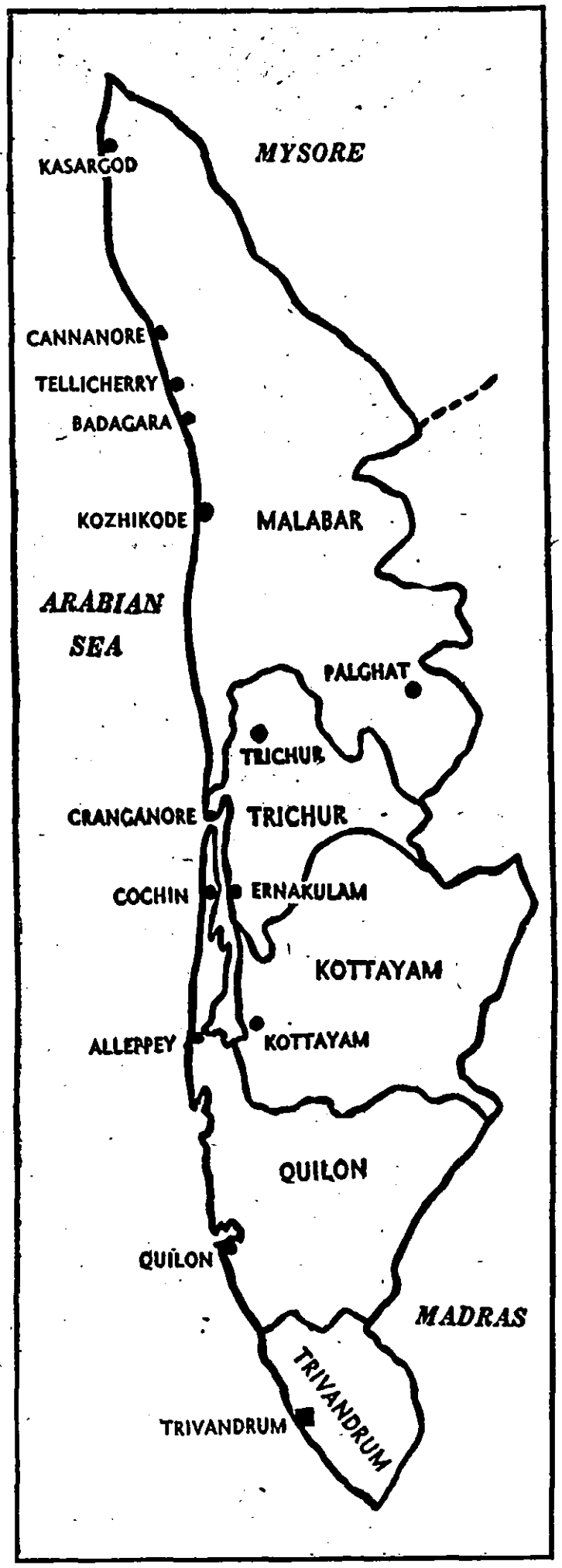
Kasergode is the southernmost taluk of the South Kanara District in Madras. It is the biggest of the taluks of the district, with an area of 500 sq. miles and a population of 4½ lakhs. It is bounded on the east by the Coorg Bills of the Western Ghats, and on the west by the sea. The population of the southern half of the taluk is almost exclusively Malayalam speaking, and in the northern half, we have Thulu-speaking and Malayalam-speaking population.

After India attained Independence in 1947, Sardar Patel took up the task of integrating the 562 Indian States that then existed in India. The former States of Travancore and Cochin were integrated into one unit in 1949, and this unit was then given the name of Travancore-Cochin. This State has the densest population in the whole of India, the number of inhabitants per square mile being about 1,100. The density of houses per square mile omitting the forests, was 232 in 1951. The population increased by 23.7 per cent in the last decade, while in the rest of India the average increase was only 14 and odd per cent. These two States were ruled over before integration, by two Dynasties of Hindu rulers, who were noted for their piety, religious tolerance, high statesmanship, extreme simplicity and broad outlook These two States acquired the title of Model States, on account of the ability and wisdom of their Rulers and of the efficiency and farsightedness of their able Dewans. These States had the unique privilege of having the highest literacy in India both among males and females. Pandit Nehru observes in the "Discovery of India" that in Travancore popular education began to be organised in 1801, whereas in England, it was started only in 1870. There are at present 40 colleges in Travancore area, and 10 in the Cochin area, making a total of 50 colleges for the Travancore-Cochin State, which has an area of 9,143 square miles, whereas in Malabar, which has an area of 5,787 sq. miles, we have at present only about eight colleges. The number of High Schools in the State is 613 and the Middle Schools 973 Besides these, we have a Medical College, an Engineering College, two Law Colleges, three Teachers' Colleges an Agricultural College, a Veterinary College and an Ayurveda College. Travancore has a University established as early as in 1938. As regards Medical facilities, the Travancore-Cochin State holds a high place among States in India. We have 56 hospitals and 186 dispensaries, where allopathic treatment is given It is worth noting that there are 12 hospitals and 37 dispensaries in Malabar. Besides allopathic hospitals, there are Ayurveda Hospitals, hundreds in numbers, in the State In the Ayurveda College instructions are imparted on up-to-date lines in Ayurveda. It is noteworthy, that in the two States, there existed legislatures, elected on the basis of adult franchise, before the Indian Constitution came into force. Viewed from any point, the two States deserved the title of Model States.

The Travancore-Cochin State is one of the beautiful parts of India with rivers, backwaters, canals, mountains and a long coast line. It would stand in comparison well with the Kashmir State, except perhaps for the snow-clad mountains. The Travancore area is rich in mineral resources, with large deposits of Monesites, Ilmenite, Zircon etc. Thorium is processed from the sands here. This State is the biggest earner of Dollars in India. But compared with other places in India, there are very few industries here.

The people of the State profess mainly three religions, Hinduism, Christianity and Mohammedanism. There are a few Jews in Cochin who settled there centuries ago. But the majority of the population profess the Hindu religion. The great Sankara, who routed out Budhism and re-established Hinduism in the whole of India, was born in Kaladi, a village in North

(Continued on page 16)



GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE'S MESSAGE

Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad and Governor-designate of Kerala, in a message says:

I congratulate THE HINDU on publishing a special issue on the eve of the inauguration of the new States which are coming into existence on November 1, 1956. The question of reorganisation of States on linguistic basis was agitating the minds of people of the country for over half a century with varying degrees of intensity. The formation of Andhra State in 1953 gave a fillip to the movement all over the country. After the publication of the States Reorganisation Commission's report, the country witnessed an unprecedented expression of feeling resulting sometimes in undesirable forms of exhibition of temper. The problem gave enough headache to our leaders and caused not a little bitterness among the people who have been living in multi-lingual States for centuries in perfect amity and friendship. The linguistic and boundary disputes were pursued with a keenness which appeared to be highly exaggerated and totally unnecessary in the larger context of the progress and prosperity of our country.

Let us pray to the Almighty that all these problems have now been solved, and we are able to launch the new States in a peaceful and hopeful atmosphere. The people of the country deserve to be congratulated on the good sense and wisdom with which they accepted the final decisions on controversial matters given by Parliament. It is sincerely to be hoped that bitterness generated during the heat of the controversy will disappear gradually. Let us pray that the people of the new States which have been reorganised at least in the south on a more or less linguistic pattern do not build China Walls among themselves on account of this reorganisation. We have to exert ourselves to rebuild the conception of seeing unity in diversity, which is characteristic of our culture. A new pattern itself necessitates greater conscious effort on our part for closer assimilation by various States in all fields of activity. A great responsibility lies on the leaders of thought and action. I have no hesitation that they will discharge this responsibility in the interests of the country as a whole. I heartily congratulate the people of the new States and wish them all success in their march towards progress and prosperity. "Jai Hind".

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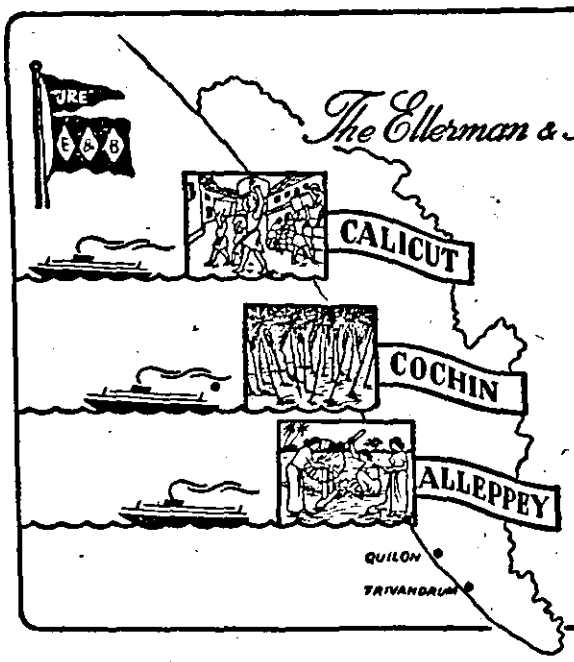

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KERALA IS A VIABLE STATE

Doubts have been raised in some quarters as to whether Kerala, composed as it is mainly of Malabar and Travancore-Cochin, both deficit in the matter of food, would be a financially viable unit. Mr. Panampilli Govinda Menon, former Chief Minister of T.-C. State (who also held the Finance portfolio), in the following article marshalls certain facts and figures calculqted to allay such anxieties.

By PANAMPILLI GOVINDA MENON

A SYSTEMATIC study of the financial viability of the Kerala State does not appear to have been made by any person or institution except by the States Reorganisation Commission. There was a controversy regarding the desirability of forming a small West Coast State like Kerala and strong views have been expressed for and against the proposal. One of the reasons put forward by the persons who opposed the idea was that Kerala would not be financially viable. The opposition, however, has been largely a political and sentimental one. Beyond assertions made, no cogent reasoning based purely on financial grounds has been produced against the proposal.

The enquiries made by the States Reorganisation Commission have led them to the conclusion that Kerala would be a viable unit. The recommendation of the Commission regarding Kerala was unequivocal and unanimous. Though the results of the study of finances have not been detailed in the SRC Report, it should be presumed that the recommendation to form the State would not have been made by the responsible and experienced gentlemen who were members of the Commission had they not come to the conclusion that Kerala would be financially viable. The Travancore-Cochin and Madras State Governments have not opposed the formation of Kerala. Apparently, the question of viability has not scared these Governments although the Travancore-Cochin Government put forward before the Commission a claim for better grants on the formation of Kerala.

The usual method adopted in discussions regarding the financial resources of Kerala is to attempt to cull out from the Madras Budget the quantum of Revenue and Expenditure attributable to the Malabar District and the Kasergode Taluk. I do not consider that this is the correct method to adopt. The Revenue and Expenditure of a State which is an organic unit cannot be so apportioned. Various latent factors are likely to be lost sight of when working out this process. And these are factors which will seriously affect the correctness of the result. It will not be possible to predicate correctly what the financial position of Kerala would be by adding together the present revenues of Travancore-Cochin and those attributable to the incoming areas calculated according to the method referred to above. By the integration of Travancore-Cochin areas and the Malabar and Kasergode areas, a new organic unit comes into existence, whose financial resources cannot be correctly established by the above simple arithmetical process.

I propose to adopt a different method. I shall first examine whether the State of Travancore-Cochin was a viable unit, and what the financial resources and position of that State have been. Malabar and Kasergode have undoubtedly the same economy as Travancore-Cochin. The standard of life and habits of the people are the same. The statement sometimes made that Malabar is not as developed as Travancore-Cochin has no reference to economic development which leads to higher or better State Revenues. The statement, if true, has only reference to the standard of social services rendered by the State—a consideration which is irrelevant when State Revenues are considered. Agriculture, Trade and Commerce and Industries are developed more or less to the same extent in the two areas. The Western Ghats extend from one end of Kerala to the other contributing alike to Travancore-Cochin and Malabar a large tract of timber-yielding forests. The proportion between forest area and the area of the State will be the same throughout Kerala. The configuration of Kerala territory,—a long narrow strip of land bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea—has given a long coastline to the new State.

The proportion between the length of the coastline and the area of inland territory will be the same, in both the areas going into Kerala. The numerous plantations of Travancore-Cochin where Tea, Rubber and Coffee are grown, contribute considerably to the prosperity of the people and to the Exchequer of the State. In this respect also, Malabar does not lag behind Travancore and Cochin. Pepper is, perhaps grown in larger quantities in Malabar than in the Southern parts of Kerala. This uniformity in the economic conditions of Travancore-Cochin and Malabar persuade me to formulate the proposition that as parts of the same State and under an equal system of taxation, Malabar would *pro rata*, produce the same Revenue as Travancore-Cochin. It is reasonable to presume that there will not be increase in overhead Governmental expenditure in proportion to the increase in area and population of the State. For these reasons, I state with a good deal of confidence that if Travancore-Cochin could be considered to be a viable State, Kerala also should be considered viable.

This leads me to a consideration of the financial resources of the Travancore-Cochin State. Before the merger of Travancore and Cochin in India, these two Indian States were acknowledged as strong financial units. The share of expenditure which the smaller of the two, Cochin, had to meet in what to that tiny State was a stupendous venture, viz., the development of the Cochin Port was met by her without any shock to her financial strength. Travancore also had contributed her share to this venture. Apart from such capital investment, the two States had been rendering to their people amenities and services to a degree not reached even in the best-governed Provinces. The enactment of the Constitution was followed by Federal Financial Integration which naturally deprived Travancore-Cochin of almost all the flexible sources of revenue and transformed her revenue system to the pattern obtaining in the Provinces. Financial Integration hit the well developed South Indian States more than many of the North Indian States, because in the latter States, Federal sources of Revenue like Income Tax were not being levied. In the place of flexible and expanding revenues like Income Tax, and Customs lost by Travancore-Cochin, what she gained under the Federal Financial Agreement was a grant from the Centre of an amount which was fixed for five years and which would get reduced from the sixth year at the rate of 8 per cent for the next five years. This grant was stated to be in lieu of the share which Travancore-Cochin would have got, like a Part A State, from divisible Central Revenues. That is to say, what Travancore-Cochin received under the agreement was not a favourable treatment, but reduction to the same position in the matter of State Revenues as an erstwhile Province.

T.-C. STATE IN THE FIRST PLAN PERIOD

It is, thus, with financial strength considerably crippled that the T.-C. State Government got through the period of the First Five Year Plan; a period during which the tempo of developmental expenditure in the State had gone up considerably. Travancore-Cochin being the most deficit area in India in the matter of local supply of food grains, had during the major portion of the First Plan period to meet a recurring wasteful expenditure of two to three crores of Rupees every year for subsidising the sale of food. There was universal rationing during this period and the expenditure required to keep a large army of officials to man the Food Supplies Department had also to be met. Thus during this period adverse financial factors accumulated. It should therefore be a matter for consolation and relief to the sons and daughters of Kerala and other well-wishers of this newly born State to know, that Travancore-Cochin stood the strain remarkably well during this period. In the years 1951-52, 1952-53 1953-54 and 1954-55, the Budgets of Travancore-Cochin yielded substantial surpluses. In 1955-56, the last year of the First Five-Year Plan, the then Finance Minister—who was myself—presented a Budget disclosing a revenue deficit of Rs. 437.76 lakhs. When presenting this Budget, I said: "This (i.e. this huge deficit) might sound a bit alarming but I do not think that there is any reason for us to feel alarmed over this unusual deficit. The transactions of the four years beginning with 1951-52 are expected to result in a revenue surplus of Rs. 724.62 lakhs. In view of this saving during the last four years, there is no reason to apprehend that the deficit which is anticipated in the next year's budget, will weaken the State's financial position." Due to various reasons which need not be explained here, when the year closed, the deficit in the Revised Estimate was found to be less than was anticipated.

An allotment of Rs. 75.63 crores was made by the Planning Commission for the Second Five Year Plan of Travancore-Cochin. Before the State Plan was sanctioned, an assessment of the financial resources of the State was made by the Financial Experts of the Planning Commission. The claim by the State Government that they could muster additional resources to the extent of Rs. 30 crores during the Second Plan period was accepted by the Commission. I have reasons to think that the examination of the finances of the State discovered an extremely satisfactory state of affairs from the financial point of view.

Travancore-Cochin was certainly a viable State. The revenue of the State as anticipated in the latest Budget was Rs 18 crores in round figures. With the loss of five taluks of Travancore to Madras, this revenue will fall slightly but not appreciably. It can be taken that the rest of Travancore-Cochin will, under present conditions produce 16 to 17 crores by way of normal revenue. The ratio between the population of Kerala and T.-C. areas going into Kerala is 18:11. (Eighteen members will be elected to Parliament from Kerala of which eleven will be from T.-C. areas going into Kerala. This is the basis for the above statement.). By an application of the Rule of Three, we may find the revenue which can be anticipated for Kerala. But I do not apply it here because there are complicating factors. State excise revenue is still derived from the major portion of Travancore-Cochin while there is complete prohibition in the Malabar District and the Kasergode Taluk. The Land Revenue System is different in the two areas. In Travancore-Cochin only a flat levy of Re. 1-9-0 per acre is collected by way of land tax, whatever be the fertility or class of the

(Continued on next Page)

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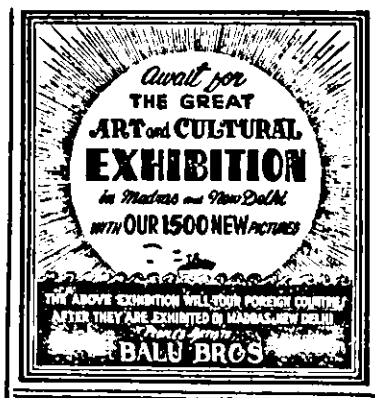

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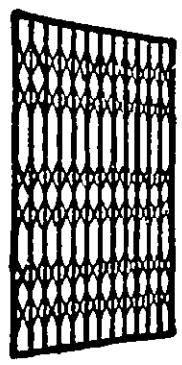

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KERALA IS A VIABLE STATE

(Continued from Previous Page)

land. This is coupled with a tax on agricultural incomes above Rs. 3,000 per annum. The introduction of the Basic Tax System to Malabar and Kasergode may reduce the Land Revenue from those areas but the introduction of Agricultural Income-Tax may more than compensate the reduction. (The Madras Act taxes only agricultural income from the plantations.)

The disparity in the matter of development (by which I mean the amenities and services provided by the Government) in the two areas will demand immediate attention; as also the unequal provision of funds for the Second Five-Year Plan. The Kerala Government will have to continuously endeavour to raise the two areas to the same level. This means that public expenditure in Malabar and Kasergode should go up immediately. This is the direct result of merging the T.-C. areas and Malabar and Kasergode together under one State umbrella. In other words, this is an integration problem and will have to be recognised as such. Even apart from this, Kerala will be a State whose Government will have to tackle difficult problems. The great density of population, the unemployment problem among the educated and the uneducated, etc., will have to be tackled. The Government will stand in need of additional revenues. This is so with respect to all Governments but with the Kerala Government this will be very much more so.

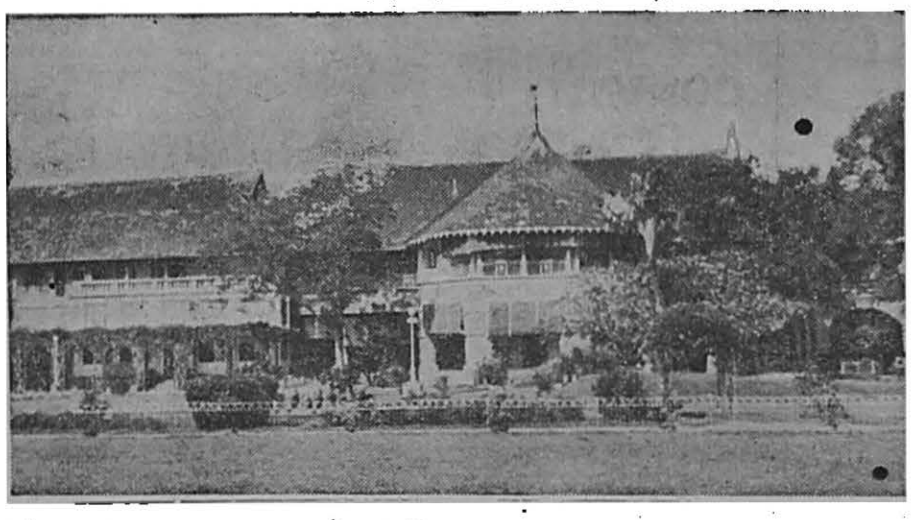
It is in a way providential that a Finance Commission will soon be laying down new formulae regarding grants to be paid by the Central Government to the States. The obligatory grants which the State will immediately get from the Centre will be made up of the proportionate amounts of the grants fixed for the Travancore-Cochin and Madras States. This amount will bear absolutely no relation to the needs of Kerala. The financial problems of Kerala as such, should now be studied by the Commission and others. It will be premature to suggest what the grants till the Commission makes its award, the Central Government should decide that Kerala ought to get. I have no doubt in my mind that for some years to come, what for want of a better word I would call an "Integration grant", will have to come from the Central Government. This will have to be a substantial sum and will be intended to meet the problems which emerge directly as a result of integration

NEW REVENUES

Kerala will have to raise new State Revenues. Beyond obvious changes to be effected in the tax system in the two areas, enhancement of taxes or levy of new taxes is out of the question. There may be improvements possible here and there. It is for finding out sources of non-tax revenue that serious attempts should be made by the Kerala Government. Such Revenues can be made only by a resort to methods which are heterodox in the eyes of the Pandits of Public Finance. One such method will be to take to State-Trading particularly in the commodities in which the Kerala State will have virtually a monopoly. Take the case of pepper and other Kerala spices. The Governments on the Kerala Coast were having the monopoly in the matter of foreign trade of these commodities till the end of the 18th century. Profit from this trade was one of the main sources of revenue to the Governments in those days. In Travancore there was a Commerce Department of the Government to carry on trade in pepper. It was only with the consolidation of the political power of the East India Company on the West Coast that this trade slipped into the hands of private traders and the State retired from the scene and began to derive only Customs revenue out of the trade. I hold the view that the Kerala State Government should restore to itself the ancient Kerala system of monopolistic foreign trade. To-day this cannot be done without the concurrence and active support of the Central Government. Such concurrence and support should be forthcoming. This enterprise will enable the State not only to raise much needed revenue but also to protect the cultivator from severe fluctuations in prices by price equalisation devices. I have made the above suggestion only by way of illustration. This by no means exhausts the possibilities of enhancement of revenues from non-tax sources.

I shall now conclude. I am definite that Kerala is a viable State. There are no financial reasons to be adduced against her existence as a separate State. More revenues are, however, needed for development. These have to come from the Centre and also from the State's own resources. Beyond obvious changes to be effected on account of integration there is not much scope for fresh taxation. Non-tax revenues will have to be raised and the Centre should support the State in this respect also.

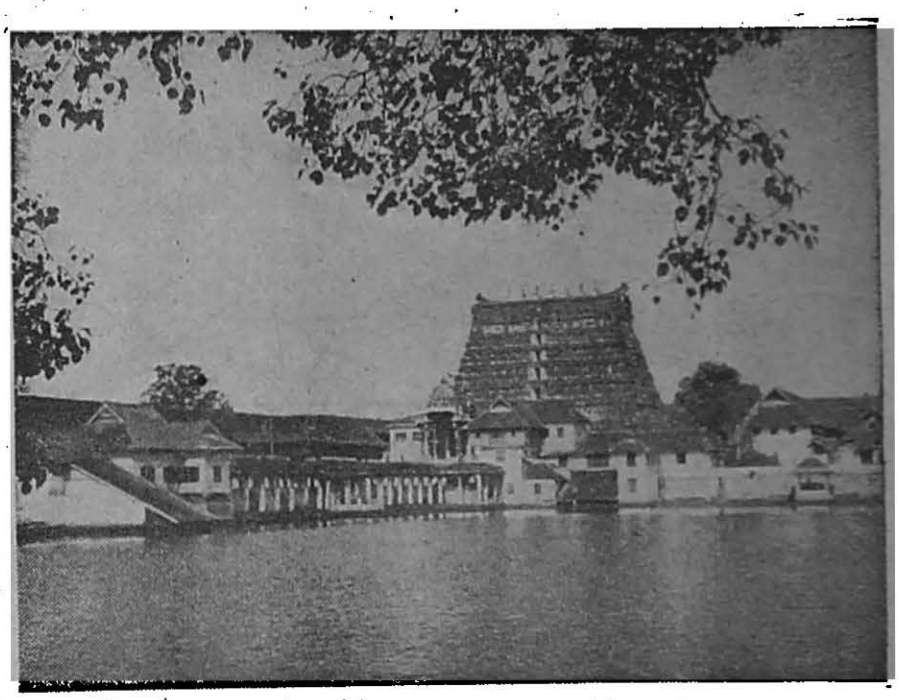
RAJ BHAVAN AT TRIVANDRUM



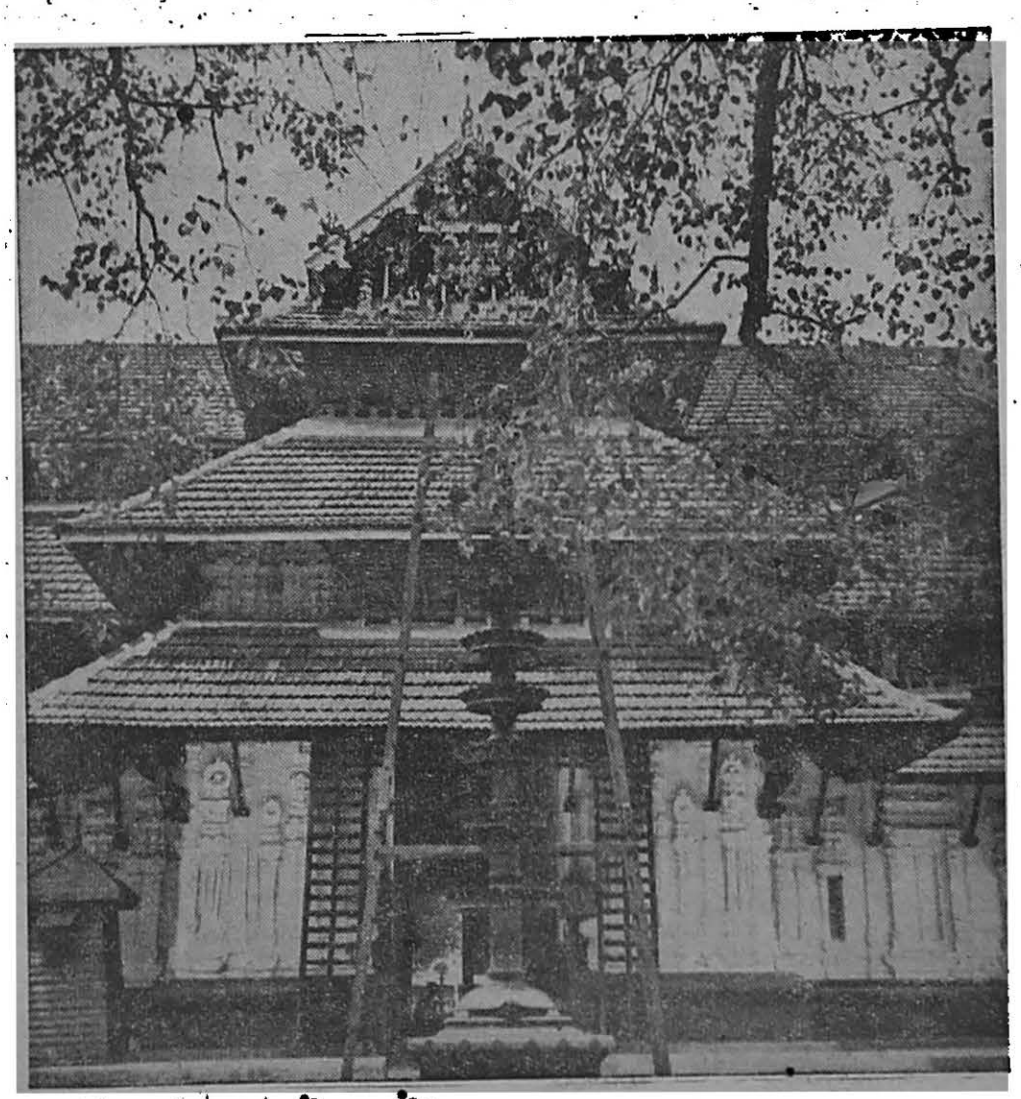
Trivandrum City, the Capital of Kerala State, will break with centuries of tradition when it welcomes to its portals a Governor. Above is the T.-C. State Guest House, which has been provisionally fixed as the Raj Bhavan of the new Kerala. The tile-topped stone-roofed architecture of the buildings reflect the domination of the monsoon over the entire West Coast.

A view of the Government Secretariat in Trivandrum.

The Krishna temple (right) inside the Mattanchery palace (Cochin) and the Jewish synagogue (left) which exist side by side, indicating the tolerant and friendly relations between the communities. Jewish settlements in Cochin go back to a thousand years.



A fine picture of Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple in Trivandrum, enshrining the family deity of the Travancore Royal family. Tamil influence is obvious in the architecture.



Reputed to be the oldest temple on the West Coast, the Vadakkumathar temple is believed to have been founded by the sage Parasurama, the legendary founder of Kerala.

This Dwajasthamba (Tower of Victory) commemorates the victory of the Travancore ruler over the Dutch in 1741. The Dutch surrendered to King Marthanda Varma at this spot.

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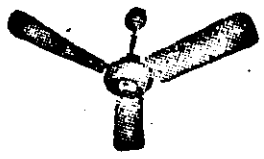

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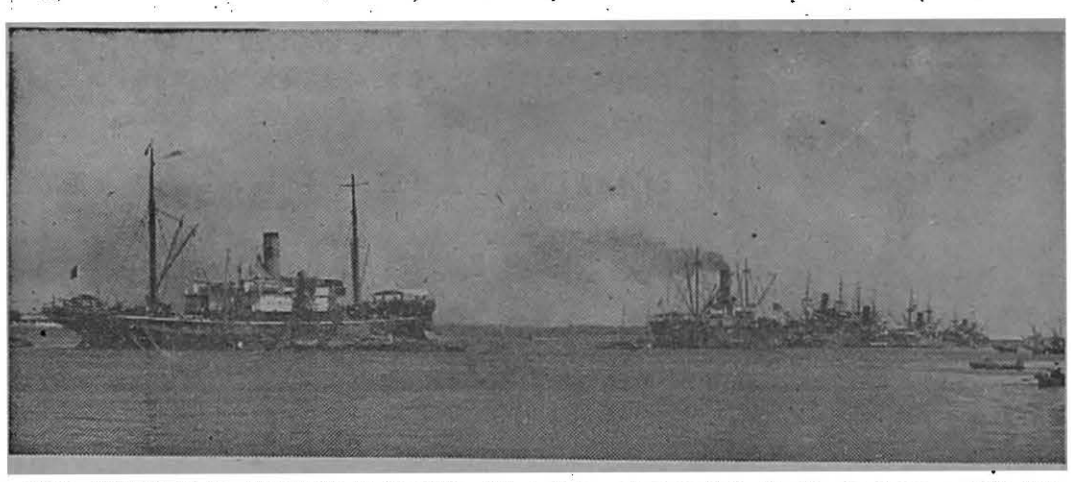
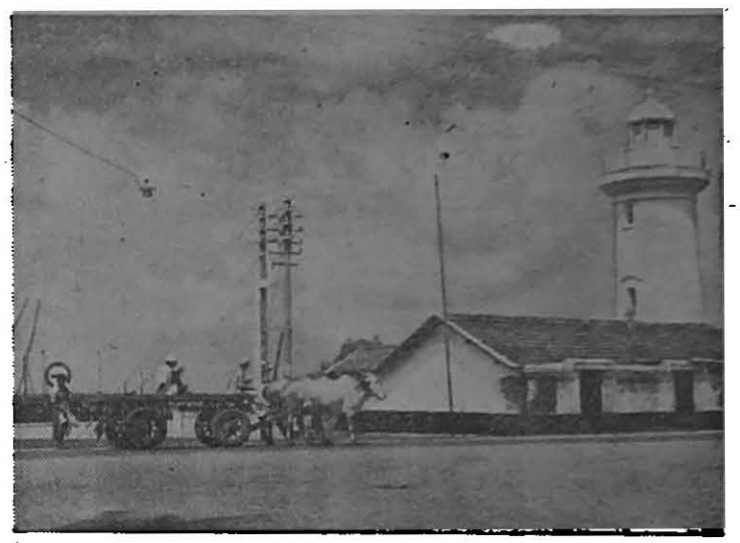
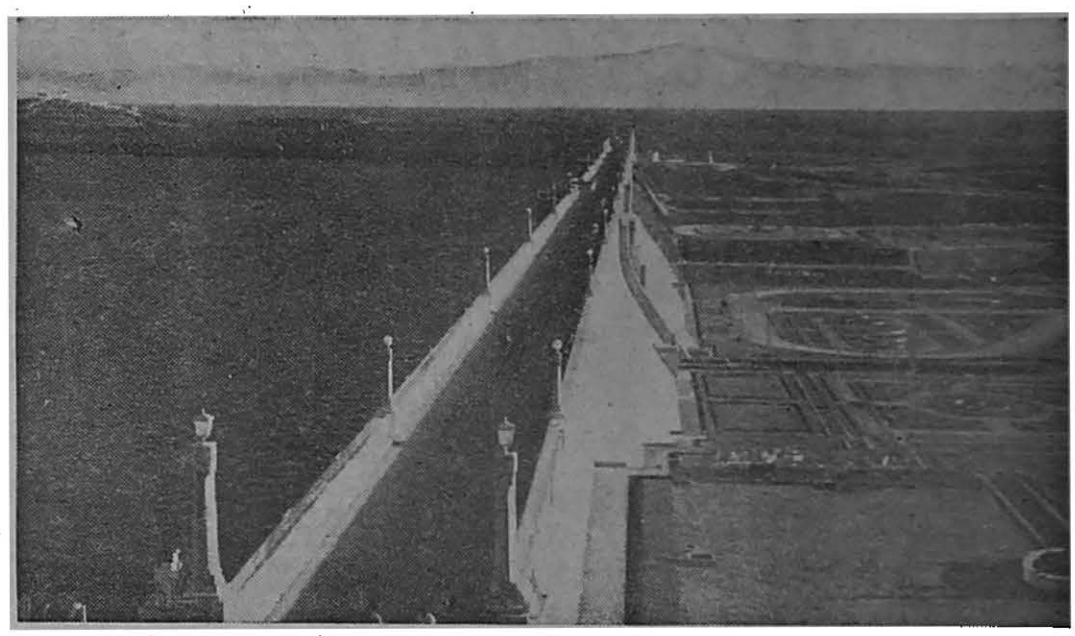
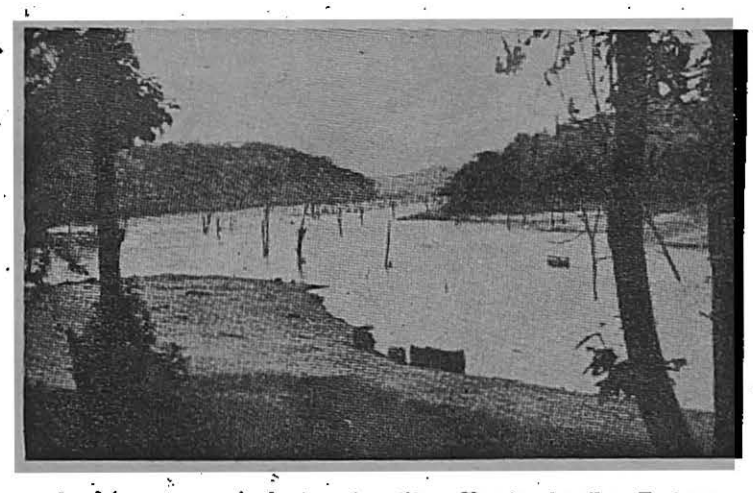


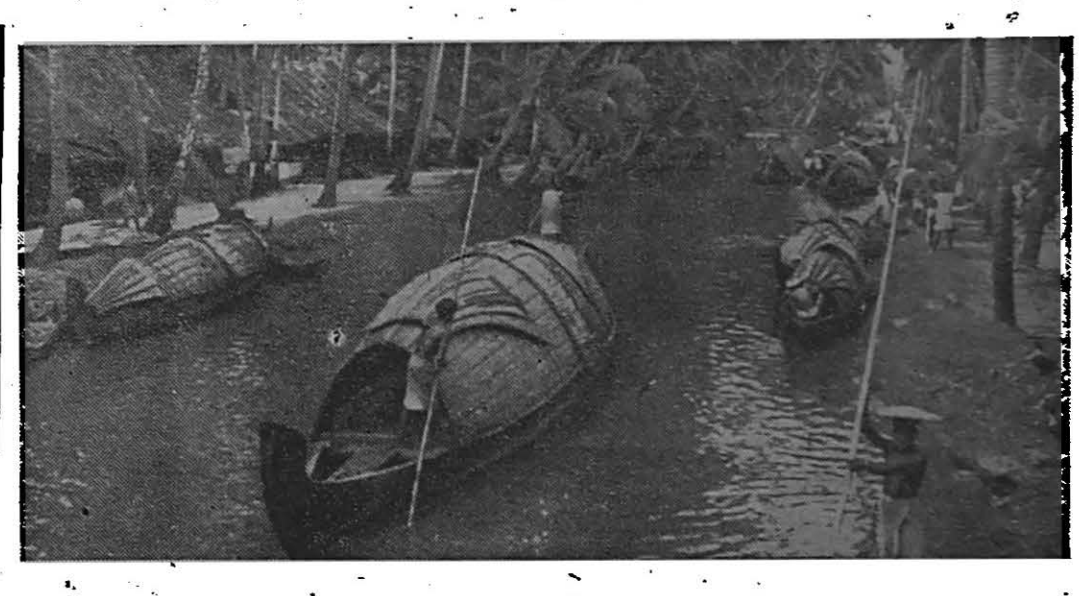


The Coastal State of Kerala is blessed with a fine major port in Cochin harbour, which has been handling an expanding volume of foreign trade. Picture shows a number of steamers berthed in the harbour. (Right) Kozhikode is another of the West Coast ports serving Kerala State. It is a minor port handling a considerable volume of coastal trade. Above is a view of the light-house and pier in Kozhikode Port.

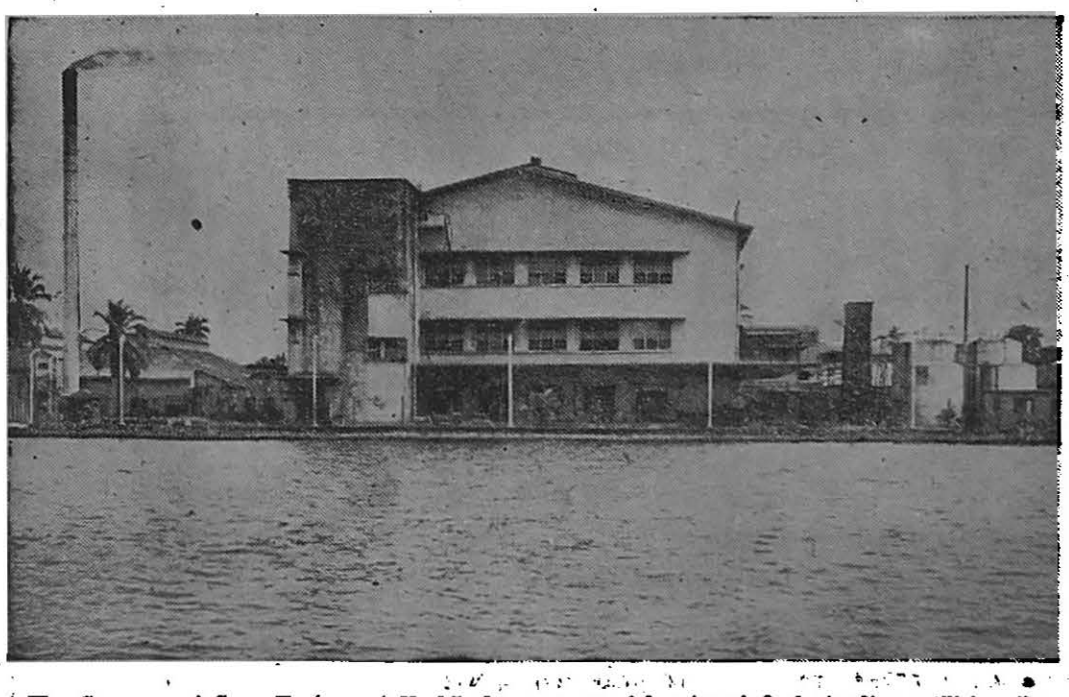


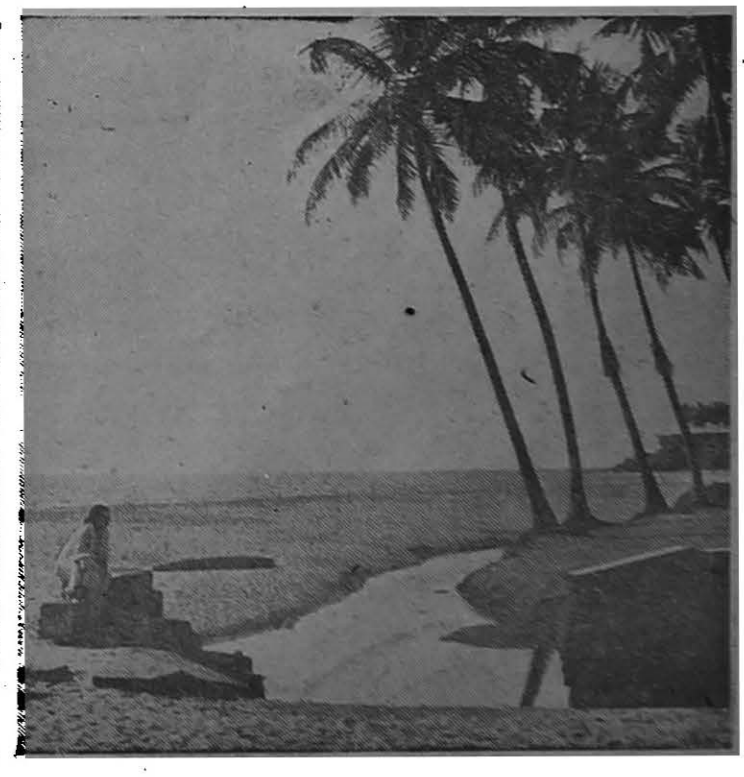
Medical College Hospital in Trivandrum City. The building is a recent addition to the capital city and was formally opened by Prime Minister Nehru in February, 1954. (Right) A view of the Malampuzha Reservoir in Malabar district. It was completed under the First 5-Year Plan and will help augment the inadequate food resources of Kerala.





A picturesque spot in the beautiful Kerala is the Periyar Game Sanctuary, a view of which is seen above. (Right) Rain-soaked and hilly Kerala is well served by a net-work of canals which form the arteries of inter-State transport. The thick vegetation flanking the above canal is characteristic of the State's scenic luxuriance.





The Government Soap Factory at Kozhikode, a successful enterprise of standing, utilising the abundant oil resources of the region. (Right) A beautiful view of the palm-fringed beach near Varkala.

MALAYALAM: THE FUSION OF TWO CULTURES

Malayalam whose origins can be traced to Tamil, derived its distinctiveness not more than a thousand years ago. Dr. S. K. Nayar, Head of the Department of Malayalam, University of Madras, examines the evolution and growth of this language, a product of the fusion of Aryan and Dravidian culture.

By DR. S. K. NAYAR

WHAT is known as Kerala today was a part of *Tamilakam*, meaning the country of Tamils, and was referred to as *Chera Nad*, *Malai Nad* and Malabar by the natives and foreigners in ancient times. Therefore, undoubtedly, the language of the country was Tamil. The term 'Malayalam' originally was used to denote the country only and till recently it did not stand for the language. Usages like *Amaram Tamilkkuttu*, *Nampyar Tamil* and *Tamilayakontu ariyikkinren* are sufficient testimony to the fact that "Tamil" meant only the language of the soil. The term "Malayalam" denoting the language spoken in Kerala is hardly 150 years old although the language is as old as the country wherein it is spoken!

Inscriptional and literary evidence do not support the theory that *Malai Nadu Tamil* was altogether a different language from that spoken in the other parts of Tamilakam till the dawn of the Kollam Era (M.E.) in 825 A.D. Literary contributions of the early Chera poets were predominantly in Tamil and they are now considered as genuine Tamil classics although they should have equally been claimed by Malayalis as their own classics. Thus, for instance, *Silappadikaram* is as good a Tamil classic as it ought to have been a Malayalam classic when viewed in this perspective. A true Malayali who is a lover of language with no racial and cultural prejudices may very much resent the loss of this great heritage of his!

The linguistic disparity now found between modern Tamil and modern Malayalam is the result of political, social and cultural changes that occurred in east and west of the Western Ghats. The most vital change was caused by the fusion of two cultures, viz., the Aryan and the Dravidian, in the west coast, in a peculiar manner. Nowhere else in India was this cultural fusion so effective as in Kerala where it resulted in the formation of a new race, a new civilisation and a new language. It was within the span of about five centuries that the evolution of a new language took place. It is interesting to note the deep-rooted changes that have taken place on the structure of the language of Kerala during this period. Three types of artificial mixed languages were there during this period. One was *Manipravala*, the pearl-coral combination of the language of the people and Sanskrit, mostly handled by Caste-Hindus, especially Nampoothiri Brahmins and Kshatriyas. The second was a combination of *Sen-Tamil*, the literary language of the country and *Kotum-Tamil*, the colloquial language. Both these were used for literary purposes, and the third one, an admixture of the above three elements, remains as the colloquial form with all its dialectual variations. Arabic, Persian, Urdu, the Prakrits and various other foreign tongues like Dutch and Portuguese contributed their share to the vocabulary of the growing new language. By the dawn of the 16th century a full-fledged language almost akin to modern Malayalam came into being and since then the structure of the language remains unchanged to this day. Thus the history of the language of Kerala can be divided into three distinct periods, viz., (1) the earliest, almost the same as that of the Tamil language till the ninth century A.D., (2) the mediaeval, the period of evolution commencing from the ninth century A.D. to the 16th century and (3) the modern, from the 16th century onwards.

As mentioned elsewhere, no literary production belonging to the earliest period is available. Some researchers in the field claim that a few ritualistic songs called *Torram-pattukal* belong to this age. But there is neither historic nor linguistic evidence to support this theory. Poems ascribed to *Tolan*, who is believed to have been the Court-poet of *Kulasekhara* also are said to be the literary productions of this age. This theory also is unfounded, as little is known about *Tolan* and his authentic works. Literary productions of merit began to appear during the evolutionary period of the language. Linguistically viewed they come under two categories, namely those written in the *Manipravala* style and those composed in the indigenous style called *Pattu*, *Vaisika Tantram*, a very interesting work containing about 200 slokas in Sanskrit metres, is perhaps the earliest of the available *Manipravala* literature. *Unni Neeli Sandesam* may be considered as the best work in this period under this category and to-day it remains a classical work in the *Manipravala* school of poetry. In the *Pattu* school of poetry, the earliest best work is *Ramacharitam*, a Kavya based on the story of Ramayana.

Ramacharitam and *Unni Neeli Sandesam* belong to the 13th and 14th centuries respectively. The other important works during this period are *Chandrotsavam*, a Kavya, noted for its erotic sentiment written in the *Manipravala* style and Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavata of the *Niranam* Poets written in the *Pattu* style, using the mixed language called *Bhashamisram*. The bulk of literature produced during this period is in imitation of either Sanskrit literature or Tamil. Perhaps an independent work of the period is *Krishnappattu*, by Cherussery Nampoothiri, a long narrative poem of great literary value. The language of *Krishnappattu*, although composed during the evolutionary period has a novelty about it, and therefore it does not seem to be as archaic as it ought to be.

Tunchathu Ezhuthachan is often known as the father of modern Malayalam. Thanks to him the language of Kerala was standardised. His works, *Adhyatma Ramayanam* and *Mahabharatham* were found on the shelf of every house in Kerala, and the reading of *Adhyatma Ramayana* was considered as an inevitable religious duty to be performed every day by all Hindus. The religious importance thus gained by the works of Ezhuthachan in no time brought linguistic unification of Kerala even during the time of the poet although, politically, the country was disintegrated into many petty principalities at that time. It will be in the fitness of things to say that Ezhuthachan was the pioneer in bringing cultural and linguistic unity to the country, which in the long run paved the way for its political unity. It is his own language, that is being spoken by every Malayalee to-day, wherever he might live, and whatever be his caste or creed.

Some of the best literary branches in Malayalam developed after the age of Ezhuthachan. *Champu* literature in imitation of that branch in Sanskrit had its golden age during the 17th and 18th centuries. It was at this time that *Attakatha Sahityam*, the literature for *Kathakali* dance-drama was first produced. In those days it was the fashion of every lover of letters to compose an *Attakatha*, and a number of works in this branch of literature were written during and after this period. *Tullal Sahityam*, yet another indigenous form of literature in Malayalam expounded by the great poet Kunchan Nambiar, sprang up in the middle of the 18th century. *Tullal* works brought a revolutionary change both in the form and content of Malayalam poetry; the language was made flexible to express any shade of meaning; the subject-matter, however complex it might be, was treated as lightly as possible; and finally the emphasis on the purpose of writing poetry was shifted from that of mere self-expression to the achievement of social welfare. Thus the author of the *Tullal* works, Kunchan Nambiar, is considered as the pioneer writer in the field of progressive literature in Malayalam.

MODERN POETS

The 100 years after Kunchan Nambiar in Malayalam literature is one of darkness. The works written during this period were mainly imitative of various branches that preceded this age. It was late in the 19th century when Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Thampuran, a poet prince and a prince of poets, brought about a renaissance. Under his aegis modern works of prose were produced. Novels, short-stories, essays, books on literary criticisms, drama and works on travelogue were first written during this period although the art of writing poetry in verse in the form of Mahakavyas, Khandakavyas and classical type of drama was considered to be the highest and the best form of literary expression.

The early decades of the 20th century, therefore, were the days of poets mainly. Three great luminaries in the field, viz., Kumaran Asan, Ulloor S. Parameswara Iyer and Vallathol Narayana Menon, enriched the poetry with their contributions. They have their worthy successors in the field, making this branch of literature perhaps most outstanding, bringing all the modern and ultra-modern trends into it. But it should be remembered that at present there has been a set-back. It may be owing to the fact that poets of our day, coming from the younger generation, are more rational in their outlook and, therefore, less imaginative and generally antipathic to the effort of gaining scholarship!

It was in the year 1935 that a progressive school in Malayalam literature first sprang up as an independent organization with the motto that every literary production should achieve a definite social and economic objective. Writers from various fields of literature, both talented and otherwise, became members of this organization which issued a manifesto, the directives of which were to be faithfully followed by the members. The organization consisted of different political parties and consequently there

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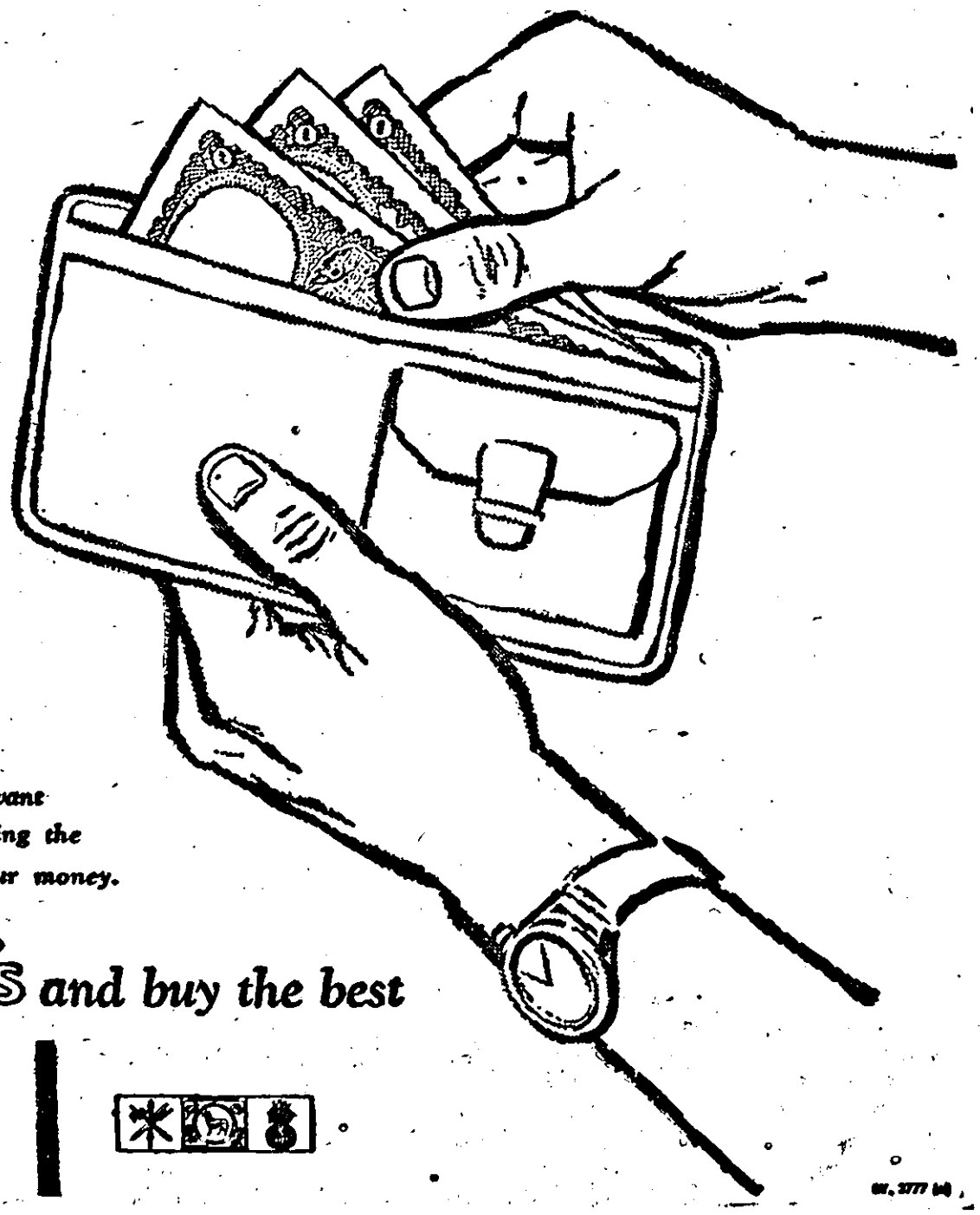

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WEALTH OF PLANTATION CROPS

Kerala is the biggest plantation State in the Union and the following article gives an up-to-date picture of the plantation wealth of this West Coast State and examines the steps that will have to be taken if it is to maintain its lead and continue to provide employment to a large number of people.

By VALALE I. CHACKO

PLANTATIONS will rank as the biggest industry in the new State of Kerala. It will be the best organised and the most extensive. It will employ more people than any other industry in the area. It will provide more to the revenues of the State and will influence the economy of the State at more points than any other industry. Among the new States that will emerge on November 1, Kerala will naturally be the largest plantation State having a greater acreage under plantation crops than any other. This particular dependence upon the plantation industry makes Kerala more comparable to Ceylon than any other State of India even including Assam. The plantation industry, therefore, assumes an importance which must be fully recognised if the Government of the new State and the public in general are to be equally aware of the need for a realistic policy concerning the development of this industry.

Kerala falls well within the tropical belt and is favoured by nature in many ways to produce some of the most precious vegetable products valued throughout the world. From time immemorial, the Malabar coast has been the source of spices and aromatics and they have brought to this coast traders from all parts of the world. Products like arecanut (*catechu*), coconut, pepper, ginger, lemongrass oil, sandalwood, vetivert, cardamom, etc., have been long produced in this area and sold in the far off corners of the world.

RECENT ORIGIN

The development of the plantation industry is, however, of recent origin and the three crops to which this system of agriculture is generally applied have all been introduced to Kerala and are not indigenous to the area. They are tea, coffee and rubber. Coffee was introduced into India reputedly during the early part of the 17th century although it was not brought under the plantation system of crop-raising until the forties of the last century. Tea was introduced to the South in the sixties of the last century and rubber at least a quarter of a century later. Of these three crops, coffee was first planted on a plantation system in an area close to Manantoddy in Malabar. Rubber was first planted in Nilambur further south in the same district. Although tea was not first planted in any area now falling within Kerala State, much of its commercial expansion fell within its present territory.

Kerala is well-known to be a State with the greatest deficit in food and one of the most backward industrially. For a very wide variety of consumer goods and for foodstuffs, the people of the State must produce and sell the products that can best be raised or manufactured in the State. Fortunately for Kerala, there are a wide variety of such products which, if grown efficiently, could make the people of Kerala prosperous.

The new State will have within its territory about 97,000 acres of tea, which is approximately 56 per cent of the tea grown in South India, and 195,000 acres of rubber or almost 98 per cent of the rubber grown in India will also be in this State. Kerala will also have over 40,000 acres under coffee which is nearly 1/6th of the total coffee area in India. Almost all lemongrass oil produced in India will be within this area as also 1,250,000 acres out of about 1,500,000 acres under coconut in the country. It will also have within its territory 185,000 acres under pepper, about 87,000 acres under arecanut and nearly the same acreage under cashew and over 68,000 acres under cardamom. Kerala will thus produce over 92 per cent of the pepper produced by India, almost all the exportable ginger and lemongrass oil, about 95 per cent of rubber, about 85 per cent of arecanut and coconut, over 80 per cent of the cashew and 62 per cent of the cardamom. All these crops are not raised on a plantation scale and those that are not so grown do not have well-knit organisations or sufficiently reliable data concerning production and acreage.

Taking the four major plantation crops, tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom, and the four minor crops, lemongrass oil, pepper, ginger and cashew which figure prominently in the State's export trade, it is possible to obtain an approximate idea of the role that these crops will play in the economy of the State. From about 97,000 acres about 75 million lbs. of tea would be produced annually of which approximately 40 million lbs. would be sold to the export markets. Almost all the rubber produced from Kerala, though not exported, would find its way out of the State to manufacturing centres in Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere. It is estimated that about 21,000 out of nearly 23,000 tons of rubber produced in India would be from Kerala. Almost the entire coffee acreage falling within Kerala would be Robusta. The total annual production of coffee within the State may not exceed 4,000 tons, although this forms nearly half the Robusta production in the countrl. Devicolam, Peermade, Nelliampathies and the Wynaads are important centres of cardamom production, the annual output being estimated at anything from 800 to 1,000 tons. Over two-thirds of this finds its way into the export market.

Kerala will also have about 40,000 acres under lemongrass oil producing annually 1,200 tons. About 1,000 tons of lemongrass oil is expected to be exported. Cashew, another important crop, forms less than half the raw nut supply required by the cashew processing industry located within the State. The rest of the cashew supply comes from abroad but the State would be processing and exporting no less than a million cwts of cashewnuts per annum. Most of the exportable ginger comes from Kerala, about 6,000 tons of which finds its way to the out markets Kerala's output of pepper has been rising steadily and it should now be considered to be around 21,000 to 22,000 tons per annum. Almost 20,000 tons of this finds its way out almost 13,000 tons being directly or otherwise shipped out of the country. Kerala has almost a monopoly in coir production not only in India but in the whole world and the annual export of coir products amounts to over 70,000 tons.

It is not easy to make a reliable estimate of the value of these products as the prices fluctuate quite considerably for some of the major crops and in any case, there is considerable variation also in output and volume of export. Taking the average for the last five-year period, a rough estimate can be made of the value of these crops produced within the State of Kerala:

	Rs. in crores
Tea	18.75
Coffee	1.20
Rubber	6.51
Cardamom	1.45
Cashew	4.00
Pepper	5.00
Ginger	2.34
Lemongrass oil	1.62
Coir	10.60
Total	51.47

The above list does not of course include arecanut and coconut, two very important crops of Kerala the product of which does not figure in the export trade of India The total value of the export of these products, including processed cashew amounts to almost Rs 40 crores, and by way of exports out of the State over Rs. 50 crores

From these crops, the State Government derives considerable revenue by way of land tax, sales tax and agricultural income-tax. Panchayat Boards. Municipalities and other local bodies also collect dues under various heads. Since most of these crops are exported the Government of India obtain a sizeable revenue by way of excise duty. Apart from these, the plantation industry along with these cash crops sustains many ancillary industries including plywood, transport, fertilizers, tools and implements and the products of many other supplies required for the raising and marketing of plantation products. The most valuable contribution of these industries is the employment that it provides. For the crops given in the list, the average employment can be placed at around 326,000 workers, not taking into account the number of persons engaged in the coir industry outside the factories, and in the ancillary industries connected with plantations.

PECULIAR CONDITIONS

There can be no doubt that the plantation industry would figure very greatly in the economy of the State and much would depend upon the policy adopted by the State Government in the furtherance of this industry. Unlike in the matter of other crops and unlike the general conditions that obtain in other States, Kerala and its plantation industries would be under a series of pressures which no other State and no other industry would have to undergo, particularly in the next few years until the nation's larger plan objectives are realised. With the high pressure of population all the problemss in Kerala are likely to be unduly exaggerated and most remedies are likely to be adopted under pressure rather than after close and careful consideration. The fact that the development of some sections of the plantation industry and its control, to some extent, is in non-Indian hands is likely to prove the target for political propaganda which might undermine the industry and retard its progress. Being dependent upon the export market to a great extent over which the State or the Government of India can have very little control, the policies adopted for industries in general might not be applicable to these industries in Kerala.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR

Permeating right through the entire life of the new State is the attitude of labour, its leadership and the political pressures that are applied through labour. How far any Government, considering the political background of T.-C. State, would be able to exercise sufficient control over labour is debatable. The gradual disappearance of possible investors in this area has been markedly noticeable during the last decade and with diminishing confidence, there is even a tendency for the exodus of capital from the State. If this cannot be checked, the onus of developing industries in this area would almost entirely fall upon the Government. These are large problems which fall outside and beyond the internal capacity of the industry to tackle.

It is, however, possible that any Government which may come into power after the next elections would probably find it advisable to provide a steadying hand and to be more moderate in its labour policies, at least in order to restore confidence among investors and to promote efficient conduct of industries. In that case the existing industries might continue to produce and to sustain their contribution to the State revenues. But it is unlikely to provide that stimulus which is required for the necessary rehabilitation, improvement and expansion of industries.

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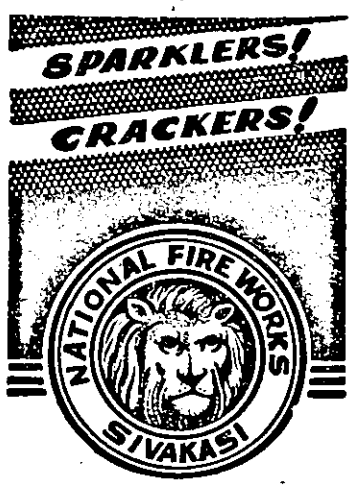

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DANCE DRAMAS OF KERALA

Poet Vallathol, who has perhaps contributed most in rescuing the ancient art-forms of Kerala from decay in recent times here discusses the origin and evolution of Kathakali and the other dance dramas of the land of the waving palms. The poet's son, C. G. Kurup, has translated the article into English.

By VALLATHOL NARAYANA MENON

HISTORIANS state that India was the first country to have a republican form of government. The democracy that then existed made the country rich and the people contented; wherever there is contentment and wealth, art flourishes. A Greek historian who recorded the invasion of India by Alexander has said, "There is no nation which is more interested in music and dance than India."

Kerala, which is a small segment of India, has never lagged behind in the creative arts. Kathakali is an art which was invented by the learned men of old Kerala. Many who have witnessed the various arts of various countries of the world have recorded their opinion that there are few art-forms equal to Kathakali. Famous artistes like Uday Shankar and others have depended on Kathakali actors to complete their studies of dancing.

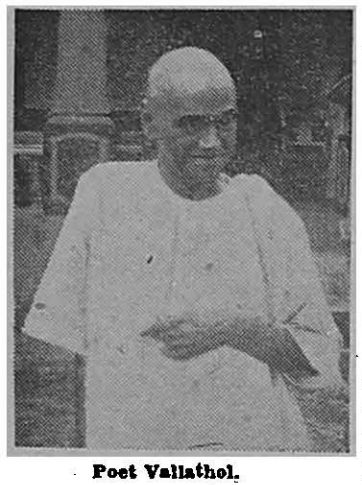
It is contended by some that Kathakali originated from Koodiyattam. But this is very doubtful. In Koodiyattam some dramas in Sanskrit are performed on the stage with the actors speaking no words, but showing only gestures and facial expressions. This should prove that Koodiyattam came into existence only after Sanskrit had attained a certain status in Kerala. Koodiyattam was sponsored by Kulasekhara Varma, the author of Tapathi Samvaranam and Subhadra Dhananjayam, who gave up the throne in A.D. 620. Bhaskara Ravi Varma Perumal, who succeeded Kulasekhara Varma Perumal and his minister "Tholan" gave the art a presentable form. But there is more reason to corroborate the fact that Kathakali is older than Koodiyattam. Kathakali is a Dravidian art; whereas it is reasonable to presume that Koodiyattam was produced by immigrant Aryans from the North after seeing the dance-art then prevalent here. The clever Namboodiri Aryans composed Koodiyattam to bring the people under their sway and to inculcate Aryan civilisation among the people along with the propagation of Sanskrit language.

Chakkiar Koothu—narration of mythological stories—was prevalent here even earlier. Koodiyattam was performed only in temples along with the Koothu. In earlier times, Koothu was being conducted not only in temples but also in villages. But when Koodiyattam came into existence. Koothu was performed exclusively in temples. Chilappathikaram records the fact that during the reign of Cheran Chenguttavan, a Koothu was performed in the Nilgiris. At that time, the Aryans had not become so powerful. The Chilappathikaram and Manimekhalai prove that a mixture of the religions of the Buddha and the Aryans was prevalent in Thamizhakam (including Kerala) at that time. From this it follows that Koothu came into existence before Koodiyattam. And there is historical proof to show that Krishnanattam had its origin after 100 years' existence of Ramanattam, the earlier form of Kathakali.

Therefore, it may be presumed that Ramanattam, i.e., Kathakali came into existence prior to Krishnanattam and Koodiyattam. But there is not sufficient proof to show what was the original form of Kathakali. I feel that the original form of Kathakali can be traced to the Kamsanatakam and Meenakshinatakam which were very much in vogue till recent times in Palghat and neighbouring taluks. The actors in Kamsanatakam performed many plays as is done in Kathakali. Gradually they became extinct. Their songs are a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam. The system of Kamsanatakam came into being even before the Raja of Kottarakkara, the sponsor of Ramanattam. The orchestra, make-up and gestures in Kamsanatakam are the same as those found in Kathakali. The Veedhinatakam of the Andhras, the Therukoothu of the Tamilians, and the Yakshagana of the Kannadigas are very similar to Kamsanatakam. All these forms are the ancient Dravidian dance-arts. The Malayalee Aryans, i.e., the Namboodiri Brahmins, cultivated and moulded it into Koodiyattam and their followers moulded it into Kathakali. Such, as I conceive it, is the origin of Kathakali.

Kathakali is a harmonious combination of music, dance, *vadya* and *abhinaya* (drum-play and facial expression) and is a wonderful treasure of art-loving Kerala, the land of natural beauty. This art was slowly becoming extinct when the feudal lords and monied people stopped their patronage. But since the establishment of the Kerala Kala Mandalam, the art-centre of Kerala which was founded by me in 1930 with a view to revive and develop the indigenous arts of Kerala, it has been saved from decay.

A Kathakali scene, depicting a fight between Hanuman and the twin sons of Sri Rama, Lava and Kusa, following the capture of Sri Rama's Aswamedha horse by the boys.



Poet Vallathol.

The most ancient Kathakali poems are based on Ramayana stories. They were composed by the Raja of Kottarakkara, the sponsor of Kathakali, who lived in the 16th century A.D. Many other poets have followed him. Malayalam literature has more than 100 Kathakali stories or Attakathas. About half of them are performed on the stage now. The dialogue between the characters of the play is in the form of songs. The descriptions and narrative of events are in slokas of Sanskrit metres. And a few items are found in the form of Dandakas also. (The musicians sing the slokas and Dandakas from behind the curtain, between scenes, when there are no actors on the stage. The language is more or less Sanskritised, especially in slokas. The Raja of Kottayam in North Malabar, composed four Attakathas in 1700 A.D. based on the stories of Mahabharatham. Unnayi Warrier composed the Nalacharitham Attakatha which is considered to be one of the finest. It consists of some of the most melodious songs in Malayalam. Irayimman Thampi also enriched Kathakali literature by contributing three masterpieces.

Chakkiarkoothu, probably the earliest of all the dance-dramas of Kerala, is to-day a dying art, being performed only inside temples. Here is Pyamkulam Ramachakyar, a well-known exponent of this art-form, at the start of a performance.

In ancient times, Kathakali songs were sung in the *Sopana* style. This is very close to the style of Ashtapadi. Learned musicians say that Kathakali music follows the style *Margi* and that it is purely Carnatic. The music helps to express each Bhava of Abhinaya. Kathakali songs are composed and sung so as to enable the rendering of each Bhava. Therefore musicians play an important part in Kathakali. Two musicians are required for a Kathakali performance. The second musician (with the cymbals) repeats the songs sung by the first. At times songs will be repeated twice or thrice to enable the actor to show the gestures and express ideas adequately. As a matter of fact, it is the gong-stick that controls the Kathakali actor's performance on the stage. Kathakali songs are written in Dravidian metres.

The Kathakali orchestra consists of *chenda* (the drum played with two sticks), *maddalam* (played by hands) a gong *(chengala)* and *elethalam* (cymbals). In early times only the *maddalam* was used. The *chenda* is considered as a later addition. Even to-day *chenda* is not played for the prologue in Kathakali. Also when the female characters act, the *chenda* is not used.

Before the story is acted on the Kathakali stage, usually some preliminary items like Keli, Thodayam, Purappadu and Melappadam are performed. First, as soon as the huge bronze-lamp is lighted, the *maddalam* will be played for some minutes accompanied by the cymbals. This is Keli. After that a

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coloured curtain will be held up before the audience. Then the musicians will sing songs of dedication from behind the curtain. At this time two boys will go behind the curtain and dance repeating the Vaithari (the notation for keeping time). This is the Thodayam. This prologue is very similar to the prologues which are found in Sanskrit dramas. In this prologue the dancers will have to dance according to the most prevalent Thalas (time-keeping system). After Thodayam, the musicians will sing some songs of prayer. Then comes the *purappad*. This means the first entrance of the some characters of the story which is going to be enacted. At this time the curtain is lowered half way and the actors move their eyes, eyebrows and hands, only half of the body of the characters being seen. This is repeated thrice. Afterwards the curtain is removed and the actors exhibit different types of body-movements. This is the occasion for the actor to show complicated movements and the flexibility of his body. Then the Melappadam begins. At this stage the curtain will be removed and the musicians and drummers get an opportunity to show their talent and dextority. Here the song is sung from Geethagovindam. The regular story is then enacted.

GESTURES

In Kathakali, the characters do not speak. They convey the meanings of songs sung by the musicians by means of mudras. There are two kinds of gestures: dance gestures and gestures expressing meanings of words. The dance gestures do not carry any specific meaning. They are used just to beautify the dance. The gestures of the other type are based on the 24 basic mudras of Bharatha Muni, the sponsor of the science of dance and abhinaya. Kathakali manages a whole show by nearly 800 mudras which are the subdivisions of the 24 basic mudras. The actor without changing the main or leading emotion on his face, changes his facial expression to suit a particular gesture. When he shows the mudra for a lion, his face will have a ferocious appearance; but when he describes a deer, there will be calmness on his face. Sringaram (love), Veeram (heroism), Karunam (sorrow), Athbudham (amazement), Hasyam (sarcasam), Bhayam (Fear), Bhibhatsam (disguet), Roudram (ferocity), Santham (calmness)—all these nine basic emotions can be revealed on the face of a good Kathakali actor.

If the eyes hands, feet, legs and the body generally are moved, in harmony with each other, it will constitute the essential charm of Kathakali. Eyes are the life of Abhinaya. After each line of a song, the actor dances. This is called Kalasam. There are slow, quick and medium speed-movement of tune. It is not easy to narrate all the different varieties of dances. The dance of the male actor is called Thandavam, and that of the female actor is called Lasyam. In between the dance and the dialogue of one character, the other character who listens to it would reply to it. When the songs of dialogue composed by the poet are finished, the characters talk using gestures. Death and battle scenes also are acted on the stage in Kathakali unlike in Sanskrit dramas. Female characters perform some specific types of dance at times. There are Kummi and Sari. These two dances (especially the former) are very attractive.

In Kathakali there are different kinds of make-up; *Pacha*, Kathi, Thadi (red and white), *Kari* (for the part of hunter, etc.). The character presenting Sathwa Guna or virtue and goodness (such as some Gods and virtuous Kings) put on the Pacha or green make-up. Female characters, sages and Brahmins and messengers use only make-up with white paint. The costumes, ornaments and make-up may appear strange to those who are not used to seeing them.

When our forefathers decided to represent the peculiarities of Rama, Yudhishtira, Bhima etc., problems of dress, make-up; etc., came up. Rama and Yudhishtira were persons who had risen from ordinary humanity to a sort of divine nobility. Was it not highly improper to present them in ordinary human dress? They decided, therefore, to select dresses which were entirely different from those of human beings. These costumes took a long time to evolve. The people of Kerala in those days went to foreign countries for commercial purposes and the dress of foreigners were introduced into the Kathakali system. It may be said that the practice of female characters covering their heads may have been copied from Egypt. The round seeds which Kathakali actors use to adorn their waist were once used in Babylon. Even the ornaments of many countries can be seen in Kathakali. The head-dress or the *Kireetam* is copied from the 16 types of crown that have been used by the old Rajahs of India. The mudi or head-dress used by Krishna, is very similar to the crowns of the old King of Burma. If Fuke and Sherdanly.

The making of the head-dress and even the mask (chutty) for the face of the actor is a great art. In Kathakali there are four different schools of dance, namely, Vettam, Kaplingadan, Kalladikkodan and Vaikom. All these systems are named after the particular places, where they originated. The first and last systems are extinct now. Kaplingadan is the most prevalent at present. Kathakali is a harmonious combination of various arts such as dance, music, acting, painting, sculpture and embroidery.

CHAKKIARKOOTHU AND KOODIYATTAM

Chakkiarkoothu is the narration of mythological stories; and in Koodiyattam the Sanskrit dramas are acted merely through gestures and facial expressions without words. I have already mentioned elsewhere that Chakkiarkoothu Prabhanda was once conducted in the Nilgiris 2,000 years ago during the period of Cheran Chenguttavan. Chakkiarkoothu and Koodiyattam are performed only in temples to-day. But in ancient times they were conducted even outside the temples. It has become clear to-day that if they are not allowed to be performed outside the temples, Chakkiarkoothu has no future. The Chakkiar (story-teller in Chakkiarkoothu) recites both prose and verse from Sanskrit books, and explains mythological stories in Malayalam with rich humour and effective facial expressions. He will make allusions and add embellishments to the story according to his originality. Chakkiars used to criticise and rebuke the ruling classes whenever they were found to stray from the path of popular justice. They enjoyed unrestrained freedom to criticise though some rulers and rich men were upset by their satire.

Chakkiars use white, red and black paints for their facial make-up. They wear a particular type of costume. There is the drummer (or the Nambiar) who plays the Mizhavu, a peculiar kind of drum made of copper. The Nangiar, the Nambiar's wife plays the small cymbals to keep time. Then there is a lamp made of bronze and a stool, materials found on the stage in Chakkiarkoothu. To begin with, the Chakkiar sits on the stool, meditates for a while and covering his face with a shawl recites some hymns praising Gods, his teachers, etc. All the while the Nambiar will be playing on the Mizhavu and the Nangiar plays the cymbals. The Chakkiar then gives a small introduction to the story and narrates it with elaborate commentary.

Stories have been written for Chakkiarkoothu from the Ramayanam, Bhagavatham and Mahabharatham. Formerly the story for the Koothu was not usually decided beforehand. The Chakkiar would come on the stage and narrate a story. Reciting of prose and verse also were not prevalent at that time. The actor would narrate a story. That is all. Therefore it may be presumed that even before the advent of Sanskrit, the Koothu was in vogue in Kerala. Only after the supremacy of Sanskrit, the Prabhandams were written and Koothu was modernised.

The costumes and the make-up of Koodiyattam are very similar to that of Kathakali. The crown is made of red flowers. But it is not so large and costly as in Kathakali. The ornaments also are few. But in Koodiyattam more importance is given to Abhinaya. Therefore the actors attend to their facial make-up only to the extent necessary for enabling it to express emotions.

Krishnanattam had its origin in A.D. 1675—100 years after the advent of Kathakali. The Geethagovindam of Jayadeva (12th century) and the Ramanattam, to-day's Kathakali, might have given the urge for its birth. Eight stories are played in Krishnanattam. It begins with the birth of Sreekrishna and ends with his death. Usually the play begins at 9 p.m. and ends at 2 a.m. The stories are written in Sanskrit verses, the meaning of which even the actors are unable to make out. It may be presumed that a devotee of Sreekrishna wrote this in dramatic form so as to foster devotion. The make-up in Krishnanattam is the same as in Kathakali. Gestures are few. Even those used are not based on any scientific principle. Facial expression also is not so impressive as in Kathakali. But there are more graceful and lovely dances such as Rasaleela and flower-gathering which attract the attention of everybody.

This is a dance performed only by women. It is very similar to the Bharathanatya of Tamil Nad. The origin of Mohiniyattam seems to be Bharathanatyam itself. But the songs are in Malayalam and Kathakali gestures are used. These are the aspects which differenciate Mohiniyattam from Bharathanatyam. The costumes and ornaments have the impact of Kerala. The famous Kaikottikkali, a folk-dance practised by Malayalee women during Onam, etc., is an item taken from Mohiniyattam.

Ottamthullal is dance combined with the recitation of stories in verse. As the dancer dances, simultaneously he recites verses and explains their meaning through gestures and expressions. The sponsor of this great art, Mahakavi Kunjan Nambiar, lived some two centuries and a half ago in Killikkurissimangalam, a small village in South Malabar. It is said that the poet was a drum-player for Chakkiarkoothu and once had a quarrel with a Chakkiar. So he composed a new kind of dance, i.e., the Thullal. Kunjan Nambiar himself wrote poems based on Hindu mythological stories and recited them in a simple humorous way and Thullal became popular throughout Kerala. The make-up in Thullal is almost the same as in Kathakali. The orchestra consists of one Mridangam, two small cymbals and one musician. There are three variations in Thullal: *Ottan, Seethankan* and *Parayan*. The make-up is slightly different in Seethankan and Parayan. The exponents of this great art are dead and gone, and it demands herculean efforts to revive and foster this art. As modern stories and ideas also can be composed as Thullal, it has a bright future.

Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Ottamthullal, all these great arts were on the road to decay. But the Kerala Kalamandalam came into existence, and helped to revive Kathakali and Mohiniyattam to a certain extent. The Kerala Kalamandalam celebrated the 25th anniversary in December, 1955. Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the Jubilee celebrations, and Sardar Panikkar presided.

The Managing Committee of the Kerala Kalamandalam has submitted a plan to the Government of India to raise the institution to a Dance Academy of the new Kerala State to impart training to 100 boys and 100 girls. Mr. Nehru has generously donated Rs. 50,000 towards this scheme of expansion and has recommended to the Ministry of Education to give all possible help. So it can be justly hoped that the Kerala Kalamandalam will become a great art-centre in new Kerala.

THE FUSION OF TWO CULTURES

(Continued from Page 36)

was a conflict of opinion with regard to the main issues of the literary principles. Although the organization later became a defunct body, it was able to bring a new orientation in the views and ideals of literary men in Malayalam. Many talented writers came into the limelight, the majority of whom were recognised as the best story-writers. Even to-day Malayalam literature can be proud of having a galaxy of outstanding short-story writers some of whom have recently turned their attention to writing novels too. It is worth mentioning that the first prize in the All India Short-story Competition was won by a very young short story-writer in Malayalam.

The people of Kerala were, from time immemorial, noted for their histrionic talents, and this fact is well expressed in the old saying in Sentamil that of the three tamils (Muttamil), Chera Tamil is noted for its dramatic literature and arts. But at present Malayalam literature cannot claim to have produced good dramatic literature, although in the art of histrionics Malayalees are still unparalleled. Rural dramatic societies now being formed in various parts of the country aim at producing good plays. They are partially successful in so far as they are able to put on board effective social plays with great success. But as literary productions, these plays seldom come up to a high standard.

An all round growth and development is at present envisaged in all the branches of Malayalam prose. Very often our writers, young and old, go abroad to visit foreign countries and they never forget to put down in writing the rich experiences they have gained. Thus we have innumerable works on travelogue. So also works on biography, modern scientific research, linguistics, and literary criticisms.

Malayalam, a language with hardly a thousand years of growth and development, can be proud of a rich ancient and medieval literature and a richer modern literature with all its branches well developed and highly progressive. The formation of Kerala State is sure to increase the literary output and place the language in the forefront.

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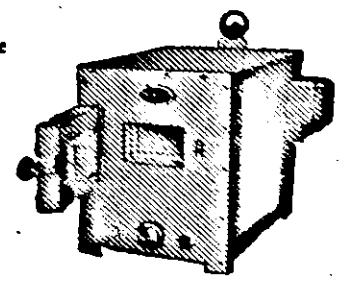

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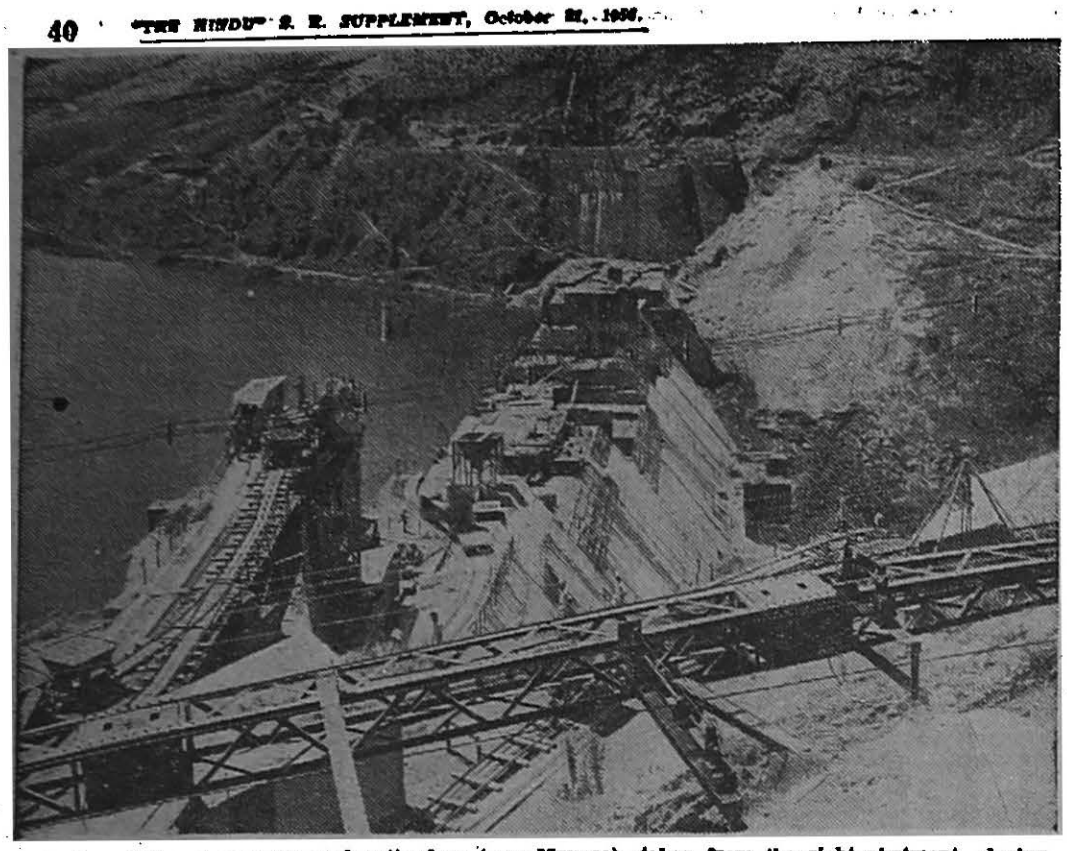


A view of the all-concrete Madupatty dam (near Munnar), taken from the right abutment during an earlier stage of construction.

IRRIGATION AND POWER POTENTIAL

Kerala's annual rainfall ranges upto 150 inches per annum and the rugged country with many rivers and streams has a high irrigation and power potential. Mr. Sarma gives a factual account of the schemes and projects completed, under way or proposed in Kerala State

By. S. VARADARAJA SARMA

KERALA is the smallest of the new States; but it is the most thickly populated and also the most literate. Its western border is the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats girdles it on the east. The western phase of the Ghats rises steeply from the narrow coastal plains, which at some places is only a few miles wide and rarely exceeds 40 miles in width. Quite a number of rivers start from the Ghats and drain the intense precipitation of the South-West Monsoon into the Arabian Sea. The rainfall ranges up to 150 inches. Unlike the east coast of India where extensive lands are available for wet cultivation, if only sufficient water could be supplied, the ruggedness of the country has considerably limited the area that can be brought under the plough for paddy cultivation.

Attempts at irrigation and harnessing the waters have been made from very early years. But such attempts had touched only the fringe of the problem. Within the last few years, however, considerable advance has been made in the direction of improving irrigation, and a number of schemes have been taken up which are in various stages of progress in Travancore-Cochin, and to a lesser degree in Malabar.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES

On the other hand, the possibilities of hydro-electric power development are very great. In fact, it can be said that the hydro-electric resources are concentrated in these regions. The catchments of the streams in Kerala have heavy rainfall and lie in high altitudes. The possibilities of high head developments ranging from 1,000 ft. to 2,000 ft. are consequently many. They also offer suitable dam and storage sites. Another advantage is that the development of this cluster of power is not materially affected by considerations of irrigation, flood-control, etc. The catchments are no doubt relatively small, but they receive intense precipitation during the monsoons. And the high heads compensate for the small storage. The general topography of the valleys is such that provision of reservoirs of sufficient capacities is always possible. Land submergence is no serious problem.

The total concentration of power in Kerala is roughly estimated at about 12 lakhs kilo-watts, and this lies mostly in Travancore-Cochin. They are mostly on the Chalakudy, Periyar and Pampa rivers, whose catchments receive intense precipitation from the South-west monsoon. They also get a fair amount from the North-East monsoon. The advantage of getting the benefit of two monsoons reduces to a great extent the exacting nature of the requirements of storage. On account of these facts, the capital outlay on hydro-electric power is well below Rs. 1,000 per K.W. of effective capacity, and this is perhaps the lowest in India.

Up in Malabar, there are no doubt a few rivers. But the possibilities of their development for power within the State are not much. The only exception is the Kundipuzha river running down Silent Valley. The valley is at an elevation of 3,000 ft. and by the side of a ridge rising to a height of 8,000 ft. Rainfall is also heavy. It has not been fully investigated. But on a rough estimate about 64,000 K.W. at 60 per cent load factor can be developed.

The Chalakudy river in Cochin offers great scope and five schemes, viz.: (1) Poringalkuthu left bank, (2) Poringalkuthu right bank, (3) Sholayar Project, (4) Athirapalli Scheme and (5) Vazhachalkuthu Scheme, have been considered. Poringalkuthu is 30 miles east from Chalakudi railway station. The left bank scheme has been completed. Development of power is with the aid of storage reservoirs at the foot of the Anamalai ranges. Four sets of turbo-generators, 8,000 K.W. each, have been installed utilising a gross available head of 595 feet. The estimated cost is Rs. 306 lakhs. By the creation of another storage reservoir in the upper reaches of the river, 1,50,000 K.W. of installed capacity can be developed on the right bank. The investigation of this scheme has been completed, but work is yet to be started. Next comes Sholayar, which is an important tributary of the Chalakudi river. It joins the main river, seven miles up-stream from Poringalkuthu. By the construction of a 150-ft. dam in Sholayar, a pick-up weir two miles lower down, diversion of water through a short-tunnel, 1,200 feet in length, and dropping it down through penstocks to a power house located 1,000 ft. below, an installed capacity of 54,000 K.W. at a cost of Rs. 391.5 lakhs, can be had. This is expected to be completed during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

There are two other schemes, Athirapalli and Vazhachalkuthu which are expected to give 58,000 K.W. and 36,000 K.W. of power respectively. These have not been investigated fully. But Athirapalli takes the tail water of the right and left bank schemes of Poringalkuthu, which will be 1,450 cusecs with a head of about 300 feet. Vazhachalkuthu will take the tail waters of Athirapalli with a head of 190 feet and an output of 36,600 K.W. is expected.

Coming to the Periyar Valley in Travancore, a series of schemes have been proposed and some already completed. The Muthirapuzha river, a tributary of Periyar was taken up by Travancore Government, as early as 1940 with an output of 9,000 K.W. Today, the Pallivasal hydro-electric project with storage reservoirs at Sethuparvathipuram and Madupetty have been completed with an installed capacity of 35,500 K.W. The power requirements have increased rapidly during these years, doubling every five years. A barrage at Munnar gorge, diverts water from a small balancing reservoir into a lined tunnel on the right bank. The tunnel is 10,235 feet long and its lower end is connected to four steel penstocks each 7,260 feet long. Sethuparvathipuram Dam is built across the Kundalay gorge. The height of the Dam is 86 feet and the main portion of the Dam is 625 feet long. The Dam was built in 1946 at a cost of 46 lakhs. The Madupttty Dam and reservoir is seven miles east of Munnar at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The Dam is an all-concrete structure about 800 feet long and 150 feet high. It may be noted that this is the first all-concrete structure built in India. Another interesting feature of this Project is that the energy of the waters spilling, is dissipated by a system of "splitters and steps" the first of its kind in India. The estimated cost is Rs. 220 lakhs.

Below the Pallivasal power house, the Mudirapuzha drops by about 1,200 feet in six miles. The tail water of the Pallivasal power house is diverted into a concrete-lined channel and lifted about 35 feet through a pumping station into a tunnel about a 1¼ mile long, thence into a balancing reservoir and through another tunnel and pipe lines to four generating sets of 12,000 K.W. each. The introduction of a pumping unit is a unique feature of this project rendered necessary on account of the topography of the place. This project, Sengulam, has cost Rs. 326 lakhs and is in operation now.

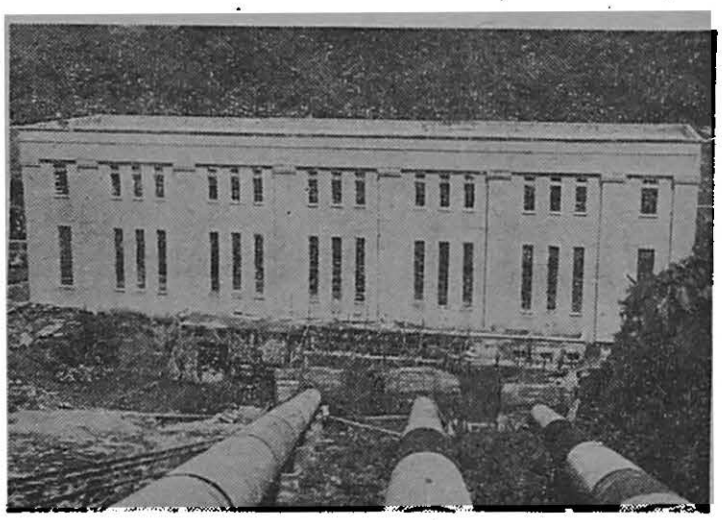
Panniyar, is another project in the same basin where work has just been started, the expected capacity being 30,000 K.W. Panniyar is an important tributory of Muthirapuzha which it joins two miles up-stream of Sengulam. A firm power draft of 300 cusecs will be obtained and this will be diverted through a tunnel of 960 feet long. The gross maximum head available is 787 feet and the total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 295 lakhs. This scheme will have perhaps the highest earthen dam in India. Neriyamangalam Project, has just been started and is expected to give an installed capacity of 45,000 K.W. This is the lowest of the series of power stations in the Muthirapuzha river. The tail water of Sengulam power station and run off of the river flow of Panniyar, Kallar and other streams draining 191 sq. miles of catchment below Munnar will be utilised for the scheme. A masonry dam 77 feet high is proposed. The power that could be developed initially is 25,000 K.W. at 65 per cent load factor. When the water of the Panniyar River is also regulated 45,000 K.W. at 65 per cent load factor can be developed. The estimated cost of the Project is 290 lakhs. The work is in full swing and is expected to be completed in five years. There is another scheme, Lakshmi, with a storage reservoir at Periyavara near Munnar, which will give a capacity of 54,000 K.W. This has not been taken up so far.

The Idiki Hydro-electric scheme proposes to utilise the waters of the Periyar river, over a drop of about 2,100 feet for production of power to the extent of three lakhs K.W at 65 per cent load factor Two dams, one on the Periyar river 465 feet high, and the other in Cheruthonni river a tributory of Periyar 328 feet high are proposed. The two reservoirs will be interconnected. The waters of these basins are to be diverted to the Thodupuzha catchment by a 14,000 feet long tunnel, incidentally increasing the scope for lift irrigation in the Muvattupuzha and Thodupuzha valleys and also its navigation facilities. A steady flow of 1,800 cusecs is expected. One point to be noticed in the Idikki dam is that the length of the dam at the crest, i.e., 465 feet above bed level will only be 890 feet, an ideal site for a dam. Detailed investigation has been inaugurated recently.

Next comes the Pampa river This is in Central Travancore, and is joined by an important tributary called Kakkiyar. Detailed investigation is in progress. Two reservoirs are proposed to be formed one in Pampayar and the other in Kakki with effective capacities of 2,175 million cft. and 16,625 million c. ft. respectively. The dam across Pampa will be 165 feet while that across Kakki will be 362 feet. Diversion of water from the two reservoirs will be by a tunnel nearly two miles long commencing from very near the Pampa Dam. The special feature of the Scheme will be that water will be let down by an inclined tunnel penstock. The gross head available will be 2,150 ft. with a firm power draft of 1,150 cusecs. Power produced will be 2.5 lakhs K.W. at 65 per cent load factor. Six vertical machines each of 50,000 K.W. will be installed. It may be realised that the technique of tunnel construction has advanced to such an extent that even underground power houses are possible at reasonable cost. It will thus be seen that at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, Kerala will have 2¼ lakh K.W. of installed power leaving nine lakh K.W. yet to be tapped. The amount of surplus energy Kerala will have can be visualised.

In regard to irrigation schemes, in Cochin, the Peechi project ensures utilisation of the waters of Manali river now runnning to waste, by the construction of a masonary dam of the gravity type and diverting the water for irrigation purposes. Above the site chosen for the dam five important valleys join together to make up an appreciable storage. The dam is 130 feet in height and 750 feet in length. This project was completed recently and benefits 47,800 acres of paddy lands and has cost Rs. 150 lakhs.

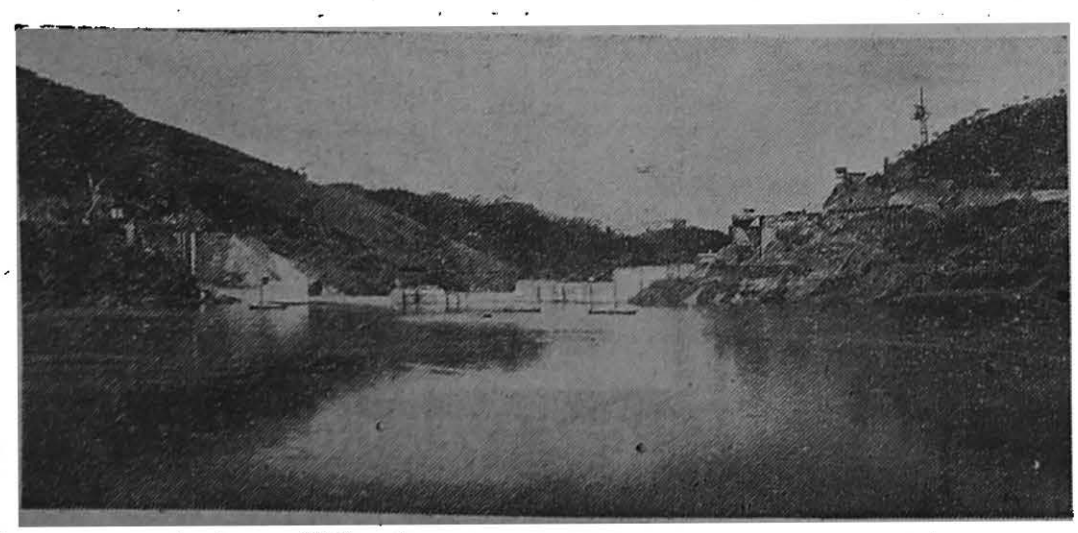
The Chalakudi diversion scheme aims at diverting the waters of the Chalakudi river to benefit the existing paddy cultivation and also bring under cultivation large stretches now lying barren. The diversion weir is at Thumpurmuzhi and the channels on the right and left banks so far completed have cost about Rs. 128 lakhs and serve an ayacut of 28,400 acres. When the channels are extended and completed in the Second Plan period, they will serve an ayacut of 48,650 acres at a cost of 168.25 lakhs. There is the Pothundi irrigation scheme, which contemplates the construction of an earthern dam across the river Ayyalurpuzha about 34 miles north east of Trichur and about 20 miles south of Palghat. A weir on the right bank of the river, and an outlet on the left bank and about 23 miles of canals for irrigating the lands in Nemmara taluk are contemplated. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 88 lakhs and the ayacut served will be 9,128 acres. This is proposed to be taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan.



Pallivasal Hydro-electric Power House, with the penstock pipes in the foreground.

The Cherakuzhi irrigation scheme contemplates construction of a river regulator across the Cherakuzhi river. The waters will irrigate about 4,000 acres of paddy lands in Killimangalam, Pymkulam, Cherthuruthu etc. The estimated cost is Rs. 47.3 lakhs of which Rs. 13.4 lakhs is for part contribution to Mangalam Reservoir constructed by Madras State and now forming part of Kerala. The work is expected to be completed in the Second Plan period. There is then the Vadakkancheri Project which provides for the construction of an earthen bund across the Vadakkancherri river in Thalapalli Taluk in Cochin to impound 5,000 million c.ft. of water. The estimated cost is about Rs. 55 lakhs and it is expected to be finished very soon. It is intended to protect 3,500 acres of existing double crop lands, to convert 1,000 acres from single crop to double crop and to convert 6,000 acres of waste lands to double crop lands.

Coming to Travancore, the Neyyar irrigation project envisages the construction of a masonry gravity dam across the Neyyar river about 10 miles south-east of Trivandrum.



Another view of the Madupatty dam and reservoir.

(Continued on Page 47)

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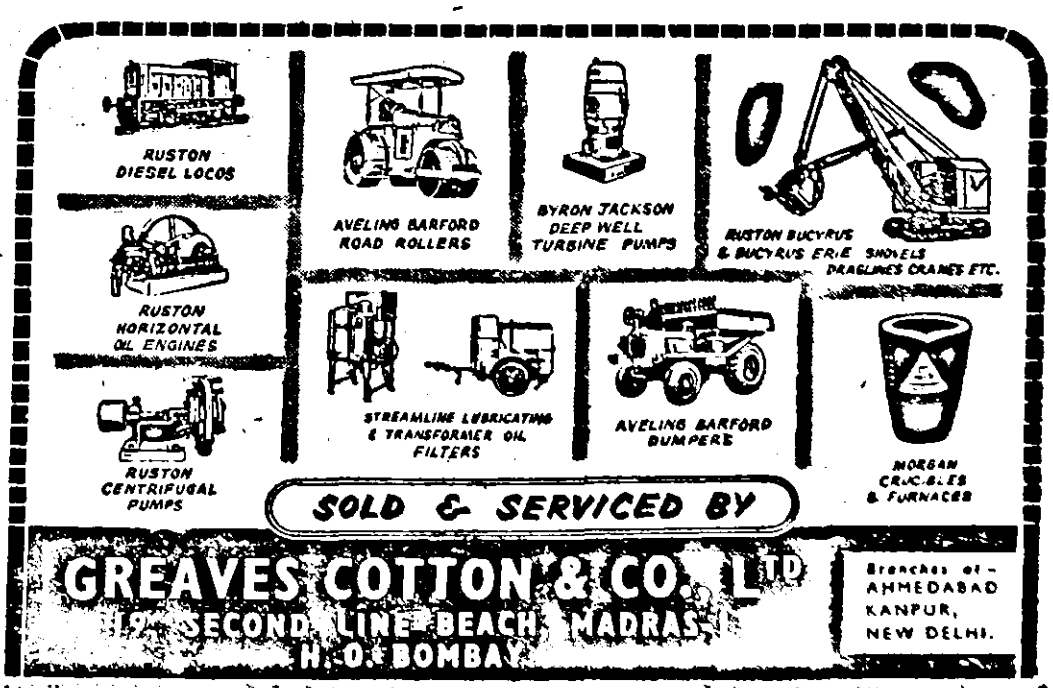


A group of the Muthuvan family at Manja Kutti.

TWO LAKH TRIBALS NEED ATTENTION

There are over two lakh tribals living in various parts of Kerala, Mr. L. N. Rao in his article, traces their origins and the occupations they follow and stresses the need for the State to ensure that the special provisions in the Constitution designed for their welfare should be implemented more expertly and with greater understanding.

By L. N. RAO

THOUGH different schools of historians have held conflicting views on the origin and development of Malayalee society, it is generally agreed by all of them, not excluding thinkers like Nambudiripad, that in prehistoric times tribal society did actually exist in Kerala and that it was altered, though not completely, by the influence of the Chera Empire and the Empire of the Perumals. What is generally known as Hindu Brahmanical civilisation is that built on the ancient tribal social order. The tribes of Kerala, though speaking Dravidian dialects, are not full-blood Dravidians. They represent different blends of Negrito, Kolerian, Dravidian and Aryan stocks. Ancient Kerala was inhabited by several tribes amongst whom the common feature was the pattern of production based on what may be called in modern terms primitive socialism. Thrust back by more advanced communities with a sounder economy, the aborigines were compelled to hide themselves in the recesses of hills and forests. And the numerous changes that occurred in the life of the people of the plains down the centuries have not affected this tribal society to any appreciable extent. In spite of the baneful effects of contacts with the dregs of the plains people here and there, tribal society has fortunately not broken down.

KURICHIYANS OF WYNAD

The tribals of Kerala must be about two lakhs in number at present though correct figures are not available. These tribes inhabit the hills of North Malabar, Wynad and Nilambur forests and the hills and jungles of Cochin and North Travancore as well as some places in South Travancore. A visitor to Wynad cannot but fall in love with the agricultural tribe of Kurichiyans who are aristocrats among the tribes and are extremely orthodox in their social life. They are able bowmen even to-day and they played a valiant part on the side of the renowned Pazhassie Raja who gave a tough fight to the British at the beginning of the 19th century. Mainly due to very rigid social rules, many Kurichiyans are forced out of their religious fold. Another problem which affects these simple folk is the clever and usurious non-tribal money-lender who is slowly dispossessing them of their lands by dubious methods. Kurichiyans number about 12,000. They are the first agricultural tribe from the plains of Malabar to colonise Wynad.

The Paniyans are the most numerous of all the tribes of Kerala. Their number must be about 35,000 now. Most Paniyans are agricultural serfs or semi-slaves attached inextricably to land and the Jenmis. In former years they were actually bought and sold along with the land for a few rupees per head! Though that custom does not exist now, Paniyans are even to-day slaves in fact. These people are undoubtedly the most ancient residents of Wynad taluk. It is said that Gounden landlords captured and enslaved the Paniyans. It is a sad feature of their life that the Paniyans who do so much agricultural work do it only for the benefit of others. They have no land of their own! Paniyans are excellent *mahouts*. They are a hardy people and malaria-infested Wynad could not have developed into its present state of prosperity without their labour. But they are often duped in the bazaar. And their virtual slavery has demoralised them considerably.

In contrast to the two tribes just described, we have the small wandering jungle tribe of Aranadans or Ernadans numbering only about 500 souls. They are found in Nilambur forest with no fixed habitation. They do not have even small huts. Only temporary shelters are put up by them with leaves and twigs. Their dialect which is also a patois of Malayalam cannot easily be understood by others. They have very bushy and curly hair. But moustaches do not grow! Aranadans gather minor forest produce like Cheenikkai or soap-nuts and honey. Besides, they make ropes for elephants with some wild bark.

A dark race of people called Kadars inhabit Parambikulam hills and forests in Cochin. They

A rugged tribal, with the axe as his constant companion, roaming the forest-clad hills of Kerala.

are just a few hundreds in number. But the Cochin forests would have been useless without these Kadars and their compatriots, the elephants. Lifting of huge logs is done by the elephants while the forests are explored by Kadar guides. Honey-gathering is still the most favourite occupation of the Kadars and large quantities of honey are collected every summer by Kadars and this is exploited by money lending traders from the plains.

If we go farther down to Travancore hills we can meet tribal folk living in huts built on tree tops! Uralis, numbering about a thousand, inhabit Neriamangalam, Thodupuzha and Periyar ranges and are almost completely isolated. Their habitat is strewn with dolmens, etc., indicating the ancient origin of the tribe. On account of wild elephants the Uralis build their huts on tree tops and sleep there at night. This tribe helps the authorities in capturing wild elephants. They play an important part in this work,—from the fall of the elephant into the pit until it comes out.

The Kanikkars numbering about 8,000 are a peaceful tribe of South Travancore with a wealth of tradition perhaps unrivalled by any other tribe of Kerala. The habitat of this tribe is hallowed by traditions and Puranic legends and we have the Agastiar peak (6,000 ft.) there. Though the tribe does generally "Punam" or shifting cultivation, to the North of Nedumangad they have wet-land cultivation and raise double crops using green manure. They take plantains to weekly markets and buy all their miscellaneous needs by selling them. Though a good part of this tribe will in future be under the protection of the new State of Madras, some Kanikkars will be in new Kerala too.

We have of course quite a number of other tribes with small populations as for example the Adiyans, Kattunaickans, Mavilans, Karimpalans, Muthuvans and Mannans. The Adiyans and Kattunaickans of Wynad speak a dialect which is more akin to Kannada than to Malayalam. The Adiyans live round about the famous temple of Thirunelli close to the Coorg border. Across that border, they are known as Eravas. They are a picturesque tribe of temple servants, living in small hamlets, doing some hill cultivation. The charming and proud Muthuvans of Munnar hills are now facing several difficult problems on account of unscrupulous plainsmen grabbing their rich cardamom lands. The Mavilans of North Malabar hills are a tribe of herbalists and shikaris, speaking a dialect of Tulu and numbering about 2,000. Poverty and its close ally, ignorance, reign supreme in that area. These tribesmen are sometimes employed as *mahouts*. The Karimpalans are found in the foot hills of the Camel's Hump in North Malabar. They number about 5,000 and speak Malayalam. "Punam" or shifting cultivation is their occupation. Mulla Kurumbas of Wynad are somewhat like the Kurichiyans. They are also agriculturists and are equally fond of hunting. They generally consider it infra dig to do cooly work. During the Kottayam Raja's fight against the British Mulla Kurumbas fought valiantly on the side of the Raja, just as the Kurichians did.

THE TRIBALS' FUTURE

The special protection guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 346 with regard to reservation of seats in the State Legislatures and in the Parliament expires at the end of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution, i.e., in January 1960. We have very nearly completed the seventh year of the 10 year period and we have not fulfilled our duties and promises to the tribes. We cannot confidently say that by 1960 the poor hill tribes will no longer be a weaker section of the people and will no longer need protection from exploitation. Replying to a debate in the Rajya Sabha in September 1955, Mr. B. N. Datar, then Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, admitted that "the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people were naturally right in criticising the Government and expressing their impatience *at the slow rate of progress*. They had suffered injustice for centuries." In his report for 1954 the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India, complained bitterly that "most of the State Governments do not submit their schemes to the Government of India before the end of February as requested to enable the Cenrtal Government to issue sanctions in time."

The tribes need very close attention in the next 10 to 15 years all over India and particularly in the Southern States. Harijans are much more advanced than the Tribes in all respects. Hence the welfare of Harijan and other backward communities should not be combined with the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. There should be a separate department for Kerala State for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. What happens when the weaker section is combined with a more advanced section in the matter of claiming and enjoying privileges, etc., is well-known.

In the State of Travancore-Cochin the Scheduled Tribes have another unfortunate feature which hits them hard. These tribes are very small in numbers and hence are not able to impress their case on the authorities and the public. People forget them because of their "insignificant" numerical strength. For example, the Vishavans number hardly 200. But they are some of the most primitive of peoples and deserve the kindest consideration any Government in the new Kerala Legislature can give. In fact numerical weakness should evoke greater sympathy and greater attention from all concerned.

At present there is a reserved tribal seat in the Madras Assembly for a constituency in the Wynad taluk of Malabar. Therefore, there would be one tribal member

(Continued on page 47)

Norwegian schooners which are being used for research fishing under the Indo-Norwegian Project.

MORE FOOD FROM THE SEA

The people of the maritime State of Kerala take to the sea easily and are fond of fish as a food. With Norwegian aid much has been done on T.-C. coast not only to train local fishermen to make bigger catches by using modern methods but also to improve their living conditions. Mr. Lund is the Director of the Indo-Norwegian Project at Neendekara.

By DIDERICH H. LUND

THE Indo-Norwegian Project at Neendekara, north of Quilon, has now been working for 3½ years. It is carried out according to the tripartite agreement of October, 1952, between the U.N., the Government of India and the Government of Norway. For supervision of the project the India has set up a Standing Committee composed of representatives of the Governments of India, Norway and T.-C. The main purpose of the project has been to bring about an increase in the return from fishing and at the same time to better the sanitary conditions in the Project area. While the last part of the programme, the Public Health Service, is carried out more or less according to conventional methods, the development of fisheries has meant considerable experimental work.

The Kerala coast has only one all-weather safe harbour—Cochin. Elsewhere along the coast fishing boats are launched from the beach and have to cross the breakers. During the four monsoon months the crossing is difficult and risky, and it has not been possible to solve the problem of constructing mechanised boats to suited these conditions as effectively as the big canoes used locally. But according to the results obtained so far, outside the monsoon, bigger catches are possible with mechanised boats and modern gear than with the old methods. The boats are built at the Project's own boatyard. The engines have so far been imported from Norway. The nets were at first also imported, but to-day they are made locally in large quantities as a cottage industry. Construction of some of the boats may also be handed over to local boat builders.

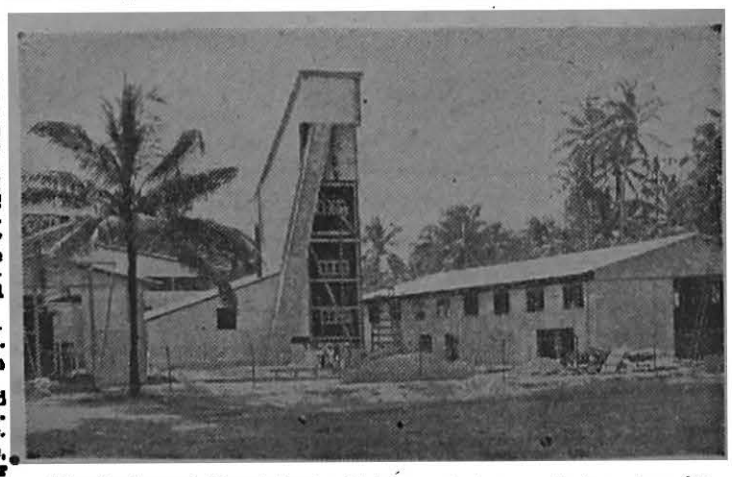
When bigger catches are landed the markets are not able to absorb them at reasonable prices. An ice-factory with a cold-storage plant has therefore been constructed where the fish can be kept for a short time and distributed, to new markets farther inland. A deep-freezing plant is also under construction, where prawns can be processed, frozen and exported. It now seems possible to raise immediately, to a higher level, the income of local fishermen. However, other means of developing this industry have to be investigated. If harbours can be constructed at reasonable intervals, mechanised boats of a size well suited for modern methods of fishing could find safe anchorage. The quantity of fish available is so great that an important fishing trade could grow up on this coast.

The large backwater, Asthamudi Lake, situated in the Project Area, could be developed into an excellent fishing centre, if the inlet could be kept open and free from breakers. Thorough surveys have been made and the Water Research Station at Poona is making model tests in order to find the best way of solving the problem. Where harbours are available more or less the same method of fishing can be employed as elsewhere in the world, i.e., purse-seining and trawling from boats of suitable size. If this can be made a paying business, the exploitation could be left to private initiative. However, it seems reasonable for the Government to take special interest in the development of this new activity which has great possibilities. By starting a fishing industry under direct Government supervision, as proposed by the Indo-Norwegian Project, prices may be controlled, new markets developed, research undertaken. The handling of both the economic and human side of the new industry can be done in a way satisfying to all.

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS

The improvement envisaged under the Project was the establishment of a maternity and child welfare centre, a clinic for treatment of mothers and children, etc. To-day a modern health centre consisting of a clinic and a six-bed maternity ward is functioning under the direction of an Indian lady doctor, a Norwegian doctor and two Public Health Nurses, one Indian and one Norwegian. Lately an Indian doctor for curative treatment has been added to the staff. In order to reduce and control bowel-borne diseases prevalent in the area, about 900 latrines

(Continued on Page 47)



Pipe factory at Neendekara which has started producing pipes for the local protected water supply project.

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PEEPS INTO ANCIENT KERALA

The interesting, but 'sad' story of the snapping of the close cultural and linguistic ties that once bound the three constituent units of ancient Tamilakam, leading to the formation of a distinctly separate unit, viz., Kerala, forms the subject-matter of this article, the author of which has himself carried out many investigations on the subject.

By Dr. A. AIYAPPAN, M.A., Ph. D. (Lond.)
(Superintendent, Govt. Museum)

IN this article I should like to indicate how a common culture, close blood ties and a common language bound together the three great divisions of Tamilakam of which Kerala (old Cheralam) was an honoured partner. Any one reading about the Cheras, and the characters and incidents of Tamil classics described as taking place in Malabar will find it difficult to imagine even for a while that Kerala culture was different from the culture on the eastern side of the Ghats. Tamil language and the Vatteluttu script were both in vogue in Kerala, as in the Pandya country, till about the late medieval times. Inter-marriages between the Chola, Pandya and Kerala ruling families were also not uncommon (e.g. Parantaka Chola married a Chera princess, Ravi Varma Sangramadhira of Kerala married a Pandya princess). How these close ties snapped, and political and social distance grew, is a sad story, the consequences of which we understand, but not fully the causes.

The power of the Chera kings did not develop to the gigantic proportions attained by that of the Cholas. When Kulottunga Chola, for example, speaks of his having crushed the Cheras and Pandyas and of the *Savers* (suicide squads) of the Pandyas and Cheras attaining heaven in large numbers, he was not indulging in self-glorification. The Kerala country cannot boast of the grand monuments and glorious records such as those left behind by the imperial Cholas. The historian of Kerala is confronted by insuperable difficulties when he tries to reconstruct the history of his area. Archaeological excavations such as those conducted by the Department of Archaeology at Arikamedu in Pondicherry, Amaravati, Brahmagiri or Nagarjunakonda have not yet been attempted on the Malabar Coast. Scientific excavations of a few rock-cut caves in Cochin by Mr. Y. D. Sarma and earlier excavations in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore by the present writer and a few others, show that megalithic tombs and connected practices of Tamilnad (300 B.C.—200 A.D.) extended to the Malabar area and that there are no significant points of difference in the cultures of the two areas as revealed by these excavations. We have no information of any historical remains of Kerala prior to 300 B.C.

The east coast of southern India—more particularly, the great river valleys there—was inhabited by ancient men from about the middle of Pleistocene period, i.e. for about 500,000 years. The proof of this fact in the form of thousands of stone tools left behind by stone age men, found in association with laterite beds, can be seen in the pre-historic collections of the Madras Museum. Far more numerous are the neolithic axes which have been reported from most of the Tamil and Telugu Districts of South India. Kerala has been nearly "sterile" in the matter of either paleoliths or neoliths. Robert Bruce Foote, the well-known geologist, who was also a pioneer in the field of prehistoric studies in India, got only one neolithic celt in the Malabar District. I am not aware of any paleolithic or neolithic finds from Cochin or Travancore. Neolithics, as students of archaeology know, are of later date, and are not likely to be earlier than, say, 8,000 or 10,000 B.C. The paucity of paleoliths and neoliths in the Kerala area may be explained in two ways: competent prehistorians have not made a thorough investigation of the area, or this part of South India came to be populated only during and after the neolithic or agricultural revolution. On general considerations I am inclined to the latter view. Primitive man is said to have favoured park lands and avoided thick jungles infested by wild beasts. As long as park lands were available elsewhere, the primitive South Indian would not have felt attracted to the jungles of Malabar. The likelihood is that when population pressure increased after the agricultural revolution in the eastern districts, men in search of new land for cultivation began to cross the Ghats to colonise the valleys and narrow coastal plains of Kerala.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION

Any physical anthropologist, who tries to survey the population of the Malabar Coast, will not fail to recognise that the people inhabiting the northern taluks, look more like the people of the adjoining Kannada-speaking districts, those of the central taluks are more akin to the people of Coimbatore and those in the south resemble the adjoining

Plinth of ancient Tali Temple near Tirunavay in Malabar District. The olden Zamorins used to celebrate "Mamankam" in the temple.

population of Madurai and Tirunelveli districts. The proto-neolithic populations from the eastern side of the Ghats must have reached Kerala through the half-a-dozen or more gaps in the Ghats which still are the highways of communication to Kerala. This impression is supported by the fact that the most important places of pilgrimage and the most important places connected with the ceremonies to ancestral spirits for the common men of Malabar are either outside Malabar or situated in the Ghats themselves. Thirunelli in the Wynaad Taluk, Perur and Palni in the Coimbatore and Madurai Districts and Sabarimalai on the border between Madurai and Travancore are places of the highest ritual importance in the traditional culture of the people of Kerala.

Difficulties of communication has had the consequence of making the people of Kerala a very conservative people. The forest areas of Kerala are the home of some of the most primitive tribes. Some tribes, such as Aranadans of Nilambur, have stagnated for thousands of years in the hunting and food gathering stage. The culture of Malabar retained until about 100 years or so, many old-world traits which in other parts of India got changed. Though the Malayalam language has taken over a large number of Sanskrit words into its vocabulary and is therefore regarded a highly Sanskritised Dravidian language the "Sanskritisation" of the rituals of the non-Brahmin population of Malabar is exceedingly slight. While in the Telugu and Tamil areas, the marriage and other rites of non-Brahmin Hindu castes have approximated very much to the norm prescribed for the twice-born communities, Sanskritisation of ritual remains at a minimum even for high caste non-Brahmins in Kerala. Similarly while many non-Brahmin communities of the east coast prohibited the remarriage of widows, no such movement characterised Hindu society of Malabar, except of course the Brahmins. Social distance has been always great in Kerala with the result that Hindu society there is highly segmented (e.g., there are 500 castes in Travancore). The sector of Hindu culture in which each Hindu community participates is progressively reduced as it goes down the social scale.

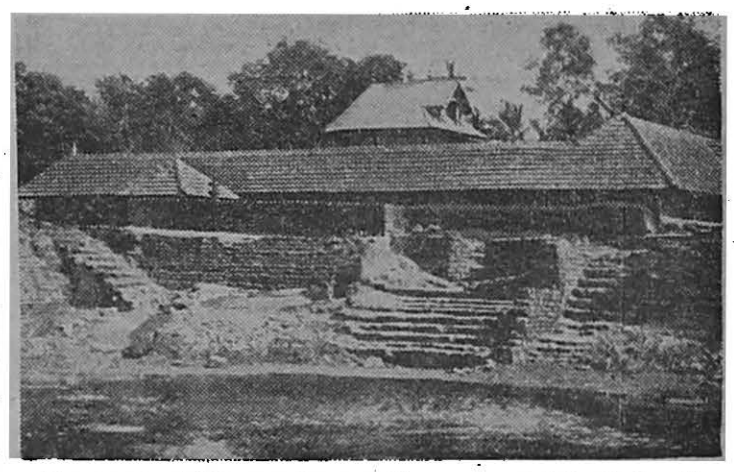
The stagnation of culture is most obvious in the field of architecture. The temples of Kerala are built in the style that was general in Southern India before the Pallavas and the Cholas reformed it about fourteen centuries ago. The temple gopuram of Chidambaram as represented in a Chola painting of the 11th century would remind us of the present-day gopurams of Kerala temples. The Kerala style of temple architecture is not a special style as some people wrongly believe, but only a "fossilised" survival of bygone days. Kerala did not have a *vichitra-chitta* like Mahendravarma Pallava to introduce innovations in architecture.

ANTIQUITIES NEAR TIRUNAVAY

In 1951 I conducted excavations at Kodakkal near Tirunavay to verify the traditions prevalent in Malabar about the *Mamankam* ceremonies, at which the *Saver* of the Walluvanad Chieftain used to repeat the attempts on behalf of their master to wrest the overlordship of northern Kerala from the Zamorin. Our excavation showed that the platform within the Kodakkal Tile factory precincts was not the ceremonial platform on which the Zamorin used to take his stand, but only the plinth of the *Tali* temple. We cleared the *manikinar*, the well into which, according to the legends the bodies of the *Saver* were thrown, but we could not recover any human bones. The ceremonial platform of the Zamorin was probably at the promontory on which the factory manager's bungalow now stands. The *Talis* of the Nambudiris were administrative headquarters of ancient Kerala. The Zamorin as successor to the old government taking his ceremonial stand near the place where the overlords of the old *Tali* met cannot be an accident or a meaningless formality.

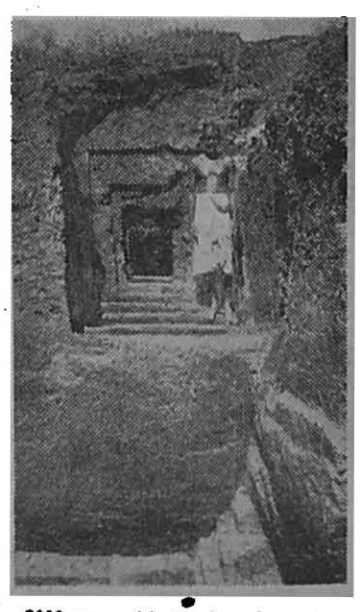
Undoubtedly the most interesting section of the Kerala people are the Nambudiri Brahmins. While Brahmins elsewhere in India are at the top rung of the religious and social ladder, in Malabar they are in addition an aristocracy also of wealth and influence. Only the Nambudiri males could be the consorts of ladies of the royal families and as such the ruling chieftains of Kerala, with only one exception are the offspring of Brahmins. The rule that the princesses of Malabar should have only Brahmin husbands has not been given a satisfactory explanation. According to Kerala tradition, the Nambudiris got Kerala as a gift from Parasurama and they tried to rule the country for some time. (The name Kerala itself is a Nambudiri version of the word Cheralam). And when on account of disunity they could not conduct the government satisfactorily, Kshatriyas were invited to rule. Brahmins as rulers performing the traditional Kshatriya functions are not unknown in South Indian history. When history dawns on South India, we find a great Brahmin dynasty—the Satavahanas or Andhras—ruling over a great part of India including Andhra. The Ikshvakus in the Krishna valley and the Pallavas further south stemmed from the Satavahanas and were probably related to them. Nearer Malabar ruled the Kadamba Mayura Sarman. The difficulty of maintaining their ritual status as Brahmins forced the early rulers of the South to turn themselves into Kshatriyas.

It is in this context of Brahma-Kshatra dominance, that the Parasurama legend becomes meaningful. The Brahmins were the spear-head of the spread of Sanskritisation in Dakshinapatha. That the Nambudiri Brahmins, in early days, practised the profession of arms is a fact. There was at least one independent Brahmin ruler in Middle Kerala till late medieval times. From the family histories of some Nambudiris known to me, I know they used to exercise administrative functions as local chieftains. Brahmin youth who had many other things to learn would certainly have not learned *Dhanurveda* for theoretical purposes! I am strongly inclined therefore to hypothesize that the present Kshatriya dynasties of Kerala were, on the Satavahana, Pallava and Kadamba pattern, originally Brahmins but became Kshatriyas to conform to the prescriptions of the Dharmasastras. In order however to ensure the purity of the royal line they prescribed hypergamous marriages for their women with the proviso of matrilineal succession.



Siva temple at Triprangode near Tirunavay, noted for its beautiful mural paintings.

The contribution of Nambudiri Brahmins to the arts and sciences deserves to be better known. Whether it was dance, architecture, mathematics or medicine, the Nambudiris not only kept alive the best traditions but added to the sum of knowledge and excellence in all these fields. The well-known mathematician of Kerala, Mr. P. K. Koru, informs me that the contributions of Nambudiri mathematicians, Parameswara of Alathiyur (about 1498 A.D.) and Nilakandha Somayaji (1500 A.D.) and Brahmadetha anticipated Gregory and Lagrange by several centuries. Kathakali was perfected into its present form by another Nambudiri.



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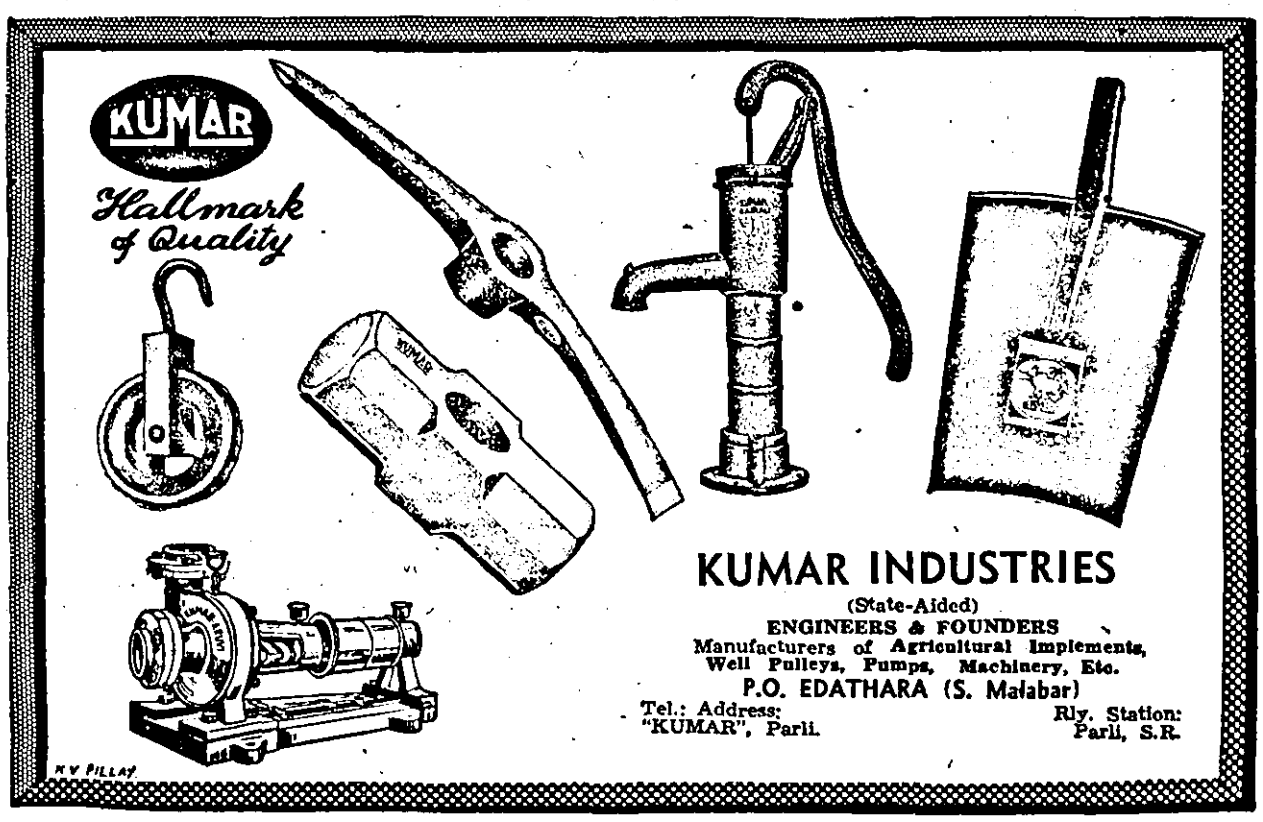

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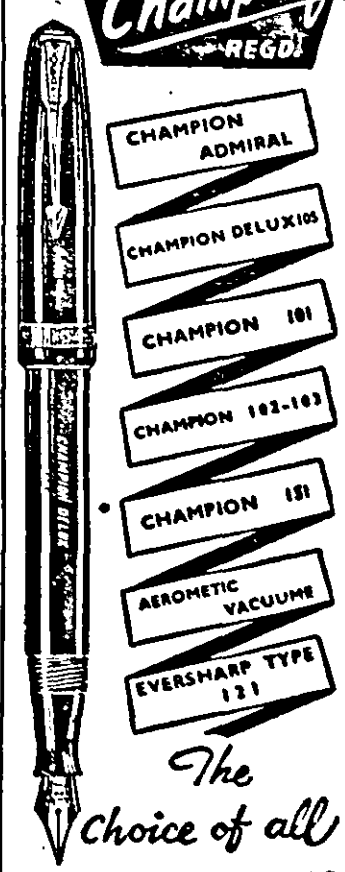

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NEW INDUSTRIES IN THE OFFING

By V. V. JOSEPH, I.A.S.

WITH an area of 14,980 sq. miles to support a population of 136 lakhs—a population increasing at the rate of 23.7% every ten years —it has become increasingly clear that Kerala has to industrialise if it is to survive.

The high standard of literacy, attained by the State decades ago and still maintained, has always been a matter of pride. The 614 High Schools and 46 Colleges in the Travancore-Cochin alone turn out every year about 50,000 young men and women to swell the multitude of unemployed. The frustration of unemployment is bad enough the illiterate. For the literate, unemployment is unutterably demoralising.

Though the State has neither iron nor coal, it has certain facilities for industrial development which would go a long way to make up for the deficiency. Labour, of course, is there in unlimited numbers—educated youngsters willing to take up any work. Secondly there is the availability of power at reasonable rates. Temperate climatic conditions, unlimited supplies of fresh water, excellent transportation and communication facilities, a first class harbour, rich forest resources, important mineral deposits such as first-rate china clay and titanium—bearing sands, are all there to facilitate industrial development.

OUTPUT OF CHEMICALS

Annual production of chemicals in the present T.-C. State is at present as follows:

	long tons
(i) Ammonia	11,800
(ii) Sulphuric acid	44,000
(iii) Ammonium sulphate	44,000
(iv) Super phosphate	33,000
(v) Ammonium Chloride	8,000
(vi) Caustic Soda	6,600
(vii) Chlorine	5,000
(viii) Titanium dioxide	1,800

Under schemes of expansion, presently to be implemented, the ammonia capacity is to be doubled, sulphuric acid production to be more than doubled, sulphate production to be stepped up by 50%. Two new lines of production are to be taken up, Phosphoric acid up to 8,250 tons and Ammonium phosphate up to 26,500 tons. The Caustic soda and Chlorine production is also to be doubled. In addition, 3,300 tons of liquid chlorine, 9,900 tons of hydrochloric acid, 6,600 tons of fused Caustic soda, 900 tons of Sodium Hydrosulphite and 600 tons of Sodium sulphide will be produced. Titanium dioxide production is also to be increased by 100%.

Present Rayon yarn production is seven tons a day, with five tons of transparent film. Sugar production is about 8 to 10 thousand tons a year. Cement production is small, 50,000 tons a year, being limited by raw material availability. Aluminium processing is also done in two important factories. Three rubber factories, three ceramic factories, four plywood factories, one thread mill, one paper mill, a few spinning and weaving mills, a number of Coir mats and mattings factories and about 150 Cashew factories operate in the State, providing a considerable volume of employment and making notable contributions to the State's industrial production. Though the emphasis in the State's Second Five-Year Plan is on cottage and small-scale industries development, it is realised that major industries have an important role in the enhancement of employment opportunities.

Of the industrial undertakings planned to be set up in the State in the near future, the most important is an automobile tyre factory.—Travancore-Cochin is the home of rubber, 85 per cent of the country's aggregate rubber production being from the State Almost the entire production is now being taken to Calcutta and Bombay for tyre manufacture. It is a mystery why, with all the facilities in Travancore-Cochin, tyre manufacturers should have preferred Calcutta and Bombay to locate their factories. In view of the mounting unemployment in the State, Government are making every effort to eliminate the anomaly and to set up a tyre manufacturing plant in the State at the earliest opportunity.

Government's own up-to-date Ceramic factory at Kundara is ready for production. With the latest ceramic machinery and with the high quality porcelain available in the neighbourhood, it should be possible for the concern to turn out crockery and electrical porcelain comparable in quality to the best imported varieties.

D.D.T. PLANT FOR ALWAYE

The Government of India are taking steps to set up a D.D.T plant at Alwaye. The new undertaking will naturally be a complement to the two chemical factories already operating at Alwaye.

Another important industrial undertaking in view is a tapioca starch factory in Central Travancore. There has, of late, been a fall in the price of tapioca, consequent on the improvement in the rice situation. An outlet for tapioca had therefore to be found to protect the thousands of small tapioca growers. A scheme has now been finalised, in collaboration with Corn Products Company of New York, whereunder a tapioca starch plant will go up at Thiruvalla in about a year's time.

Though the State's Portland Cement production is limited it has been established that an excellent quality of white cement can be produced in the State, based on under-water lime shell deposits and china clay The Cement factory at Kottayam has accordingly taken up a scheme for white cement manufacture, production to begin in about a year's time.

Among important schemes for industrial development under consideration are a Cycle factory, a Pulp factory, a Cable factory and a Hard board factory.

TOY-MAKING IN SOUTH INDIA

Continued from page 27

a flourishing industry in Trichinopoly district.

Nirmal District till recently a part of Hyderabad State is famous for toys made of local raw materials such as burgu and panku wood. These toys reveal a lot of self-expression of the artisans who have been making them for several generations. Toys of wild and domestic animals, spiritual toys representing the Gods of different religions, national leaders —are all exquisitely made in pleasing tones.

The red wood toys of Tirupathi are a class by itself. They consist of dolls of human figures. They are of heights varying from an inch to a foot and a half. The original colour of their raw materials is retained in a good proportion of these toys, some light and some yellow or red, while others are painted. These are mostly manufactured in the villages of Yeddalacheruvu, Madhavamala Settigunta and Trichanur. These are also exported to places like Trivandrum, Madras, Bombay and Delhi.

The educational value of toys is considerablefi It may be of interest to note that in a place near Moscow there is a research institute for toys, where working models are being made to demonstrate the operation of hydro-electric power generating stations, harvesting equipments, airports, jet propelled aeroplanes. Therefore, this industry which helps to mould the minds of the country's future citizens should be allowed to develop to its full stature.

There is need for the State devoting greater attention to development. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that there are already several polytechnic institutes, which offer a certificate course in toy making. The Government will do well to constitute a Regional Advisory Board for toy industry on the model of the boards now existing for match, carpet and other industries. There is also need for much larger number of emporia, which can be opened at leading cities for getting better publicity and more sales for the indigenous toys of each region.

As regards the Kondapalli toys, some organised marketing facilities besides state aid have been given and a Toy Manufacturers' Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society is functioning at Kondapalli since 1936. Besides the Andhra State Government, the Government of India through the All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi, are giving some grants for the development of this society. It is of much interest to learn that thanks to the financial assistance of the Government of India, the first batch of trainees (including 3 women) completed last April a course of one year's training in toy-making in a Toy Making Training School run by this Co-operative Society.

RICH HERITAGE OF TAMIL

(Continued from page 21)

was by Ilango, a native of the Chera country.

Philosophic and religious literatures are the new developments The work of Sankara and Ramanuja, must have stimulated these. Jain, Saivite and Vaishnavite works of this kind abound during this period. One such was *Sivajndna-bodham* of Meikandar.

The progress then again turned in the direction of *kavyas*. But this time, neither the stories nor the authors had anything to do with Jainism. The authors were Hindus, and the stories were based on the ancient epics and puranas.

KAMBA RAMAYANA

Kamban's famous *Ramayana* belongs to this period. This has been acclaimed as the greatest sustained long poem in Tamil: and we come across very beautiful passages many and many a time. He has come to be regarded as 'the very Everest of Tamil poetry.' The *Peria-Puranam* dealing with the lives of Saivite saints is another great work of this period. These great works were produced at a time when the Chola kings reigned supreme in the south, extending their fame and conquests beyond their own territories.

Then followed a period when the Tamil empire fell on evil times—the Cholas lost their suzerainty, and the other kings too were not in the picture. So creative literature had a lull. This was the period when scholars tried to conserve what the poets had created. And so the great commentaries came to be written Ilampooranar, Perasiriyar, Senavaraiyar, Adiyarkunallar, Parimelazhakar, Nachinarkkiniyar and others to whom we owe a great deal in understanding the earlier classical works—all belong to this period. They saved what might have been lost to us but for their efforts. They also did another great service. Theirs was the first substantial contribution to Tamil prose. Some were too scholarly for the ordinary reader, but they too helped.

The next development was *Prabandha* literature, celebrating the conquests of kings in the fields of battle and of love. They may be roughly dated from the beginning of the eleventh to about the end of the thirteenth century. *Kalingattu-p-Parani* of Jayamkondar and *Moovar-Ula* of Ottakkuttar belong to this period.

Then follows a period of decadence; though; now and then a work of somewhat outstanding merit raises its head above the useless throng. They are generally cast in a simpler language. *kurrala-k-Kuravanji* and *Mukkoodar-Pallu* may be mentioned as examples. Though these *prabandhas* are classified under ninety-six heads, most of them are hardly worth serious notice as great literature.

Then what may be termed the dawn of the modern period began with the arrival of the Europeans, and the ushering in of printing, and of a new urge for Tamil prose, and the evolution of a new type of scholarship, lexicography and literary criticism. Beschi's *Chatur-Akaradi* (1735) was a notable contribution to the development of Tamil on new lines—particularly in the creation of prose as a suitable medium of expression of all our thoughts—lay, literary, religious, or scientific.

This period too was not productive of much that was great; but may perhaps be termed a period of preparation. As a result of closer contacts with foreigners and their language and literature, Tamil has grown in its vocabulary; thought; content and forms of literature. The prose novel, the short story, and the light essay are special cases in point. Subramania Bharati, by his contributions in verse and prose, deserves special mention. We are too near the others to judge of them impartially.

Thus in brief has the stream of Tamil literature which had its birth in the heart of the Madras State evolved variously through the ages, and has transcended its geographical borders. It has still much leeway to make up. But its contributions in the past have been great and stand comparison with any other literature. Next to Chinese, perhaps, it has the longest literary and lay continuity. It is a heritage which is rich and rare, and one of which all of us may be proud.

COIR — A KEY PRODUCT

BY P. G. K. PANIKAR

FROM several standpoints the coir industry is the most important industry in Travancore-Cochin. It is the means of livelihood of 5 to 6 lakhs of people inhabiting perhaps the most densely populated region of the world. Coir is an export industry, earning a sizable amount of foreign exchange resources. Despite the removal of the export duty on the article, the industry contributes a significant sum to the State coffers by way of sales-tax. The coir industry's contribution to the 'national income ranges between Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 crores. But of late all is not well with the industry.

The industry is localised in the coastal taluks of the State, from Manavalakurichi in the south to Kandasankadavu in the north. It is mainly due to the pull of the raw material that the industry has gravitated to the short. Coconut cultivation flourishes mostly in this region. Coconut husks—the only raw material—are available here in abundance. The raw husk is bulky and 'perishable' and it cannot stand distant transportation. The raw husk must go to the pit for the retting process within five days after it is peeled off the coconuts. The countless homesteads of the lower middle and poor classes of people are besprinkled with small tanks to supplement the backwaters and canals in the retting of husks. These facilities are ideally suited for the retting process. As a matter of fact, retting is a crucial phase which governs the quality of the final product. The process, in brief, consists of putting raw husk in brackish pits or water for a period of 6 to 9 months, followed by rinsing in a flow of pure water.

The manufacture of coir is essentially on a small scale from beginning to end. Spinning is conducted in small sheds and improvised structures with an assemblage of three or four ratts or spinning wheels on the average. A typical 'entrepreneur' in coir manufacture is a man of slender resources. Generally his capital is found to consist of three or four *ratts*, each costing about Rs. 25, and a cleaning machine costing about Rs. 100; he employs not more than a dozen labourers at a time, some male, and the rest female and child labour. They, according to the *Minimum Wages Committee for the Manufacture of Coir, 1953*, "are only glorified types of workers with earnings from the industry in normal times less than that of skilled workers in factories." There are few units that are comparatively big with many ratts and employing large number of workers. But they are exceptions which only prove the rule. A good quantum of coir yarn is hand-spun. The women folk of a large number of lower middle class families resort to this industry at home, being reluctant to leave their family precincts for social and sentimental reasons.

Raw materials and labour-charges account for the bulk of the cost of production in the coir industry. It has been estimated that labour-cost ranges between 50 per ceint in the case of inferior goods and 80 per cent in the case of superior varieties. It is needless to say that the employment potential of the industry is high. It is also pertinent to observe that possibilities of expansion are not very much inhibited by dearth of capital in this region.

FOREIGN MARKETS

The vast bulk of coir products were exported to foreign countries from very early times. In fact the present rate of development of the industry owes much to early European enterprise and encouragement. The principal market for coir are the U.S.A., the U.K., Holland, Australia and New Zealand. On an average nearly 60,000 tons of coir are exported per annum and this does not include a good amount which leaves the shores of this country in the form of manufactured mats and mattings valued approximately at Rs. 40 lakhs. This would give a rough idea of the degree of dependence the industry has come to develop on external markets. It is both the strength and weakness of the industry that the major part of its output is sold outside India. Certainly exports of coir bring in desperately needed scarce currencies. But at the same time the vicissitudes of world trade have subjected the industry cyclical fluctuations, often robbing several thousand persons of their job and their bread.

It is difficult to instance another industry that has suffered so much at the hands of middlemen. They are too many in number and their terms too harsh. Being more organised and resourceful and being situated at vantage points they are able to hold the real producers to ransom and squeeze the life blood out of them. Retted husk dealers exploit the producers by extracting exhorbitant prices for their stock, while at the other end a host of dealers and intermediaries send them away with low price for their product. The central problem of the coir industry is therefore exploitation by capitalist middlemen.

Another serious problem confronting the industry is price fluctuation. "The most striking feature of the coir industry is the violence and frequency of the fluctuations in the prices of various varieties of coir yarn . . . " observes the Minimum Wages Committee. Price variations have assumed a more serious turn in the post-war era. These price movements exemplify the orgy of speculation and manipulation plaguing the coir industry.

CO-OPS. TO THE RESCUE

The rehabilitation of the industry on co-operative principles seems to be the only way out.

With a view to reconstruct the industry the State Government sponsored a scheme in 1950. The scheme envisaged a net-work of three types of co-operatives, corresponding to three distinct phases in the manufacture of coir. The Supplier Societies purchased and supplied raw husk to Primary Societies. The Primary Societies arranged the retting of husk and the distribution of retted husk to its members and purchased the coir manufactured by them. The Central Marketing Societies would undertake efficient sale of the yarn on behalf of the primaries. The successful working of the scheme depended on liberal financial aid from the Government.

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, 154 Primary Co-operative Societies, 25 Supplier Societies and two Central Marketing Societies had started functioning. The total membership of all the societies reached 33,856. The aggregate of paid-up capital of the societies amounted to Rs. 6,47,444. The total volume of business transacted exceeded Rs. 3 crores. The Administration has fulfilled the physical targets of the Plan, speaking in terms of the number of societies organised and the disbursement of allotted funds.

In order to attain unqualified success, export trade in coir must be brought under the control of the State or the newly constituted Coir Board. Consumer research, standardisation, prevention of adulteration, organising exhibitions, and sales emporia, and propaganda are steps which the Coir Board can take to expand exports. But steps must simultaneously be taken for promotion of sales within India, lest the industry be left in the lurch by the outbreak of war and similar unforeseeable developments or even by the competition from new countries or substitute commodities. There is also a sound case for encouraging the production of mats and mattings on an increased scale for export instead of exporting the raw yarn as such. An all-embracing programme, if well-planned and efficiently carried out will ensure a bright future for coir industry.

RE-BIRTH OF AIKYA KERALA

(Continued from page 29)

Travancore. It is noteworthy that the bulk of the Christian population in the State are Syrian Christians, who have got an ancient history, from the earliest period of the Christian era.

One peculiar feature of this State is the existence of thousands of Hindu temples, which originally were under the control of Hindu Trustees, known as Ooralers and Karakars. The Governments of these States had no hand in the management of these temples. In 1811, when Cl. Munro was the Dewan of both the States, under his orders, the Government assumed management of these temples and took over the immense wealth, belonging to them, both movable and immovable, to Government. The temple properties were mixed up with the Government properties, so much so, that it was found impossible to separate the two items of properities, although separation became possible in the case of Cochin temple properties. It is on account of these facts, that provisions were made in the Covenant between the Government of India and the Rulers of the two States, regarding temples, and the sum of Rs. 51 lakhs to be paid to the Travancore Devaswam Board annually, was provided in Article 238 of the Indian Constitution. This is a peculiar feature, of this State, not found in the case of other States in India.

On November 1, 1956, the New Kerala State would take shape. This would be the smallest State in India in point of area, although in point of population, it would be the 12th State among the 14 States to be formed. It would be bounded on the east by the Western Ghats and on the west by the Arabian Sea. The distance from south to north, would be little over 400 miles and the maximum breadth, east to west, would be about 80 miles. God has blessed this land with natural resources. Unless man co-operates with nature and works with devotion, to the country, this State would not take its legitimate place among the progressive units of India. It is hoped that the people of the land would rise to the occasion and falsify the apprehensions entertained by impartial people.

CHALLENGE OF FOOD SHORTAGE

Kerala, though deficit in rice, the staple food of the people, produces valuable cash crops like pepper, tea, rubber and coconuts. Mr. N. Sankara Menon, Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin, stresses the need for improved methods and intensive cultivation to raise the production of both cash and food crops if the new State is to have a stabler economy.

By N. SANKARA MENON

KERALA is predominantly an agricultural area. From time immemorial enterprising farmers have bravely faced great odds with some measure of success. But the vagaries of nature coupled with the peculiar conditions obtaining in the State, even now challenge the tiller of the soil. The problems are many indeed and a concentrated effort in every direction in the field of agriculture may lead us to success.

New Kerala covers an area of 14,980 square miles and has a population of 136 lakhs. About one fifth of the area is covered by forests and the other area is cultivated in some form or other. One of the most thickly populated States in the new set-up, the State of Kerala has to lay special emphasis on food production to get over scarcity. Rapid growth of population is bound to make matters even more difficult. T.-C. State made rapid developments in agriculture during the First Plan and production of food was increased by at least 15 per cent.

One of the special features of the State is the fragmentation of holdings. Computing the average individual holding on an all-India basis as 80 cents, the average holding in T.-C. State is only 30 cents. It is indeed a good augury that the State of Kerala comes into being at the very beginning of the Second Plan. This Plan is designed to bring about greater diversification in agricultural production. A high percentage of the population, whose livelihood mainly depends on agriculture, will be greatly benefited by institutional arrangements for promoting land use and land management on more efficient lines.

The whole State is deficit with regard to rice which is the staple food of the people. It may be estimated that a total quantity of 64,0000 tons of grains may be produced in Kerala. This means that an individual will get only about 5 ounces per day as against the minimum requirement of 14 ounces. Emphasis therefore should be placed on more production from the available land. A food production campaign with an additional staff of one Deputy Director for Food Production, 20 Inspectors and 120 Demonstrators has been sanctioned and the officers will take all steps to increase production by the use of manures, improved seeds and by adopting improved methods. The State is an important dollar earning area. It has a variety of cash and commercial crops, the important ones being coconut, pepper, cardamom, ginger, cashewnut, lemongrass, rubber, tapioca, arecanut, tea and coffee.

Kerala is the land of coconuts. Though it is grown elsewhere in India and the other parts of the world, still coconut has become associated with Kerala. At least 10 lakh acres will be under coconut cultivation. The products obtained out of the coconut such as coconut oil, coir, etc., are all very important from the commercial point of view. Recently root and leaf diseases of the coconut palm have appeared over a large tract and are causing great damage. The disease which is prevalent in the 22 taluks of the State has to be controlled and a scheme for spraying the trees in all the affected area has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs this year. The comprehensive spraying scheme to control the diseases will be taken up by November 15 this year.

The major percentage of production of pepper in India is from Kerala. This commodity means more dollars to India. With the addition of Malabar District, the area under pepper cultivation is very much enlarged. The problems of pepper cultivation with a view to increasing production have to be tackled. For this research will be taken up soon. Research on cardamom, ginger and cashew will also be carried out to increase production. Lemongrass, which was once cultivated in Travancore-Cochin, has now gradually spread over to Malabar also. The scientific cultivation of Lemongrass and introduction of improved strains are bound to increase production which will help the country in getting foreign exchange. A Research Station has been established for investigating the problems connected with the cultivation of lemongrass. Though rubber production in India ranks only third, still there is a lot of scope for expanding rubber cultivation which will make India self-sufficient in rubber. Tapioca is another important crop. Due to acute shortage of rice during war time, tapioca became the staple food of the poorer classes.

The progress of Kerala lies predominantly in the field of agriculture and rural development. Victory on the food front naturally leads to the well-being of the people of the State. Much leeway has still to be made in this direction. Rural India is well on its way in its fight against poverty and hunger. More food has to be produced by bringing more land under the plough and increasing per-acre yields from already cultivated land. The same is applicable to Kerala also. That Kerala will face the challenge and win the battle is our fervent hope and prayer.

IRRIGATION AND POWER POTENTIAL

(Continued from Page 40)

The water stored will be distributed through the right and left bank channels. The estimated cost of the dam and left bank channel is Rs. 143 lakhs benefitting an area of 15,000 acres of new clearing and 7,000 acres of existing wet lands. The work is in progress and was started in 1951. The left bank channel is expected to cost about Rs. 105 lakhs and will irrigate 11,500 acres of new lands and 7,000 acres of existing wet lands. This is expected to be taken up in the Second Plan.

The Boothankettu scheme proposes a regulator across the Periyar river for diverting water with necessary channels etc., for irrigating lands in the Taluks of Moovattupuzha, Kunnathanad and Parur The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 348 lakhs and will serve an ayacut of 33,300 acres. The scheme is being taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan.

SCHEME TO DIVERT WATER TO MADRAS

Possibilities of utilising the waters of Pamba for augmenting the Periyar waters and diverting it to the Madras State were investigated years ago by that State in detail. But, the scheme did not materialise. The present Pamba irrigation project contemplates construction of a diversion weir at Ponachi across the river Pamba to divert the waters into the channel taking off from there. With a net-work of branch channels the lands in Pathanamthitta and Thiruvalla taluks are proposed to be irrigated. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 333 lakhs and will serve an ayacut of 22,000 acres on the whole. This will be taken up soon. Besides these quite a number of lift irrigation schemes are working in Periyar, Moovattupuzha and Pamba rivers very successfully. With the assured continuous, steady supply of water when the hydro-electric power projects are in commission, the possibilities of developing the lift irrigation schemes still further are very great. The preparation of a master plan for utilising all the waters in all the rivers in the Kerala State is also contemplated.

In Malabar, a few schemes have been taken up such as Malampuzha, Mangalam, Valayar and Meenkara. There are possibilities of other schemes also. Malampuzha near Palghat was completed and formally opened in October last. This has benefitted 45,000 acres. Mangalam and Valayar have also been completed and opened just a few days back. The Mangalam project benefits 6,000 acres in Palghat. Out of 630 million cft of water it impounds half will be let down for the use in Travancore Cochin State to benefit 4,000 acres. The estimated expenditure is about Rs. 80 lakhs. The work was started in 1953. The Valayar dam is constructed near the Coimbatore-Malabar boundary. It benefits 8,000 acres of land and has cost Rs. 100 lakhs. The Meenakara project is in progress. These four projects will in all benefit about 70,000 acres. Two other projects Kanjirapuzha and Palazhipuzha estimated to cost approximately Rs. 355 lakhs and Rs. 103 lakhs are also under consideration. The progress made therefore in the matter of irrigation in Kerala is considerable.

Thus with the simultaneous development of hydro-electric and irrigation schemes in which Travancore, Cochin and Malabar have been forging ahead, added to the possibilities of industrial development in Kerala and with an enterprising population, intelligent and able to master any industry, the future of Kerala is very bright.

MORE FOOD FROM THE SEA

(Continued from Page 42)

with water-seal slabs were constructed, partly paid for by house owners. The target is to provide every house with a latrine. In addition, two large community latrines have been constructed for the use of the people as well as for the floating population during the heavy fishing seasons. New plans have lately been approved for an extension of the Health Centre with a clinic and a 20-bed ward for the treatment of children from the area. As there is a very great number of T.B. cases it has been decided to establish in the General Hospital in Quilon a T.B. diagnosis station with a 30-bed ward and a laboratory

The Norwegian Foundation agreed to supply drinking water to the coastal area from the fresh water lake of Sasthamcottah situated about eight miles inland. The Foundation is to supply all pipes and accessories, and India is to incur the expenses for the laying of pipes and all connected construction works. The main line will have a length of 30 miles, and will be able to supply between one and two lakhs of people with protected water. Instead of importing pipes from Norway for this work, the Foundation thought it better to manufacture the pipes locally. It would give employment to people and the factory would form an asset to the State. The pipes are made according to a new method as "prestressed reinforced cement pipes". Manufacture of the pipes has already started.

The total expenses of the project from the Norwegian side has been about Rs. 90 lakhs. In addition to the Government of India and T.-C. have covered most of the expenditure on labour and materials required locally. They have provided sites for the Project centres and have appointed the necessary Indian personnel for execution of the various programmes. The Norwegian staff working on this Project feel a deep sense of gratitude to be allowed to take a modest part in this great venture, the development in Free India of an economic project for the benefit of those in greatest need.

TWO LAKH TRIBALS NEED ATTENTION

(Continued from page 42)

But that is not enough if we take into consideration the primitiveness of the tribes of Travancore-Cochin and the neglect of the Government upto now. The 16 Scheduled Tribes of Travancore-Cochin also deserve one reserved seat in the new Kerala Legislature. Thus Kerala tribes should have at least two members in the new legisature to represent their grievances and to protect their interests. Along with plans for social welfare and advancement, political power is also necessary. Otherwise social welfare would not show good results.

In helping the tribes care should be taken to avoid what may be called "uplift mentality" or attitude of patronage. As our Prime Minister puts it, "to do good to others is a very laudable desire, but it often leads to great excesses which do not result in good to either the doer or the recipient." We are still learning a bitter lesson from our attitude towards and activities among the Nagas of Assam. Tribal welfare is a delicate subject and it would be worthwhile for the Government of Kerala to entrust it to well-qualified and tried personnel instead of tagging it on to a Commissioner who works mainly for Harijan welfare. It is not merely a question of poverty that has to be tackled among the tribes but complicated problems of primitive life amidst forests and hills and sentiments and traditions.

A separate department with a Director of Tribal Welfare assisted by an anthropological adviser is essential for Kerala though the tribal population numbers only about two lakhs. Their numerical weakness should not affect adversely the tribes. It would be indeed a bright feather in the cap of the new State if it tackles the tribal problem in a scientific way and organises tribal welfare work on a State-wide basis, planned carefully by experts. As in many other fields the people of Kerala can set a glorious example for the rest of India in tribal welfare work too. Hence, Kerala tribesmen join the millions of Malayalis in offering a hearty welcome to New Kerala.

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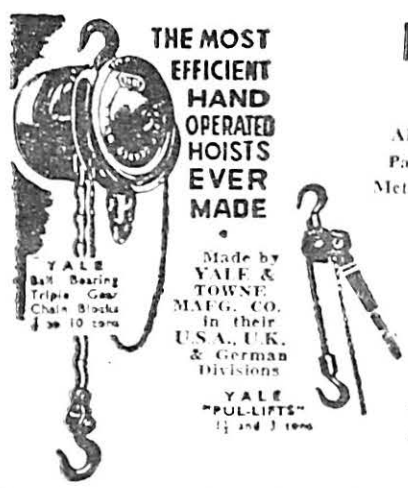

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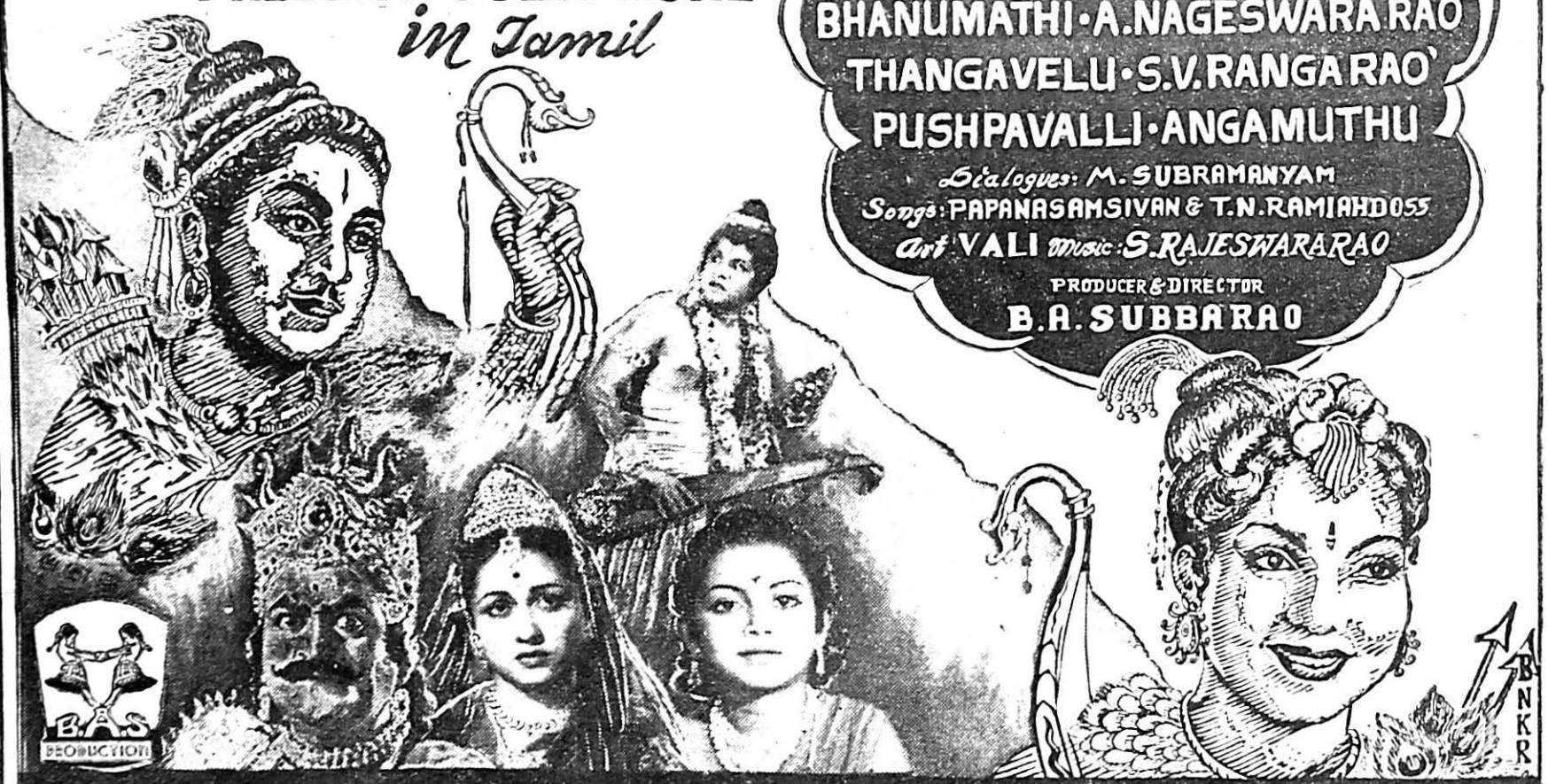

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RE-ORGANISATION OF STATES

SUPPLEMENT TO THE HINDU — SECTION II

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S GOOD WISHES TO NEIGHBOURS

November 1, 1956, is indeed an important and significant date in our history, not only of modern times but of all time that has passed. For to-day, we are putting in the atlas of the world, a new map of our country in which the boundaries of the constituent units are not drawn as the results of conflicts and conquests or even at the fiat of the executive for purposes of administrative convenience, but as a result of serious deliberations among the elected representatives of the people in Parliament assembled, and as an expression of the hopes, ideals and aspirations held dear in the hearts of the people that inhabit the different parts of the country.

This is a unique phenomenon well worth recording in the world's history: it sets an example that others would be wise to follow in all troubles and disputes that are very often inevitable where boundaries of States and countries are concerned. A look at this new map will show that our great land has been divided in various States on a more or less linguistic basis so that the people that live in any one particular State, might be able to transact all their business—private and public—without any difficulty or confusion. Though this was an ideal that we kept in our minds practically throughout the forty years or so of the last stage of our Freedom struggle, it has also been increasingly felt in the light of experience during the years of Freedom, that it would perhaps be safer to have bi-lingual or even multi-lingual States as a guarantee of the unity of the whole land. This has also been provided for in the great State of Bombay where a notable experiment will be carried on which, if successful, might encourage other units also to join up, and thus ensure the easy communion of thought and activity among peoples who basically belong to the same race and owe allegiance to the same land, but who still must be speaking different languages.

We of Madras have reason to be proud of the noble part that we ourselves have played in the consummation of the nation's heartfelt desire that we should have a new map. Our justifiable joy at our own contribution in this behalf, is due to the fact that we have been called upon to give and not take, to sacrifice and not receive, so that the general good may be served and our brethren in the neighbourhood might rejoice, even if it be at our expense. On October 1, 1953, the State of Madras had an area of 127 thousand square miles and a population of 57 millions. On November 1, 1956, our territory has shrunk to 50 thousand square miles and our population reduced to 30 millions. Yet we shed no tears, for we are happy that others have prospered at our cost, and have gained their life's ambition even if we have been the losers.

On behalf of myself and the Government and the people of the State of Madras as it stands to-day, I should like to greet all the neighbouring States as well as the States beyond, and send them all our very best wishes for success and prosperity in the great adventure on which we have all alike embarked. To the great Union, the motherland, we offer our homage, and pledge our loyalty and our service for all time to come. We now become a compact Tamil State. But still let us not forget that we have a number of pockets where persons from Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka in the neighbourhood, and even from distant Saurashtra and Rajasthan, live peacefully with their families and carry on their professions in perfect safety. Our hospitality has always been great, and our sacred shrines will for ever draw pilgrims in their hundreds of thousands from year to year, from all parts of the country. We promise every comfort and security to all those who come to us, and have every confidence that they will always find themselves at home in Tamil Nad.

We, on our part, have also to fulfil the great tasks that have been allotted to us. We have to preserve and enhance our art and architecture, our music and our song, and continue to be the centre of ancient Indian thought, culture and philosophy that we have always been. We have also to fulfil all the work that has been entrusted to us under the Five-Year Plan, for the moral and material prosperity and happiness of our people. We have to fight many social evils that have crept in us by the passage of time. We are to-day masters of our own destiny; and having shrunk in size and become a small but compact State, our responsibilities are the greater, for we are thrown on our own resources and cannot blame any else if anything goes wrong. We shall now be responsible for all our actions ourselves and none else. My four years and a half in the State have taught me much, and have showed me how intrinsically great our citizens are alike in town and country. I have no doubt that Madras as such, will continue to play its great and noble part in the future as it has done in the past, bringing strength and glory both to the State and the great common country to which we all belong. JAI HIND!

Sri Prakasa

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Madras Governor's Good Wishes to Neighbours	49
Political Heritage of the Andhras—*Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya*	51
Mr. C. M. Trivedi's Message	51
Adequate Fiscal Resources—*S. Kesava Iyengar*	53
Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi's Message	53
Bright Future for Industry—*Kala Venkata Rao*	55
Capital of Andhra Pradesh—Pictures	57
Abundant Water Potential—*L. Venkatakrishna Iyer*	59
Meeting Place of Two Cultures—*C. Viraraghavan*	60
Famous Pilgrim Centres—Pictures	62
Growth of Telugu Literature—*Prof. K. Sitaramaiya*	64
Agriculture Makes Headway—*I. J. Naidu, I.A.S.*	66
Coal from Singareni—*M. K. Moorthy*	68
Evolution of Telugu—*K. Ramakrishnaiya*	69
A New Deal for Tribals—*G. Latchanna*	70
Musical Traditions of the South—*Dr. V. Raghavan*	70
Education on the March—*Rev. Fr. T. A. Mathias, S.J.*	72
Some Facts About Andhra Pradesh—*T. V. Krishna Rao*	72
New Face of South India—Colour Map	73
Karnataka—A Dream Comes True—*R. R. Diwakar*	74
Maharaja's Message	75
Mysore's Leadership in Industry—*K. S. Ramaswamy*	75
Mysore's Palaces and Pleasure Gardens—Pictures	79
Wonderful Specimens of Architecture—Pictures	81
Big Schemes for Expansion—*K. Balasubramanyam, I.A.S.*	82
Karnataka in Legend and History—*Dr. S. Srikanta Sastri*	84
The Tourists' Paradise—Contributed	86
Needs of Bombay Karnatak—*S. R. Kanthi*	87
Modern Trends in Kannada—*V. Sitaramiah*	90
Mr. S. Nijalingappa's Message	90
Coorg's Splendid Record—*C. M. Poonacha*	92
Mr. Kadidal Manjappa's Message	93
The New Map of India—*Easwar Sagar*	94

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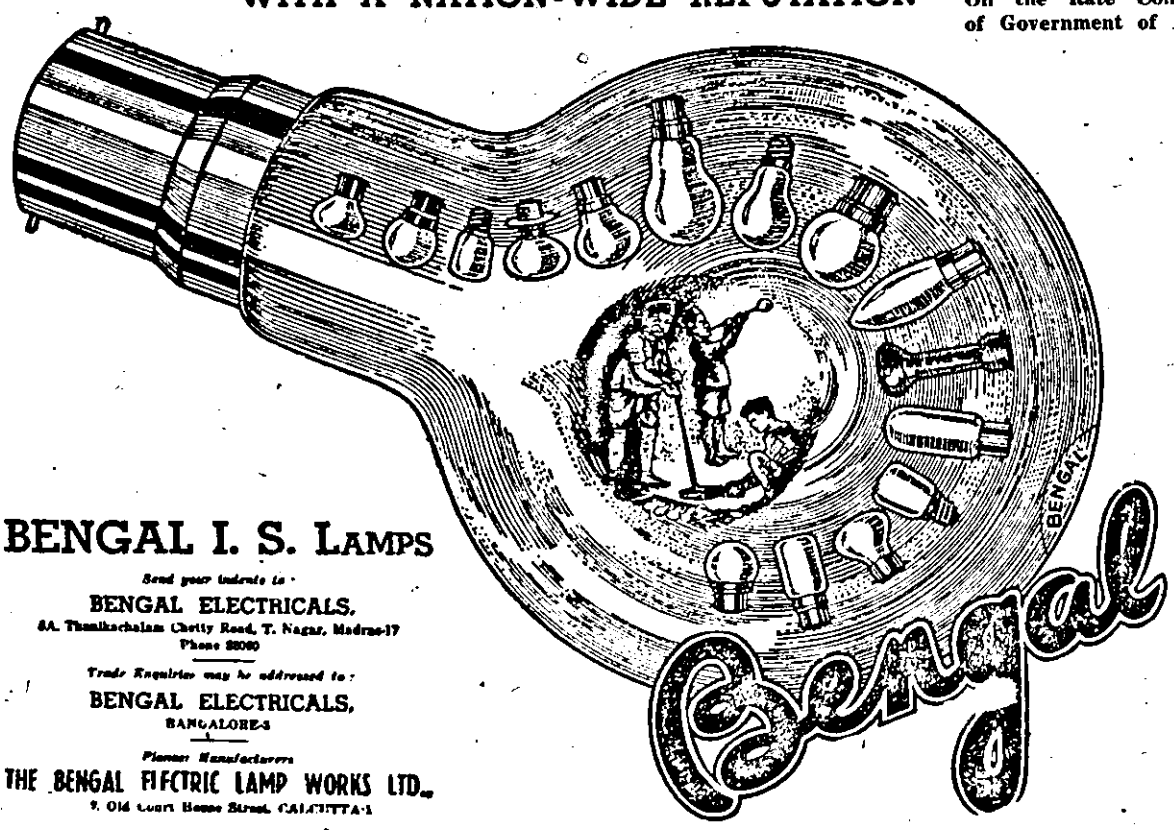

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POLITICAL HERITAGE OF THE ANDHRAS

The Andhras are now entering a unique phase in their history. In the following article, Prof. Venkatarangaiya describes the rich political heritage of the Andhras, and expresses the hope that it would be possible for them to mould the destinies of their land on proper and progressive lines.

By Prof. M. VENKATARANGAIYA

THE history of a people has value both as a source of inspiration and as a warning to subsequent generations. It is always a mixed record—a record of great tasks successfully accomplished as well as of failures. It is in this light that the history of the Andhras has to be looked at.

The Andhras can boast of a long history going back to the Vedic times. They are mentioned in the Aitareya Brahmana. They then lived in the Vindhyan borders of Aryavarta. They moved a little further South in course of time and became settled in the valleys of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Pennar which have ever since been regarded by them as their "national" rivers. The Andhra country of historical times is constituted by these Valleys and the regions in their neighbourhood.

Among the earliest accomplishments of the Andhra people, the first place has to be given to the clearance of forests. It should be remembered that much of the Andhra country was a part of the *Dandaka* forest. It required perhaps centuries of incessant effort to make the area fit for cultivation. So great was the significance attached to this kind of work that, in referring to the achievements of famous rulers of the past, the chroniclers and writers of books and inscriptions made it a point always to say that they were great as *Kaduvattis* (clearers of forests) encouraging people to settle in such cleared regions and found villages in them. To such settlers many concessions were granted. This tradition started with some of the earliest Kings like *Mukkauti* and it was continued by the Kakatiyas, the Vijayanagar emperors and several members of other dynasties as well as the subordinate chieftains. If to-day the Andhra is one of the richest agricultural areas in the country and produces some of the best varieties of paddy and of other crops it should to a great extent be attributed to the strength of this tradition.

BUILDERS OF EMPIRES

The Andhras were builders of great empires, the earliest of them being the Satavahana empire which lasted for more than four centuries from about 260 B.C. There are a few points which deserve to be specially noted in connection with this empire. In the first place, it was an empire which for a time extended its sway even over northern India and had its capital at Pataliputra. It is because of this that the Puranas included the Satavahana dynasty among the imperial dynasties of ancient India—dynasties like the Mauryan. There are very few other instances of the rulers of the Deccan or South India having extended their power to the north. In the second place, it was during the Satavahana rule that all Andhra came under the sway of one Central Government. This is one aspect of Andhra history that is of much importance because, though Andhra is geographically a single unit and though among the Andhras there is a good deal of cultural unity based on language, it was only on a few occasions that all Andhra was politically united. Over a longer period of its history, the tendency was for its division into practically four regions—Kalinga, the region between the Godavari and the Mahanadi, the coastal region between the Godavari and the Pennar the Western region comprised in what is now known as Rayalaseema and the Telengana region. Each of these regions formed itself into a separate political unit. The sentiment which during the last fifty years became so dominant among the Andhras that they should constitute themselves into a separate State—this sentiment of sub-nationalism—had no inspiration from the past. It is this that gives special importance to all Andhra having come under the imperial rule of the Satavahanas.

In the third place the Satavahana rulers paid as much attention to the tasks of peace as of war. They were highly tolerant of all faiths. Though they themselves were followers of Brahmanical Hinduism and performed sacrifices in the ancient style, they were also patrons of Buddhist and other faiths. It was in fact during the period of their supremacy that Buddhism established itself firmly in Andhra and several great stupas—the most famous being the Amaravathi Stupa— were constructed. They were equally patrons of literature—especially Prakrit literature—and of art. Trade and industries flourished. It was really the golden age

The Satavahana empire was the first empire that the Andhras built, but it was not the last. Two of the later empires deserve special mention. One is the Kakatiya Empire which lasted from about A.D. 1050 to 1326. The other is the Empire of Vijayanagar founded in 1336. It was under the Kakatiyas that Andhra political unity was achieved for a second time. At the height of their power they ruled from Kalinga to Kanchipuram. Among them was the famous woman ruler Rudrama Devi—one of the great woman rulers of all times. There was the equally famous Pratapa-rudra who met most heroically the onslaughts of the Muslim invaders from the north although he had to succumb to them ultimately. The Kakatiyas were great builders and the gigantic structures which they raised can be seen even now in Warangal, Hanumkonda, etc. In one sense, the Kakatiya Empire was the only true Andhra or Telugu Empire. While there is still acute controversy among historians as to whether Satavahanas were really Andhras (Telugus), and while there is similar controversy regarding the founders of the Vijayanagar Empire and some of the dynasties that ruled over it—some saying that they were Telugus and others contending that they were Karnatakas—there is no such controversy regarding the Kakatiyas. They were Telugus by race as well as by language. The heart of their empire was Telengana. Almost all the feudatory chieftains that served under them—the Reddies, the Velamas, the Kammas, etc.—were Telugus. There is no need in this brief sketch to say anything about the achievements of the Vijayanagar Empire or of Krishna Devaraya, the greatest among its rulers or of its splendour and glory. This is a subject about which much is known even to the common man.

Mention should be made next of the Golconda empire. For all practical purposes this empire was predominantly a Telugu empire in the sense that its boundaries coincided with those of Andhra. Its founder was Sultan Iuli (1518-1543). It was at the height of power in the days of the last Sultan, Abul Hasan (1672-1687), popularly known in the Andhra country as Tana Shah. These Sultans were Shias by faith and followed generally a tolerant policy. They employed Hindus in responsible positions—the most famous among such Hindus being the brothers Akkanna and Madanna, the advisers of Tana Shah. It was one of the Golconda Sultans that built the city of Hyderabad. Golconda was conquered by Aurangazeb in 1687 and the Mughals spread their rule over the Andhra as over the rest of South India. With the disruption of the Mughal empire after the death of Aurangazeb conditions became favourable for the emergence of new States and Andhra became a part of the Hyderabad State founded by Nizamul-Mulk. It was from the Nizam that the British got the coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema, partly by conquest and partly through peaceful cession.

One aspect of the political heritage of the Andhras is the memory of the struggles they waged on various occasions for the preservation of their political freedom. It is recorded that one of the great services of the Satavahanas—especially the later rulers—was the fight they put up against the Sakas and other barbarian invaders from the North-West who established themselves in Central and Western India. It was this that prevented the Deccan from being overrun by them.

Reference has already been made to the wars of the Kakatiyas

(Continued on page 60)

EMERGENCE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

The 1st November 1956 will witness the inauguration of the grand scheme of the reorganisation of States as embodied in the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1956. Future historians therefore are almost certain to regard this momentous date as one of the most significant land-marks in the political and constitutional development of India.

Most of us are familiar with the broad frame-work, if not the details, of these two Parliamentary enactments. It is sufficient therefore to say that as a result of these enactments the number of States in India will be greatly reduced; the distinction between the various classes of States —"A", "B" and "C"—will come to an end; and the institution of Rajpramukhs will disappear. There are safeguards for linguistic minorities, and there will be five Zonal Councils, not to mention Regional Committees and Development Boards for certain areas. A notable provision is the establishment of bi-lingual State of Bombay, which I very much hope will set in motion forces favourable to the formation of other bi-lingual States. Of particular interest to Andhras is the creation of Andhra Pradesh, which brings 32 million Telugu-speaking peoples together in one democratic State for the first time.

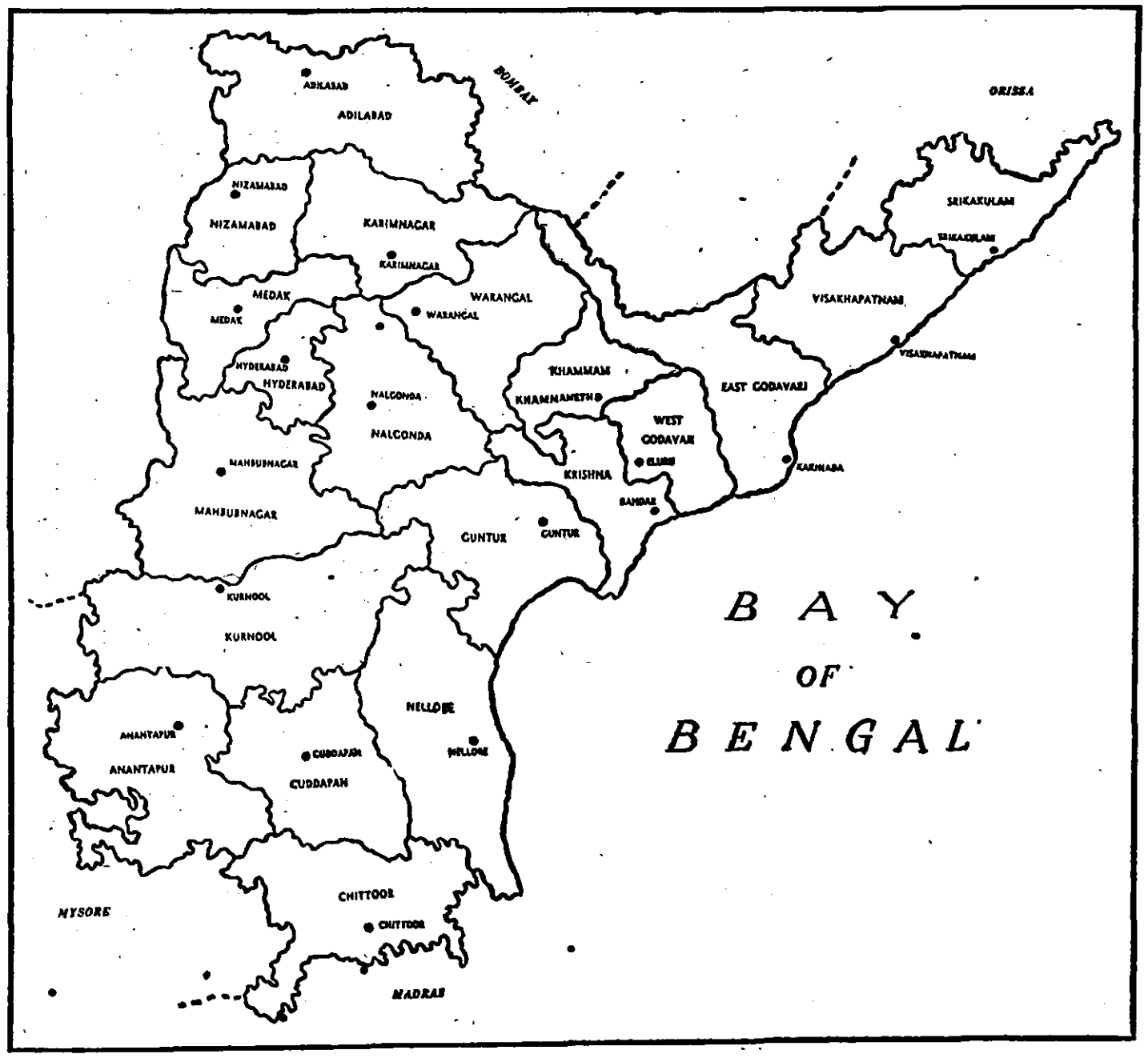
I need hardly stress that the reorganisation of States, providing as it does a mere frame-work, is only a means to an end. The end is the promotion of the happiness and well-being of all our peoples in a non-violent, peaceful and democratic manner. The tasks before us continue to be great and formidable. It is a first imperative that we have to advance steadily, yet surely, towards reducing poverty, want and inequalities or in other words not only towards raising our total national income but also ensuring equitable distribution thereof. At the same time, in the process of our economic advance we have to preserve the deeper values of life, spiritual, cultural, social and other. There can be no gain without pain, and no prosperity without perspiration. Hard and continuous work on the part of all of us is therefore one of our prime requisites. Living though we may be in different parts of India, we have to foster, by every means at our disposal, the feeling of unity. The past history of our country is full of warnings regarding the grave dangers of disunity. We must therefore sedulously cultivate the qualities necessary for unity, and these appear to me to be width of outlook, toleration, mutual understanding and goodwill, and an ever-present readiness to appreciate points of view opposed to one's own.

With the issue of the long-pending reorganisation of States now happily out of the way, we must concentrate on the Second Five-Year Plan with its marked accent on industrialisation, and the coverage of the entire country at the end of the Plan period with National Extension Service Blocks. That concentration has to take the form of doing our very best not only to comprehend the philosophy of the Plan, but also to fulfil in their entirety its aims, objects and targets. In this task each one of us, in whatever station of life we may be, has a part to play, and may we all, men and women, play it worthily and well as good and true citizens of India.

Jai Hind!

Raj Bhavan,
Kurnool.

(C. M. TRIVEDI)
GOVERNOR.



Map of Andhra Pradesh, showing districts and district headquarters.

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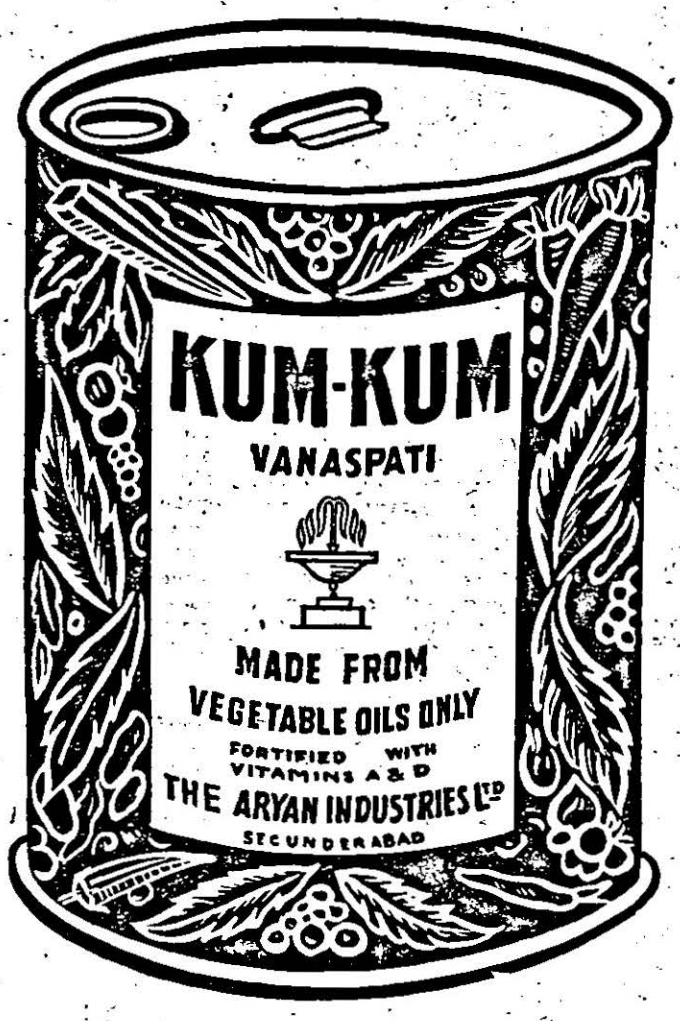

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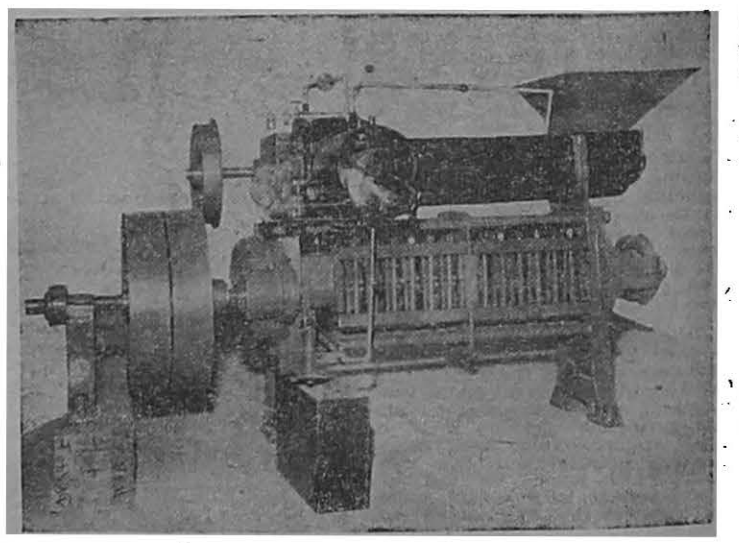

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A.A.

ADEQUATE FISCAL RESOURCES

The re-union of Andhra and Telengana, after a period of about four centuries, to form the new State of Andhra Pradesh is bound to give rise to certain budgetary and financial problems which are discussed in this article by the Director of the Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad.

By S. KESAVA IYENGAR

WITH a Socialist pattern of society as the goal, our tax structure and central planning have accelerated a centripetal trend in Indian finance. Divisible pools of personal income-tax, jute export duty and central excise duties, and estate duties are administered by the Centre. Strategic and heavy industries are centrally managed. Loans for capital outlay on irrigation and power projects, recoverable advances and outright grants for cottage industries, co-operatives educational intitutions and marketing, are not infrequent. The predominant burden of the Central Government in the State's Second Plan, is clear from the following Table:

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

ITEMS	ANDHRA Rs. (in crores)	TELENGANA Rs. (in crores)	ANDHRA PRADESH Rs. (in crores)
Total Plan outlay	118.96	55.16	174.12
Maximum contribution by the State	39.00	9.00	48.00
Gap to be covered	79.96	46.16	126.12
Percentage of State's contribution to Plan outlay	32.8	16.4	27.6
Extra grants by the Central Government in the shape of loans for short or medium term credits for cottage industries, etc.,	17.1	15.0	32.1

ESTIMATES APPROXIMATE

The share of the Andhra State in the accounts of the composite State of Madras has yet to be determined under some heads. In the disintegration of the Hyderabad State, units are districts, but there is also transfer of some taluks On population basis, Telangana comprises 57.68 per cent of the Hyderabad State (1951 Census), but Telengana deserves an additional weightage on account of the capital city of Hyderabad, the bulk of canal irrgiation being in this area, as also most of the large-scale industries Therefore, 60 per cent has been taken as Telengana's share in calculations (except with regard to planning figures taken from published documents in which this percentage does not hold good). As a matter of fact, a slightly higher percentage could be justified Where financial estimates for 1956-57 are available, the Hyderabad State population is taken at 19 7 million (1956 estimate) instead of 18.6 million (1951 Census) In addition to famines, floods and earthquakes which occur frequently in different areas of the country, there are other uncertainties like the prospect of nationalising coal, and of postponement of Prohibition (the Prime Minister's hint in the Lok Sabha). Prohibition in Telengana would mean a loss of revenue of over rupees four crores per annum For these reasons, estimates in this note should be taken as approximate, subject to alterations on account of future developments In all these respects, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India are literally the watchdogs of the economic and financial stability of individual States as well as of India as a whole In spite of this, it would be sound and healthy for every State to take stock of normal physical and financial resources and frame their budgets on that basis

The following figures throw light on the physical resources of Andhra Pradesh: (See Table No. 1)

There has been no scientific geological survey, and potentialities with regard to iron, manganese and coal have to be assessed in the future.

Per capita income figures are not available for the State, but certain figures from sample surveys are noted below with regard to Telengana:

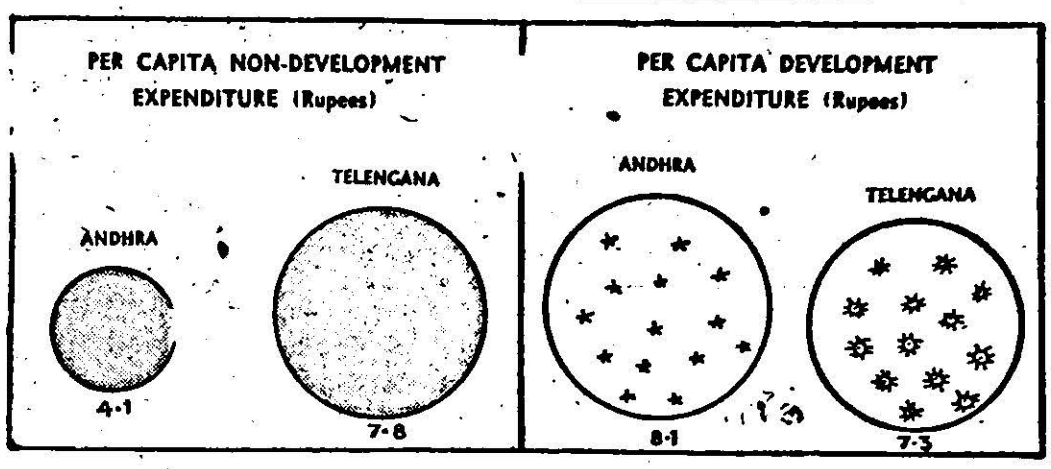
Even sample survey figures are not available for Andhra. But it can be said that per capita income in urban areas and organised industry has risen materially during the last 12 years. All-India per capita income is about Rs. 23 per month. On this basis the opinion can be hazarded that per capita income in Andhra Pradesh is distinctly lower than the all-India average.

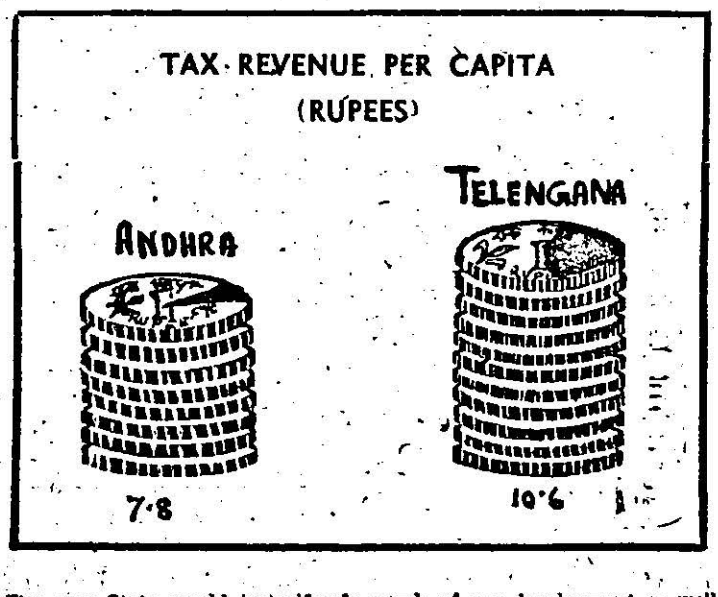
PER CAPITA INCOME IN SAMPLE SURVEYS

Sr. No.	Variety of samples	Year of survey	Per capita monthly income (Rs.)
1.	Industrial labour in Hyderabad City, Warangal and Nizamabad Towns.	1943-44	6.24
2.	Hyderabad City Survey—Working Class:	1949-50	
	Income group Rs. 1-150		14.60
	Income group Rs. 151-300		28.70
3.	Rural General Community	1949-51	15.70
4.	General Community — Hyderabad City	1954-55	24.80
5.	Employees in Shops and Establishments—Hyderabad City	1955	20.02
		1956	4.90
6.	Hyderabad City Street Beggars		

PRODUCTION OF FOOD

The chief crops are cereals, pulses, oil seeds, cotton, sugarcane and tobacco. The chief industries are coal, sugar, paper and cigarettes. Figures are noted below. (See Table No. 2).





The new State would be self-sufficient in food supply, oil seeds, tobacco and coal Cement supply may improve in the near future as one or two factories are under construction.

Assets and liabilities, reserves and the public debt stand thus:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ITEMS	ANDHRA (Rs. crores)	TELENGANA (Rs. crores)	ANDHRA PRADESH (Rs. crores)
Productive assets	91.5	78.6	170.1
Liabilities	83.0	80.2	163.2
Reserves	(not available)	34.8	
Public debt	73.8	36.6	110.4

The State is solvent and promises to improve with the implementation of the Second Plan. (See Table No. 3)

The expected yields per annum from new taxation measures under the following heads are as follows: levy of full assessment on inam lands—Rs. 46 lakhs; levy of additional single point tax on mill made cloth and precious stones—Rs. 50 lakhs; levy of purchase tax on the manufacture of tobacco and sales tax on cheaper varieties of manufactured tobacco such as beedies, etc.—Rs. 60 lakhs, surcharge on land revenue—Rs. 45 lakhs and revision of the scale of Government fees and suits valuation—Rs. 15 lakhs. Total: Rs. 2.16 crores. (See Table No 4).

These additional taxes are not very helpful, and the contribution the State can make towards the Second Five-Year Plan outlay may not be considerable. The Hyderabad State's inability to raise internal resources by way of taxation, loans, etc., is also borne out by the shortfall of Rs. 8.36 crores in the expenditure on the First Five-Year Plan. It is, however, to be noted that the difficulty experienced is due in a large measure to the need for spending a considerable portion of the available funds towards meeting the demands of non-development as well as development departments. The rising trend of expenditure under these items is well brought out by the fact that whereas in 1944-45 total revenue expenditure on development departments amounted to Rs. 3 crores, and non-development expenditure stood at Rs. 7.5 crores, respective figures for 1950-51 were Rs. 7.6 crores and Rs. 14.05 crores, and Rs. 14.43 crores and Rs. 15.46 crores in 1956-57 (estimates). The maximum contribution by the new State towards the Second Plan outlay is shown in the following Table: (See Table No. 6)

The Central and State Governments have still not made up their minds with regard to additional sources of revenue like nationalisation of gold and silver mines (with a minimum exemption limit), or a tax on wealth and an expenditure tax (with a minimum exemption limit) accompanied by a reduction in top slab income tax from 92 per cent to 45 per cent But unless and until such sources are tapped, the Second Five-Year Plan both Central and State, might have to be scaled down on account of insufficient resources. Yields from Plan schemes are a long-term proposition

SCANTY OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the consolidated Second Plan of Andhra Pradesh. While investment in Agriculture, Irrigation and Power is very encouraging (66.8 per cent) the provision for industrial development is very scanty (7.7 per cent), perhaps the scantiest as among the different States. The National Development Council opined that "within the resources available for development, every effort should be made to provide for balanced development, in different parts of the country." Three additional fertilizer plants have just been announced, and it is hoped that at least one of them will be located in the State. Further, with fast increasing supply of electric energy and industrial raw materials, manufacturing industries are bound to spring up and expand during the next few years. (See Table No. 5).

The following table shows that the emphasis is much more on capital outlay and revolving advances than on current development expenditure. (See Table No. 7).

Rs 16.80 crores recoverable advances are over and above the basic Second Plan Budget of Telengana, namely, Rs 55.16 crores.

Certain safeguards have been announced for Telengana, but it is very difficult to forecast the extent to which Telengana will do well to demand discrimination Five sets of figures are given below showing the comparative position of Andhra and Telangana. The twin problem is of reducing non-developmental expenditure in Telengana (an inheritance from the Police Action) (Telengana 51.7 per cent and Andhra 33.8 per cent of service expenditure), and of raising tax revenue in Andhra (Andhra 73.2 per cent and Telengana 82.2 per cent). The problem is by no means easy to deal with. In Telengana, it would mean retrenchment and a

(Continued on next page)

CHERISHED OBJECTIVE FULFILLED

Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi, the new Leader of the Andhra Pradesh Congress and the Chief Minister to be, in a message to the Supplement, says :

It is very gratifying to note that THE HINDU *is bringing out a special issue to mark the birth of the Andhra Pradesh, a cherished objective of the three crores of Andhras, an objective for which they have striven hard and sacrificed greatly.*

Andhra Pradesh, the biggest State in South India, has the unique privelege of being inaugurated by our revered leader and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and as such it is hoped that the State inaugurated by him will make rapid and progressive strides in all directions and ultimately pave the way for the establishment of a socialist pattern of society, as envisaged by the Indian National Congress. The vast resources of mineral wealth, perennial rivers, multi-purpose projects and industries will, it is hoped, ultimately improve and raise the economic prosperity of the people. The new capital of Andhra Pradesh with its palatial buildings associated with a historic past has solved one of the major problems of the administration.

Let us therefore look forward to a period of sustained work and united effort to make Andhra Pradesh a land of plenty and prosperity and a bulwark of strength to the Indian Union. THE HINDU *has been a pioneer newspaper known for its objective reporting, and balanced views. I wish* THE HINDU *a career of usefulness in Andhra Pradesh and India.*

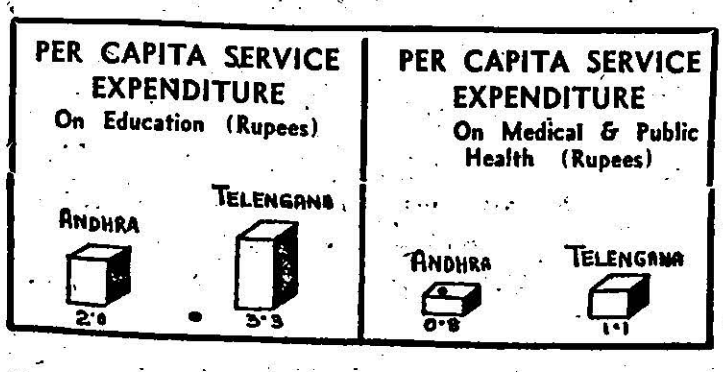


TABLE NO. 5

ITEMS	ANDHRA Amount in Rs. crores.	ANDHRA % to total plan expenditure.	TELENGANA Amount in Rs. crores	TELENGANA % to total plan expenditure.	ANDHRA PRADESH Amount in Rs. crores.	ANDHRA PRADESH % to total plan expenditure.	ALL INDIA % to total plan expenditure.
1. Agriculture and community Development	26.39	22.19	13.73	24.9	40.12	23.0	11.8
2. Irrigation & Power	54.09	45.47	22.16	40.2	76.25	43.8	19.0
3. Industries	9.50	7.99	3.85	6.9	13.35	7.7	18.5
4. Transport	5.47	4.60	2.19	3.9	7.6	4.5	28.9
5. Social Services	22.05	18.53	13.03	23.8	35.08	20.1	19.7
6. Miscellaneous	1.46	1.22	0.20	0.3	1.66	0.9	2.1
Total	118.96	100.00	55.16	100.00	174.12	100.00	100.00

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ADEQUATE FISCAL RESOURCES

(Continued from previous page)

lower standard of life than at present. In Andhra, any popular Government should find it extremely difficult to raise tax revenue with adult franchise.

	Andhra Rs.	Telengana Rs.
1. Tax revenue per capita	7.8	10.6
2. Per capita non-development expenditure	4.1	7.8
3. Per capita development expenditure	8.1	7.3
4. Per capita service expenditure on education	2.0	3.3
5. Per capita service expenditure on medical and public health	0.8	1.1

In a study like this, administrative and political prejudices should be eschewed. Against the Telengana claim of providing the Capital (Hyderabad City), the Andhra claim might be that a long sea coast line is opened up for Telengana with one major port and four minor ports, and that the aboriginal strip between the Kazipet-Ballarshah Railway and the Godavari river will be opened up and developed within a very short time on account of the impact from the East: Katapur will soon catch up with Mangapet. For mutual benefit, a psychology of suspicion should give way to one of mutual sympathy, trust and co-operation. The two regions are indeed complementary.

TABLE NO. 1

RESOURCES

ITEMS.	ANDHRA	TELENGANA	ANDHRA PRADESH
Area (Sq. miles)	66,968	43,282	110,250 (5th rank)
Population (1951 Census in millions)	21.5	10.7	32.2 (4th rank)
Cultivated area (in lakhs of acres)	151.57	116.85	268.42
Fallow land (lakhs of acres)	43.86	36.44	80.30
Cultivable waste (lakhs of acres)	36.27	10.06	46.33
Irrigated area (lakhs of acres)	49.70	16.67	66.37
Irrigation potential (Second Plan—lakhs of acres)	55.38	20.40	75.78
Energy:			
(a) Electricity (annual production)	82.2 M.W.	68.3 M.W.	150.5 M.W.
Electricity (Second Plan potential)	205.5 M.W.	80.1 M.W.	285.6 M.W.
Electricity — per capita consumption (units)	8.0	5.1	
Electricity—per capita consumption (Second Plan potential—units)	20.0	8.0	
(b) Coal (annual production) lakh tons	—	15.28	15.28
Coal (Second Plan potential) lakh tons	—	30.0	30.0
(c) Plough cattle (lakhs)	63.31	64.92	128.23

TABLE NO. 2

ITEMS	ANDHRA	TELENGANA	ANDHRA PRADESH
Cereals (lakh tons)	53.22	11.15	64.37
Pulses (lakh tons)	1.38	1.57	2.95
Sugarcane (lakh tons)	3.20	1.76	4.96
Cotton (bales)	95,000	39,000	134,600
Castor (lakh tons)	0.07	0.51	0.58
Groundnut (lakh tons)	5.91	2.42	8.33
Tobacco (in tons)	98,000	8,500	106,500
Chillies (lakh tons)	1.34	0.15	1.49
Onions (lakh tons)	1.03	0.37	1.40
Cotton cloth (lakh yards)	(not available)	415.20	
Cotton yarn (lakh lbs.)	24.00	138.26	162.26
Rayon cloth (lakh yards)	—	9.39	9.39
Rayon yarn (lakh lbs.)	—	25.78	25.78
Sugar (thousand tons)	(not available)	61.00	
Paper (lakh c.w.t.)	0.40	2.68	3.08
Cigarettes (in millions)	(not available)	4,737.0	
Liquor (in lakhs l. p. gallons)	—	3.67	3.67
Iron Ore (tons)	—	39,700	39,700

TABLE NO. 3

BUDGET 1956-57

ITEMS	ANDHRA (Rs. crores)	TELENGANA (Rs. crores)	ANDHRA PRADESH (Rs. crores)
Service expenditure	26.95	20.24	47.19
Revenue receipts	23.71	17.36	43.23
Deficit	* (+) 2.16	2.88	3.96
Percentage of tax revenue to total revenue	1.08	82.2	77.9
Percentage of non-tax revenue to tax revenue	73.2	21.6	28.2
Second Five-Year Plan (first year outlay)	35.9	13.56	32.26
Second Five-Year Plan—Capital outlay (first year)	18.70	8.52	24.00

TABLE NO. 4

ADDITIONAL TAXES

Additional taxes resorted to are:

ANDHRA Items	Amount Rs. crores.	TELENGANA Items	Amount Rs. crores.
Increase in sugarcane cess from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per ton	0.12	Increase in sales tax on specified items	0.54
		Increase in stamp duties	0.05
Increase in duty on motor spirit other than petrol	0.09	Increase in agricultural income tax	0.11
Expected additional revenue on account of additional taxes	0.21	Expected additional revenue on account of additional taxes	0.70

TABLE NO. 6

STATE RESOURCES FOR SECOND PLAN

ITEMS	ANDHRA (Rs. crores)	TELENGANA (Rs. crores)	ANDHRA PRADESH (Rs. crores)
1. Revenue receipts and service expenditure (+ or —)	6.5	—4.1	2.4
2. Revenue from additional taxation	11.2	1.7	12.9
3. Total	17.7	—2.4	15.3
4. Deduct interest charges on loans from the public	2.3	—	2.3
5. Balance	15.4	—2.4	13.0
6. Capital account (net)	—	2.4	2.4
7. Loans from the public	20.0	6.0	26.0
8. Small savings	3.5	3.0	6.5
9. Other receipts	0.1	—	0.1
Total	39.0	9.0	48.0
Total resources required	118.96	55.16	174.12
Estimated gap in resources	79.96	46.16	126.12

TABLE NO. 7

ITEMS	ANDHRA (Rs. crores)	TELENGANA (Rs. crores)	ANDHRA PRADESH (Rs. crores)
Development expenditure on revenue account	37.68	18.59	56.27
Capital outlay	67.90	36.57	104.47
Recoverable advances	13.38	16.80	30.18
Total	118.96	71.96	190.92

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BRIGHT FUTURE FOR INDUSTRY

Andhra State, with its vast resources, is still backward so far as industry is concerned. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao in the following survey outlines the industrial potentialities of the State and calls for vigorous steps to make an onward march under the Second Five-Year Plan

By KALA VENKATA RAO

ANDHRA PRADESH will be an important State in India both from the point of view of its area as well of its population. Agriculture is well developed in the State and foodgrains are in surplus. There is a good river system consisting of four major rivers and about 32 smaller ones and many of them are husbanded for irrigational purposes.

In the industrial sector, Andhra Pradesh is backward. However, with the implementation of various schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period, greater progress is possible.

Andhra Pradesh produces large quantities of tobacco, sugarcane, groundnut, castorseed, cotton, jute, hides and skins all of which are useful for industrial processing and utilisation. Coal is available at Singareni and Kothagudem and further prospecting for this valuable basic material is proceeding in the Godavari valley area. Lignite deposits have been spotted in the delta areas of the Godavari and the Krishna. Oil deposits are also expected to occur there. Ilmenite and Monazite sands are found in abundance and uranium occurs in Nellore district. There are iron and manganese deposits in various tracts of Andhra Pradesh and the latter is found in large quantities particularly in Srikakulam district Nellore district bears rich mica mines. Mica is exported in its raw form. Copper is found at Gani. Many areas are rich in deposits of extremely good quality of limestone. Cuddapah has asbestos and Rayalaseema is rich in a large variety of minerals, including gold and diamonds in small known quantities. Gypsum is available near Sullurpeta and quality sand is available for manufacture of block glass. More than 60 per cent of the geographical area of Andhra Pradesh has not yet been geologically surveyed. But what is known to exist can give us a fair estimate of what mineral wealth can be expected to be in the underground vastness of the huge area of 1,10,000 sq. miles of Andhra Pradesh. The Machkund hydro-electric station is being linked with the Tungabhadra hydro-electric stations through a single grid, and with the advent of Sileru I and Nagarjuna Sagar, not to speak of a future generating station on the Godavari, the availability of electric power for widespread industrial use is apparent.

12 TEXTILE MILLS

There are at present 12 textile mills in Andhra Pradesh three in the Telengana area and nine in the Andhra State. Licences have been issued to five more textile mills. Applications for some more spinning mills are pending with the Government of India. The Deccan Spinning and Weaving Mills in Telengana was closed some time ago, but will resume as a co-operative spinning mill shortly.

There are two paper mills in Andhra Pradesh. The Sirpur Paper Mills is the bigger of the two, and has been transferred to the management of the Birla Brothers in the private sector. The Sirpur Paper Mills have applied for a licence to increase their production from 45 to 100 tons per day. It employs 1,600 workers per day and the production during 1955 was 2,68,028 cwts. The Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry is a Government concern. During the Second Five-Year Plan, there is a proposal to increase the capacity of this mill to 50 tons per day, and a sum of Rs. 175 lakhs will be invested further in this concern to improve the quality of the paper and the capacity of its production.

The Nizam's Sugar Factory at Bodhan is one of the biggest sugar mills in Asia employing about 2,400 workers in the factory and 15,000 on the farm. The production during 1955 was 48,000 tons. There are nine sugar factories now working in the present Andhra State. The Government have granted licences to five more co-operative sugar factories and to five more sugar factories in the private sector.

The Power Alcohol Factory at [illegible] duced at the Nizam Sugar Factory at Bodhan.

The four cigarette factories located at Hyderabad employ 2,000 persons on an average per day and produce cheap brands of cigarettes.

The Praga Tools Corporation produces machine tools. Goods worth Rs. 69 lakhs were produced in 1955. The Corporation also produced complete units of milling machines, drilling machines, lathes, etc. There are a number of engineering workshops throughout the State. But the bigger ones are owned in the public sector.

Andhra Pradesh produces large quantities of hides and skins and tanned stuff. There are a number of tanneries now working at Warangal, Eluru, Vijayawada and in a number of other places. Excellent varieties of foot-wear and other leather goods are being manufactured.

There are two cement factories working in full swing, the Andhra Cements, Bezwada and the Krishna Cements, Tadepalli. Both are expanding their present capacity of production. Three more cement factories have been licensed, and are at various stages of construction. They are located at Macherla, Panyam and Yerraguntla.

The Ferro-Alloys Corporation have begun the construction of a benification plant and a ferro-manganese factory at Garividi. It is proposed to produce 30,000 tons of ferro-manganese per year. The Company is investing about Rs. 150 lakhs and the plant, when in full production, will consume about 22,000 k.w. of electric power yielding Government a gross revenue of over Rs. 50 lakhs per year. There is a small Maconite factory at Gudur. It is proposed to expand its production.

The only major ship building yard in India is at Visakhapatnam. Railway waggons are also being assembled there. Two re-rolling mills have been given licences in the Telengana area. The Allwyn Metal works is working in full swing in the Hyderabad City. This plant plans to produce Railway wagons and refrigerators also. Eight applications for rolling mills are pending at Delhi.

The Caltex Oil Refinery is nearing completion at Visakhapatnam and will go into production early, in 1957.

There is a Ceramic factory at Gudur owned by the State. Its products are popular and the concern is working at a profit. There is a ceramic service centre at Rajahmundry. There are a number of private producers who mainly manufacture acid jars. The block glass manufacturing unit was started last year at Gudur. Its annual production of over 300 tons of block glass per annum is fully consumed by the Bangle and bead production cum training centres in the State.

Sericulture is a growing industry in the Andhra Pradesh. The taluks of Madakasira, Hindupur, Palmaner and the agency areas of Visakhapatnam are ideally suited for this. Sericulture is being tried in Papaly in Kurnool district and Tassar silk in the agency areas of East Godavari. Provision for modern machines for silk reeling, for grainage, seed farms, etc. is made in the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Sirsilk Limited is a pioneer concern and using the cellulose acetate process has already produced artificial silk at the rate of about 50,000 yards per day during 1955.

Small-scale cottage and village industries are receiving good attention in Andhra Pradesh.

There are 20 co-operative work centres producing various types of consumer goods in the Telengana area. The centres are giving regular employment to 400 skilled artisans and goods worth Rs. 11 lakhs have been produced and sold. There is a co-operative match factory at Hyderabad for the benefit of the families of ex-soldiers. It has trained 457 women in match manufacture and commercial production was started and matches worth more than a lakh of rupees have already been sold. Two more branch units are proposed to be started. The Central Social Welfare Board is starting a Match Manufacturing Unit at Vijayawada for which a co-operative society was already registered.

Training is being imparted in power-driven machines in useful vocations like lathe work, electroplating, powerloom weaving and wool carding, automobile engineering and the like.

There are three industrial schools at Kakinada, Vuyyur and Anantapur. Nearly a thousand students are being trained and are given diplomas. They get ready employment. Schemes have been sanctioned for the manufacture of builders' hardware at Dowlaishwaram, radio components at Gudur and Kurnool, brushes at Kakinada, graphite crucibles at Rajahmundry, enamelware at Gudur and leather and tanning goods at a number of places.

Three Industrial Estates will be started and steps are being taken for the acquisition of land, etc. It is also proposed to start a smaller one at Madanapalle. One smallone is already under way at Samalkot.

There will be more than four lakhs of handlooms of which a good many have joined the Co-operative Societies. There are two State Co-operative Handloom Associations, one at Hyderabad and the other at Vijayawada Both will be merged into one. The handloom fabrics of Andhra Pradesh have established a great reputation for their beauty and excellent weaving. Handloom fabric sales depots have been opened at a number of centres in the State and in other States. The fabrics are also sold outside India. A good number of looms engage themselves in weaving wool.

A number of handicraft products have received international appreciation and recognition. Of them, the carpets of Warangal, Masulipatam and Eluru are a real pride. Himroo cloth of Hyderabad has been used for furnishing the Prime Minister's house, the Rashtrapathi Bhavan and the Rashtrapathi Nilayam. The well-known printings known as Kalankari of Masulipatam have been an important item of international trade from times immemorial. Co-operative Societies have been organised to bring them into controlled production. 'Bidriware' is now established in the city of Hyderabad and is very much improved in quality. Nirmal toys and furniture are very well established in Adilabad district. Pochampally produces good sarees. Choli pieces are produced at Siddipet and Gadwal. There is the filigree industry at Karimnagar. Horn and Ivory industries are at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam.

The lacquer toys of Nakkapalli and the Kondapalli toys command wide sales. There is demand for Kondapalli toys in wagon loads but the local production does not exceed even basket loads. So, co-operative societies have been organised to engage and improve their production capacity and quality. The Narsapur lace work has a wide international market.

The glass beads manufactured at Papanayudupet are the finest in the world. Four bead and bangle manufacturing centres have been organised.

PRODUCTION OF KHADI

Andhra Pradesh is a well known centre for the production of Khadi and other village industries. Oil ghani and soap manufactured from non-edible oils are receiving special attention. The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and a number of private concerns produce excellent khadi.

It is proposed to introduce 13,000 Amber Charkas in the Andhra Pradesh during the current year. A good number of Amber Vidhyalayas and Karmalayas have been established and are being established. There is an excellent emporium at Hyderabad which serves both as a museum for cottage industries and for sales. Another one was recently started at Bezwada. There are already two Polytechnics in Andhra, and another has been recently started at Visakhapatnam. At least two more Polytechnics will be started during the course of the Second Five-Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh.

In spite of all these efforts to advance industrialisation, Andhra Pradesh cannot be treated on a par with the other industrialised States in India like Bombay and Bengal. But the problems of unemployment and under employment are similar throughout India, and efforts to spread industrialisation in the relatively backward States must march on during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Andhra Pradesh with its potential and untapped wealth in mineral power and industrial and agriculture raw materials offers a good ground for such a march. With its increasing surpluses created in the agricultural sector and better investment following it, Andhra Pradesh has a bright fu-

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CAPITAL.

Authorised:	**Rs. 50,00,000**
Issued capital: 18,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each for issue to ryots.	**Rs. 18,00,000**
Present subscribed capital.	**Rs. 10,00,000**
Paid up till now...	**Rs. 8,00,000**
Government subscribing in form of share capital upto, which will be preferential shares. ..	**Rs. 12,00,000**

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DIRECTORS

11 Directors nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of Andhra. 3 representatives of the Andhra Government and 1 nominee of the Industrial Financial Corporation will be nominated.

GENERAL MANAGER

Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the General Manager of the Society

The Government of India has issued licence for the establishment of sugar factory with crushing capacity of 1,000 to 1,200 tons cane per day in their No. 8(167) IA(LB)/55 dated 11th October, 1956.

To facilitate the ryots to take shares in the society, the society has been sanctioning loans on the mortgage of unencumbered landed properties for payment of share capital to the society. The loan so lent is repayable in 5 yearly instalments from out of the value of cane to be supplied to the society.

The site of the factory has been fixed very near the SRIKAKULAM ROAD RAILWAY STATION and the Board of Directors are negotiating for its purchase.

The Sugar Factory gives all facilities to ryots for the cultivation of sugarcane and its transport to the factory, besides arranging uniform rates for the price of cane at all the weigh bridge centres. It proposes to arrange weigh bridge centres at Palakonda, Sankili, Rajam, Narayanapuram, Urlam, Dusi, Srikakulam, Saribujjili, Cheepurupalli, Komanapalli, and such other places as it may deem very essential.

The Board of Directors invite applications for the sales agencies of sugar and byproducts.

The issue of shares will be closed by 15th November, 1956.

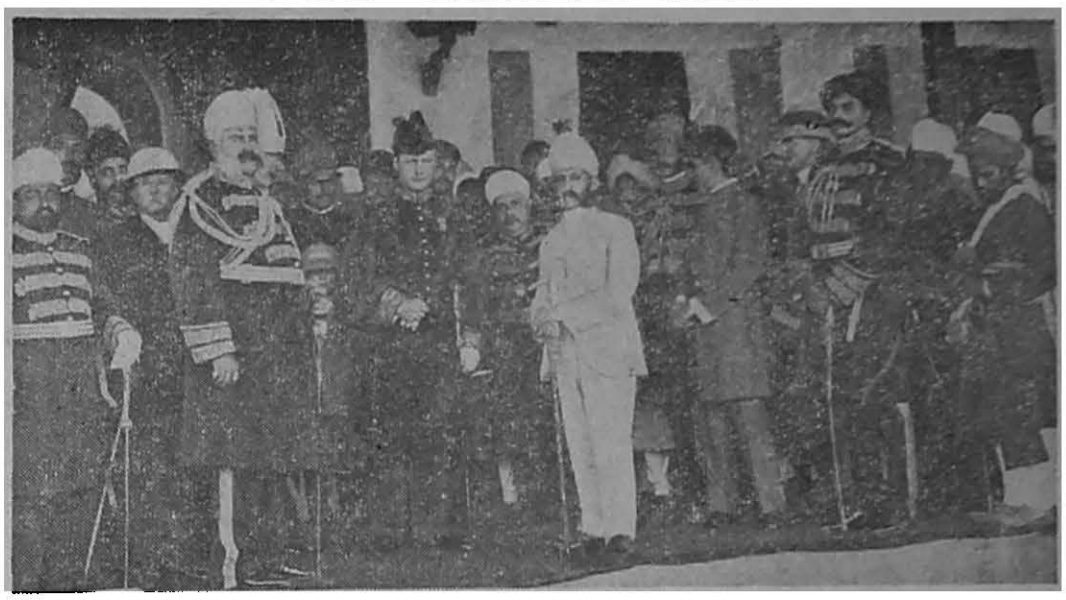
The President and the members of the Board of Directors request the ryots to hurry up in taking the maximum required shares to avoid future disappointment and reap the benefits of the sugar factory.

A. BALANAGANNA,
Deputy Registrar & General Manager.

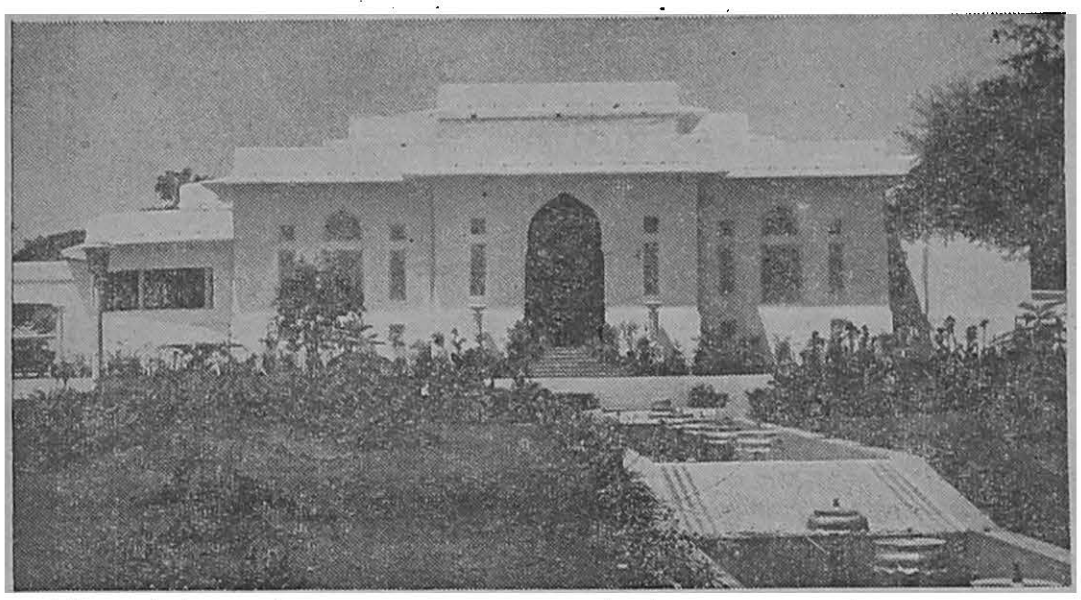
B. RAJAGOPALARAO, M.P.,
President.

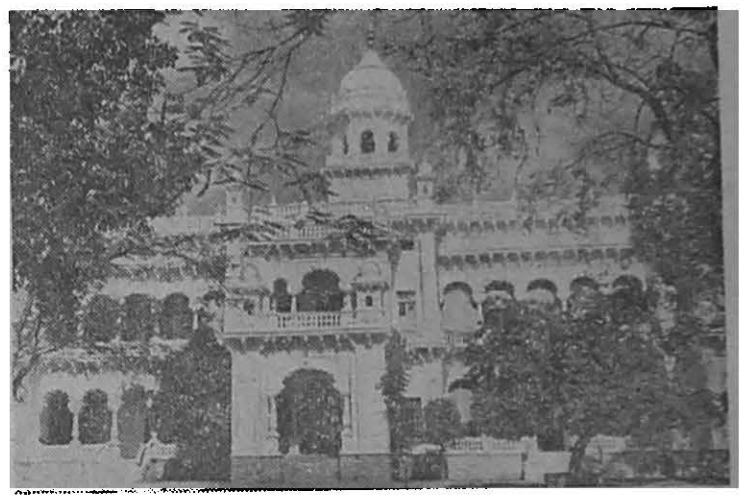
CAPITAL OF ANDHRA PRADESH

The great task of integration of India, undertaken by Sardar Patel soon after the attainment of Independence, was completed when Hyderabad, the last relic of feudalism, was liberated by the Police Action of the Government of India in 1948. Military administration was set up under Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri, who led the victorious Indian Army into Hyderabad. This picture taken in 1948 shows Prime Minister Nehru, the Nizam and Maj. Gen. Chaudhuri.

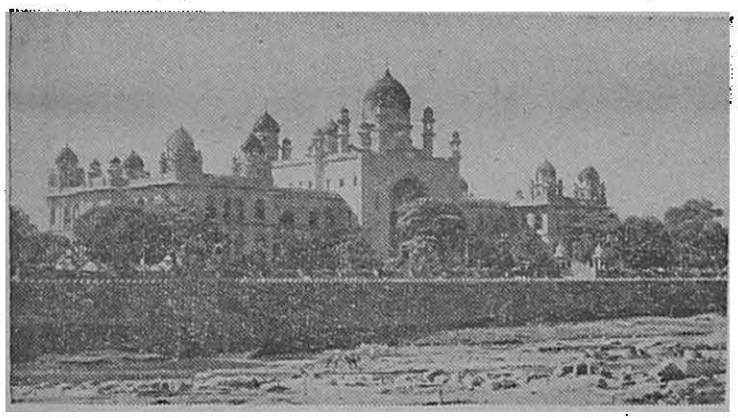


Darbars in Indian States have always been occasions of pomp and pageantry. Hyderabad was no exception. This picture taken as long ago as 1900 at a Darbar ceremony shows the then Nizam. To his left is the present and the last of the Nizams.

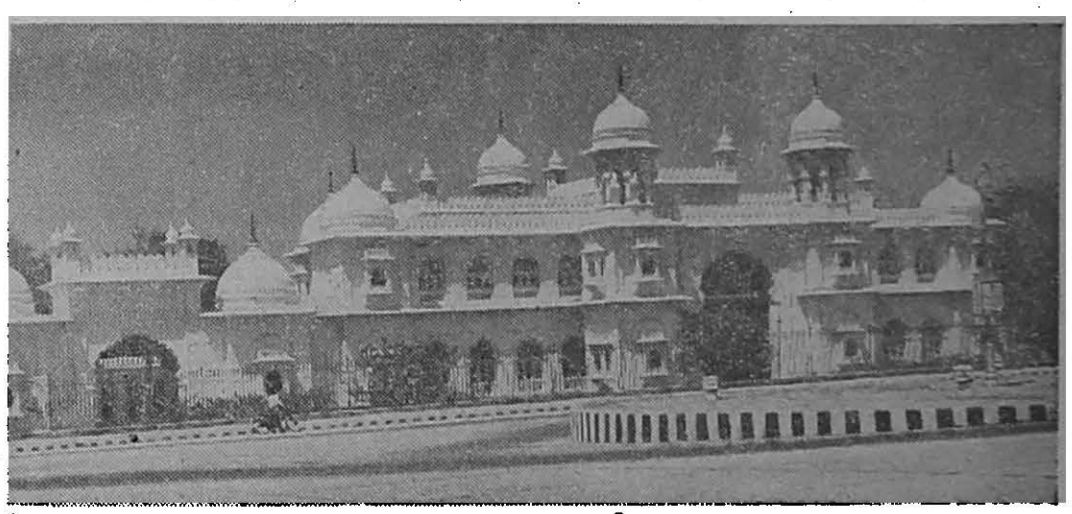




A view of the building in which the Legislative Assembly will function. (Left): A City of Palaces, Hyderabad is known for its imposing structures. "Shah Manzil", as this attractive building is called, will be the new Raj Bhavan, where the Governor of Andhra Pradesh will reside.



The High Court of Andhra Pradesh is located in a structure noted for its architectural elegance and presents an imposing sight. (Right): One of the main attractions to the visitor to Hyderabad City is the Museum which has a splendid collection of antiquities.



The Central Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad City, a recent addition to the applied research facilities in the region.

The Tungabhadra Reservoir, showing the water spread, the sluices and spillway section. The largest stone masonry dam in India, its construction was possible only in recent years, though several attempts had been made in the past to harness the Tungabhadra river, mentioned in the Ramayana as the Pampa.

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VENKATAPURAM • VIJAYAWADA

ALT 6

ABUNDANT WATER POTENTIAL

The Nagarjunasagar, the Tungabhadra high-level canal scheme, the Vamsadhara, besides several other major and minor projects, will fast change the face of Andhra Pradesh and make it literally the granary of India.

By L. VENKATAKRISHNA IYER

(Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Andhra Pradesh)

NOVEMBER 1, 1956 is a red-letter day in the history of the Andhras. The long-cherished desire of Andhras for "Visala Andhra" is being fulfilled by the inauguration of the State of Andhra Pradesh by Prime Minister Nehru. Three years ago on October 1, 1953, Mr. Nehru inaugurated the Andhra State. During this period of three years, Andhra has contributed a great deal towards development of irrigation in India.

Andhra Pradesh is the third biggest State in India and comprises the eleven districts of Andhra State, viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor and the Districts of Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Nalagonda and Mahaboobnagar and portions of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar Districts. With the completion of the multi-purpose river valley projects now under execution and other major and medium projects taken up under the Five-Year plans, the endemic famine regions in Rayalaseema and Telengana will no longer have periodical visitations of famine and consequent sufferings.

OLDER PROJECTS

It is significant to note that the Andhra rulers of past centuries paid great attention to the development of irrigation in Andhra by conserving, diverting and utilising the waters going to waste in the rivers and streams. The seventeen ancient anicuts across Tungabhadra at Katta, Vallavapur, Raya, Thutha, Kampli, Siruguppa, Bennur, Rampur, etc., built by the Rajas of Vijayanagar and at Cumbum, Ramappar, Laknavaram and Ganpur in the Warangal district built in the hoary past bear ample testimony to the keen interest which the then rulers took in the development of irrigation. Andhra has two major rivers—the Godavari and the Krishna which drain the entire peninsula immediately south of the Vindhyas—besides minor rivers of fairly large catchments taking their source in the Eastern Ghats or a little further inland—such as the Vamsadhara, Langulya (Nagavalli) and North Pennar—besides numerous streams of lesser dimensions, but by no means negligible. The science of tapping these mighty rivers was unsolved till Sir Arthur Cotton, with his experience gathered elsewhere, took up the question. The first major anicut built by him was the anicut across the Godavari river at Dowlaishwaram early in 1857 at a cost of a little over Rs. two crores. It serves an area of over 9.0 lakhs acres of first crop and another 2.50 lakhs acres second crop in the two districts of East Godavari and West Godavari. The total annual yield of rice from the above area fetches Rs. 11.00 crores, i.e., 550 per cent of the money invested on the anicut. The canals taking off from the Dowlaishwaram anicut also provide navigation facilities for eleven months in the year making it possible to transport and market the produce cheaply.

WORK OF SIR ARTHUR COTTON

The next irrigation project undertaken by Sir Arthur Cotton was an anicut across the Krishna at Vijayawada. This was constructed in about 1861 with a system of canals on either side of the anicut which supply water and navigation facilities in West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur Districts. These canals, together with the Buckingham Canal, form a line of navigable waterways from Kakinada in the north to Mercanum in the south, a distance of 480-500 miles and passes through Madras. It connects the districts of East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur Nellore and Chengleput and South Arcot districts on the east coast. The Krishna delta system irrigates an ayacut of over 12.00 lakhs acres, both first and second crop. The Circar Districts thus owe a great deal to Sir Arthur Cotton.

Sir Arthur Cotton next turned his attention to the Pennar and Nellore and Sangam anicuts. Then the harnessing of waters of Tungabhadra for providing irrigation facilities in the Ceded Districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah was undertaken by Sir Arthur Cotton. It was he who originally conceived the idea of the Tungabhadra Project, which included the K. C. Canal and the Bellary Projects. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company, which was in charge of the above proposals, constructed the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal in 1861, and later dissolved without attempting any other schemes, mainly because of extravagance in execution and their inability to collect their dues. Though the K. C. Canal proved to be a financial failure in one respect, it was found to be of great value as a famine protective work. In the famine of 1876-77, the K. C. Canal irrigated 92,000 acres.

TUNGABHADRA DAM

The need for a project to protect the Rayalaseema districts against the ravages of frequent famines was always in the forefront and the Madras Government had examined several alternatives for utilising the waters of Tungabhadra for the benefit of Rayalaseema. On the Hyderabad side of Tungabhadra, the then Minister of State of Hyderabad (H.E.H. the Nizam's Government) Sir Vican-Ul-Umra conceived the idea of a project to utilise the waters of the river for the benefit of Raichur District in 1895. The outcome was the Bennur anicut project estimated to cost Rs. 6.0 lakhs and providing for repairs to the ancient anicut on the river and taking out a channel therefrom. But this project did not then materialise for some reason or other. In 1903, investigations were undertaken by the Madras Government on the recommendations of the Indian Irrigation Commission to utilise the waters of Tungabhadra in the famine region of Rayalaseema, giving due consideration at the same time to the irrigational needs of the Hyderabad State, and to construct a joint project. Due to certain difficulties in the allocation of waters and other financial considerations the joint project did not materialise then. An agreement regarding the partial utilisation of waters between Hyderabad and Madras was reached in 1944, and a project for the construction of a reservoir at Mallapuram, three miles from Hospet with the low level canal on the right side and a left side canal on the Hyderabad side of the dam was sanctioned in 1945 as a joint venture of the Hyderabad and Madras Governments.

The Tungabhadra Dam has now been completed as also the low level canal, and its distributory system on the right side. The left side canal on Hyderabad side is now under execution. The low level canal irrigates 2,50,000 acres (92,000 acres in Mysore and 1,58,000 acres in Andhra State) while the left side canal irrigates areas in Raichur district (including Gadval and Alampur taluks of Andhra Pradesh). The areas served by the left side canal in Alampur and Gadval taluks are now transferred to Andhra Pradesh, while the area served in the head reaches of the canal form part of Karnataka State. Besides the irrigation potential, the Tungabhadra Project sanctioned in 1945, also provides for hydro-electric development both on the right and the left sides of the dam. The hydro works are now under construction, and are designed to supply power to areas both in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh—Mahaboobnagar district will also get power supply from Tungabhadra dam as per the sanctioned estimates.

Besides the Tungabhadra Project sanctioned in 1945, the Composite State also took up the execution of major projects like the Rallapadu project; Stage I and Stage II schemes in Nellore district; Romperu project in Guntur district, Upper Pennar and Bhairavanitippa projects in Anantapur district under the First Five-Year Plan for the irrigation of a lakh of acres. Several other medium and minor projects designed to benefit a further 2.0 lakhs of acres in upland areas, where famine conditions prevailed were also taken up and completed prior to October 1, 1953

KRISHNA BARRAGE

The first irrigation project sanctioned after the formation of the Andhra State was the Krishna Barrage project costing Rs. 230 lakhs. This project provides for a barrage on the Krishna river at Vijayawada above the existing anicut shutters. The regulator has 70 vents of 40 feet each with six and eight feet footpaths on either side, is also combined with the barrage structure to link the National Highways No. 5 between Guntur and Vijayawada. This is intended to bring under cultivation 1,20,000 acres of new ayacut in Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari districts, besides stabilising supplies to the existing 12 lakhs ayacut. Work has now commenced on the Nagarjunasagar project, a joint venture of Hyderabad and Andhra, costing more than 100 crores and capable of irrigating 3¼ million acres. It was inaugurated in December last by Mr. Nehru and work is now in full swing. This is the largest project in South India undertaken so far Seventeen medium irrigation schemes costing more than Rs. 6.0 crores covering all the districts in Andhra State to serve the scarcity areas were sanctioned in 1954, and work on several of them has been completed Improvements to the K.C. Canal at a cost of about Rs. 4.0 crores is one of these 17 schemes, and it brings into its fold 1.5 lakhs additional ayacut in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, besides stabilising supplies to the existing ayacut. These schemes provide irrigation over an area of 2,50,000 acres. Work on Bhairavanitippa Project in Anantapur district has been accelerated immediately after the formation of the Andhra State and work is now proceeding as per schedule.

The Tungabhadra High-level canal scheme, which is the second stage of the Tungabhadra Project, serving an ayacut of 3,80,000 acres in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts and costing Rs. 21 crores has recently been inaugurated; work both in the common portion of the canal (in charge of the Tungabhadra Board) and on the Andhra side is being taken up. Necessary grants have been provided for in the budget for the scheme.

VAMSADHARA SCHEME

The Vamsadhara project, another major project costing Rs. 12 crores which serves areas in Srikakulam district is now in the stage of finalisation and an agreement has been reached with Orissa. This will be inaugurated very shortly. All these projects provide irrigation facilities to an area of some 4½ million acres, against an achievement of hardly two million acres in a whole century of British effort. Besides these projects already finalised, Andhra State has under contemplation, the Rajolibanda Right side canal scheme, the Siddeswaram project, the Pulichintala project, the Pennar dam at Somasila and the Godavari project under the Second Five-Year Plan. Investigations on the Rajolibanda and the Somasila projects, and also on the Godavari project are now in progress, while investigation of Pulichintala and Siddeswaram Projects has been proposed to be done in the next one or two years. Flood protection schemes have also been taken up in Krishna and Guntur districts—Budameru, Upputeru and Thammileru and East Tungabhadra schemes at a cost of Rs. 5.0 crores intended to relieve the drainage problems in Krishna and Godavari Deltas, and to provide irrigation facilities to more areas.

In Telengana, the progress of development of irrigation has been equally good. We have the Nizamsagar, Pochavaram, Wyra, Palair, Manair, Dindi, Pendlipakala, Chandrasagar, Royanapalli, Singh Bhupalyan, Pakal, Laknavaram and Ramappa Projects already under commission serving more than a lakh of acres in Nizambad, Medak, Khammam, Karimnagar, Nalagonda, Mahaboobnagar and Warangal districts. There are more than 2000 minor irrigation schemes in Telengana serving about 1.5 lakhs acres.

Provision has been made in the First and Second Five-Year Plans for the Telengana region for the execution of the Rajolibanda diversion scheme (left side) costing Rs. 430 lakhs and irrigating 1.2 lakhs acres, the multi-purpose Godavari project, Nandikonda project left canal, Deonur project (costing Rs. 1,195 lakhs) and Bheema project (costing Rs. 1,200 lakhs).

The work on the Rajolibanda diversion scheme was started in 1947. The construction of the anicut is in progress and work on 48 miles of the canal out of a total length of 65 miles is in progress along with masonry and cross drainage works. The first twenty miles of the canal is ready to take water. The canal has to supply water to 1,06,000 acres in Telengana region.

The Godavari North canal project was sanctioned in 1949 and the work has been almost completed. It is proposed to irrigate about 67,000 acres under this project. The Nandikonda left side canal forming part of the Nagarjunasagar project feeds an area of 7,95,000 acres in Telangana, besides areas in Andhra State in lower reaches.

The multi-purpose Godavari project comprises the construction of two reservoirs on the Godavari i.e., the Kawliguda reservoir and

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MEETING PLACE OF TWO CULTURES

Telengana is the happy meeting place of the cultures of the North and the South and it thus makes a significant contribution to life in Andhra Pradesh.

By C. VIRARAGHAVAN

THE formation of Andhra Pradesh on November 1 will mark the political integration and cultural re-union of Telengana with the rest of Andhra. Telengana's contribution to Andhra culture and civilisation began as early as the period between the second century B.C. and third century A.D. as part of the great Satavahana kingdom. In Kondapuram in the present Medak district of Telengana, was situated the mint of the Satavahanas whose capital was located at Dhanyakataka. During the Satavahana period, Prathistanam (present Paitan) in Telengana was a great commercial centre The archaeological finds in Maski, Gajulabanda, Panigiri and Kondapuram reveal the high level of culture and civilisation in Telengana under the Imperial Andhras. Even some of the frescoes in the 29 world-famous Ajanta caves in Aurangabad district are ascribed to the Satavahana period.

In the annals of Andhra, the different regions of the Telugu-speaking land, in turn, have at different periods, guided the destinies of the land, enriched the culture and held the banner of the Andhras aloft. Under the Imperial Andhras and the Ikshvakus, the districts of Krishna and Guntur dominated the scene; under the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, the Godavari districts were in the forefront; under the Kakatiyas of Warangal, Telengana held the banner and under the Vijayanagar kings the whole of Andhra turned to Rayalaseema for inspiration.

KAKATIYAS

It was during the Kakatiya period between the 12th and 14th centuries A.D., that Telengana made the greatest contribution to Andhra culture and civilisation, and even served as the bulwark of Hindu civilisation of the South. The Kakatiya period is indeed one of the golden ages of Andhra history. The first known Kakatiya ruler, Prolaraju, established an independent kingdom in Hanumakonda Later, Prolaraju II, after consolidating the kingdom, built a fort in Warangal also called Ekasilanagar. Ganapati Deva, one of the greatest Kakatiya kings, ruled between 1199 and 1261. His kingdom extended from Orissa in the north to Kanchi in the south. Ganapati Deva's daughter, Rani Rudramma, and her grandson, Prataparudra II, have a pride of place among the galaxy of heroines and heroes of Andhra.

Prataparudra II is perhaps the greatest among the Kakatiya rulers. He was a warrior of repute and on him fell the onerous responsibility of defending the Hindu civilisation of the south against Muslim aggression from the north. His military prowess won for him a pre-eminent place in the history of Andhra. With the death of Prataparudra in 1325, organised opposition to the Muslims in the Deccan, however, came to an end. The banner of independence of Prataparudra was, however, kept aloft several times later by the Reddi and Velama generals of the Kakatiyas, among whom mention should be made of Musunuri Prola Nayaka and Musunuri Kapa Nayaka who occupied Warangal defeating the Muslims.

PATRONS OF LEARNING

Following this important event, several Andhra chieftains ruled over Telengana and the adjoining districts of Andhra. They were not only great warriors but also great patrons of learning. The kingdoms of Rachakonda and Kondaveedu require special mention.

Till the reign of Prolaraju II, the Kakatiyas who were Jains, encouraged Jainism. The Hanumakonda inscriptions bear testimony to the fact that Jainism as also Buddhism flourished under the Kakatiyas. From Ganapati Deva onwards, the Kakatiyas actively encouraged Saivism. They established maths which not only helped propagation of Saivism, but also served as great centres of learning. The first among them was established in Mandada, on the banks of the Krishna, Ganapati Deva under the guidance of Visweswara Sivacharya, a great religious teacher. Several such maths were established later, including the one at Velagapudi for the spread of learning. Under their auspices, several schools were started for the promotion of education. In some parts of Andhra under the Kakatiyas, there were temples dedicated to Siva and Vishnu jointly, with a view to promoting Saivite-Vaishnavite harmony.

The Kakatiya rulers and the Reddi and Velama chieftains were great patrons of the fine arts, architecture and sculpture. A large number of temples which are treasure-houses of art are found scattered all over Telengana. The foremost place among them goes to the thousand-pillared temple at Hanumakonda, built by Prataparudra I. It is stated to have been built in 1164. The excellence of the architecture in that temple has won praise from several foreign visitors. The imposing Warangal fort with its massive ramparts and beautiful carvings is itself a great tribute to the excellence of Telengana's culture and civilisation. In "Kridabhiramam" a Telugu work of the Kakatiya period, reference is made to the practice of adorning walls of residential buildings in Warangal with beautiful paintings.

Seven forts are said to have existed in Warangal. The city was divided into several localities on the basis of the occupational classes who inhabited the areas.

The early Kakatiyas, who were Jains, had built several Jain temples in Telengana. In Hanumakonda, could be seen images of several *thirthankaras*. In the same place the later Kakatiyas built the temple of Padmakshi and the famous thousand-pillared temple.

Special mention must be made of the "Ramappa Temples" of Palampeta, situated about 40 miles from Warangal, which contain most exquisite sculptures, carvings and well-carved-out pillars. These sculptures are stated to be illustrations relating to a treatise on dancing written in Sanskrit by Jaya Senani. The credit for having built these temples goes to Rudra Senani, a vassal of the Kakatiyas. In Pillalamarri, in Nalgonda district, are found several temples enshrining great works of artistry and symbolising great cultural attainments. The honour of having constructed them goes to Nami Reddi, another vassal of the Kakatiyas. Some Kakatiya inscriptions of Alampur, Nagulapadu and Tripurantakam show that the Kakatiya kings had donated much wealth for the construction and maintenance of temples and the construction of *vimanas* or high towers the ruins of some of which are to be found in Kondaparti.

HERITAGE OF THE ANDHRAS

(Continued from page 51)

against Muslim invaders in the early part of the fourteenth century. After their fall, the work was taken up by a number of local chieftains like Kapayanayaka of Musunuru, the Reddy rulers, etc., and they succeeded in keeping the coastal area free from Muslim domination for about a century. Meanwhile, the empire of Vijayanagar was founded and it is very well-known that for nearly three centuries from about 1336 to about 1600 it was through their efforts that the country south of the Krishna continued to remain Hindu.

ROLE IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Even during the days of the British conquest and consolidation there were occasions when the Zamindars and the hill chieftains defied the foreigner. But the most glorious period from this point of view is the very recent one—the period of the overthrow of British rule itself. In the great national struggle especially after it came to be led by Mahatma Gandhi the part played by the Andhras was a memorable one. They joined the non-co-operation movement in large numbers. They bore with courage and patience the cruel lathi-charges, the prison-tortures and other modes of suffering inflicted on them. They were in the forefront in carrying out Mahatmaji's constructive programme. The no-tax campaign which they undertook during the days of the first non-co-operation movement attracted countrywide attention. Equally memorable is the part they played in the August revolution of 1942. The heroic achievements of Seetharama Raju in the Agency and Hill Tracts of Andhra have become matters of common history.

It is not enough that empires are built. It is equally necessary to administer them efficiently. The Andhras are entitled to take a natural pride in the large number of counsel emperors and kings relied on many occasions. It may be that some of the names are legendary like the name of Yugandhara the Minister of Emperor Prataparudra But a very large number of them are historical personages. Timmarasu the Minister of Krishnadeva Raya is best known among them. There are also Akkanna and Madanna already referred to. Inscriptions give the names of others who distinguished themselves as Governors of provinces, as organisers of new areas conquered, as Commanders-in-Chief, as diplomats and as engineers. There has not been any dearth of administrative talent in the Andhra country.

All this political heritage—the capacity for constructive statesmanship and for efficient administration and the readiness to use political power for fostering the arts of peace—should be a source of inspiration to the would-be rulers of the new Andhra Pradesh. It ought to encourage them to start their work in a spirit of firm faith and confidence in themselves. What their ancestors were able to achieve in the past, they must be able to achieve now and in the years to come.

TASK AHEAD OF PEOPLE

There are, however, certain elements of weakness to which the Andhra country was a prey in the past. And it is necessary that the people should be familiar with those elements. During many periods in Andhra history, fissiparous tendencies were active. As has already been pointed out, it was only on a few occasions that the different geographical regions of Andhra were united under a single government. Local chieftains were always unwilling to accept the sway of those above them. They were more bent on somehow preserving and enlarging their own small kingdoms than in creating or establishing a single State covering the whole territory. This might not be a special weakness of the Andhras. They might be sharing this along with so many others. All the same it deserves to be noted as there is no certainty even to-day that all those disruptive tendencies have completely disappeared.

It is in consequence of such tendencies that on several occasions outsiders succeeded in conquering over it for long times. Among such outsiders are the Eastern Chalukyas who ruled over coastal Andhra, the Western Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas who ruled over Telengana for several centuries and the Cholas who succeeded from time to time in bringing some areas or other under their control. There were also the Gajapathis of Orissa who were contemporaries of Vijayanagar Emperors and who extended their dominion—sometimes in alliance with the Muslim Sultans of the Bhamani Kingdom—upto modern Nellore. It was these local patriotisms that were also responsible for Muslim conquest in the later stages. Among the better known episodes of the early British period is the battle of Bobbili which was the outcome of rivalry between the Raja of Vizianagram and the Raja of Bobbili. It is such tendencies that have to be avoided and it is in that respect that history serves as a warning.

RICH NATURAL RESOURCES

The Andhras have now entered a unique phase in their history. All of them are now under one Government. In our federal setup, there is a large area in which each State is free to develop its resources in its own way. Andhra is a region of rich natural resources and their elected representatives have now an opportunity to show to the world at large what they are capable of. They have an advantage to-day which they did not possess when the Andhra State was formed in 1953. There is no controversy over the location of the Capital. There are not very many unfulfilled territorial ambitions. They can, therefore, set themselves to honest administrative work. There is another factor to which reference may be made here. In Hyderabad, they have a large number of Muslims who are educated, who in the past have held responsible positions and who are deeply conscious of their political importance. Provided the required kind of statesmanship is forthcoming, the Government of the new Pradesh can set an example in the matter of reconciling within the secular State the interests of the majority and the minorities. Let us hope that the knowledge of the political heritage to which the present Andhras are heirs will give them the vision and the wisdom needed in this highly complex age to mould the destinies of their land on proper and

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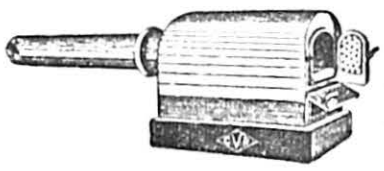

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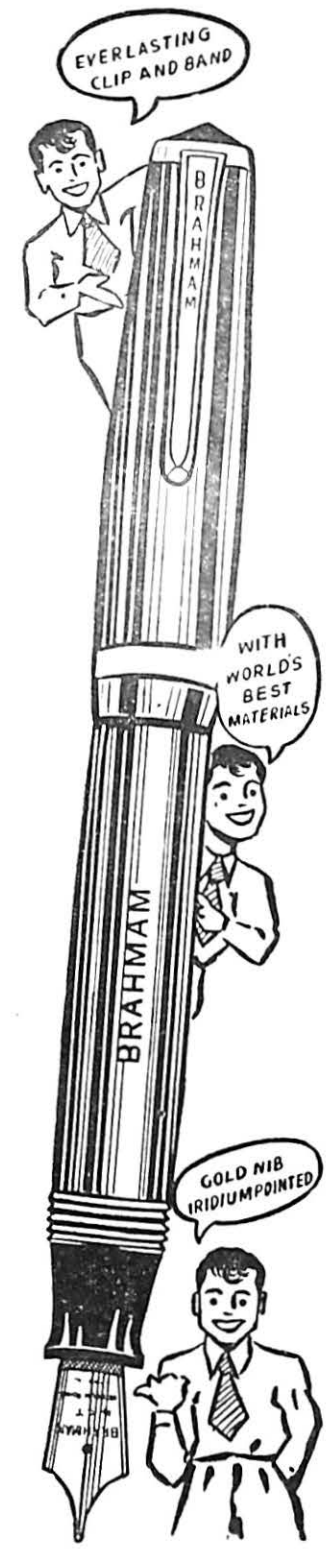

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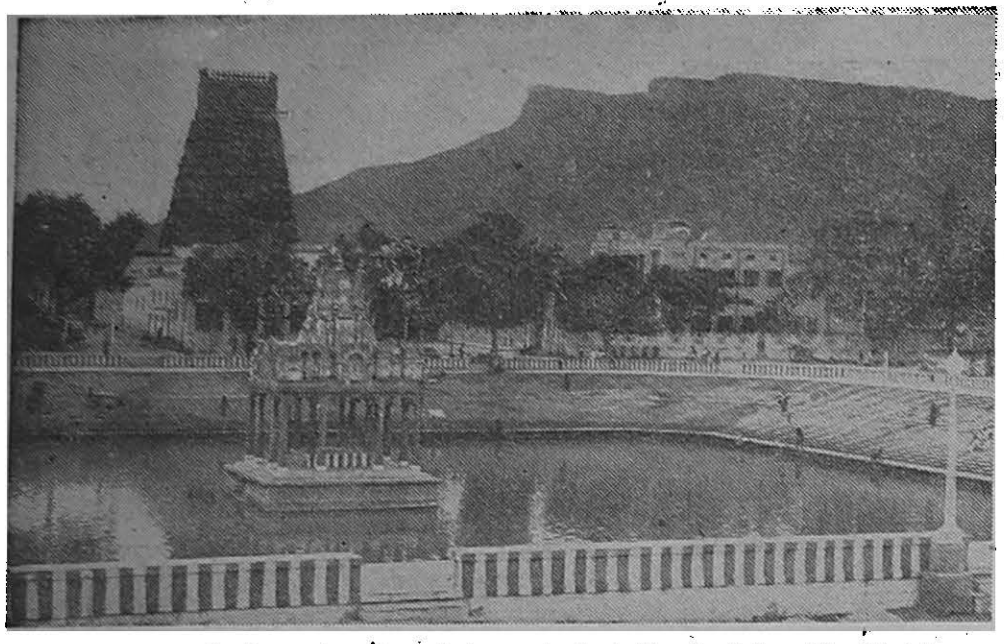
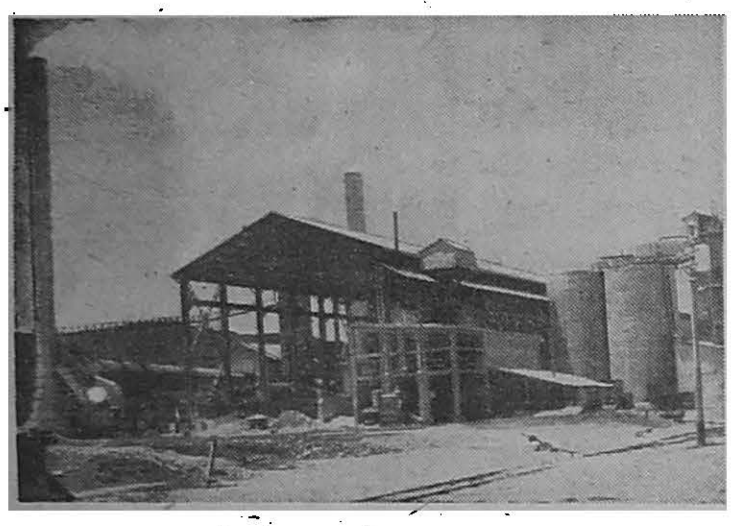
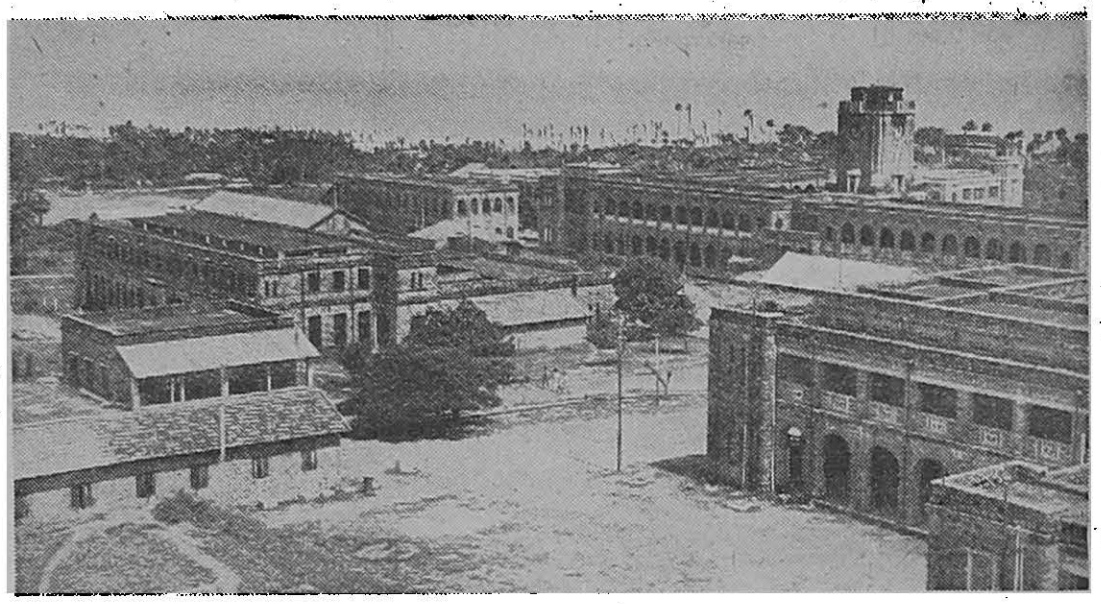


Tirupathi is easily the most popular pilgrim centre in Andhra Pradesh and is visited by people from all over India all through the year. Picture shows the temple of Sri Govindaraja with the tank in the foreground. In the background is the Thirumalai Hills on which is located the famous temple of Sri Venkateswara, Lord of the Seven Hills.

Bhadrachalam is yet another famous place of pilgrimage in Andhra and the temple of Sri Rama attracts thousands of devotees during Sri Rama Navami celebrations every year.

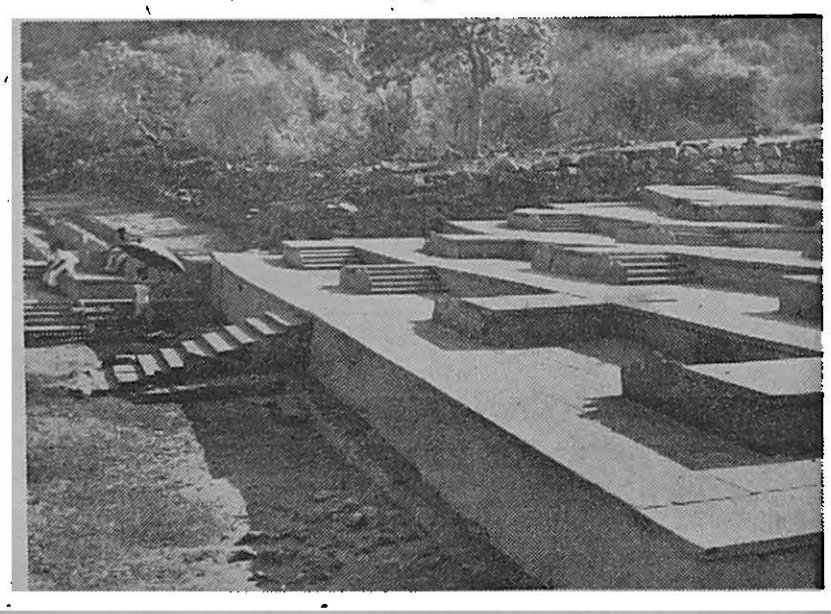


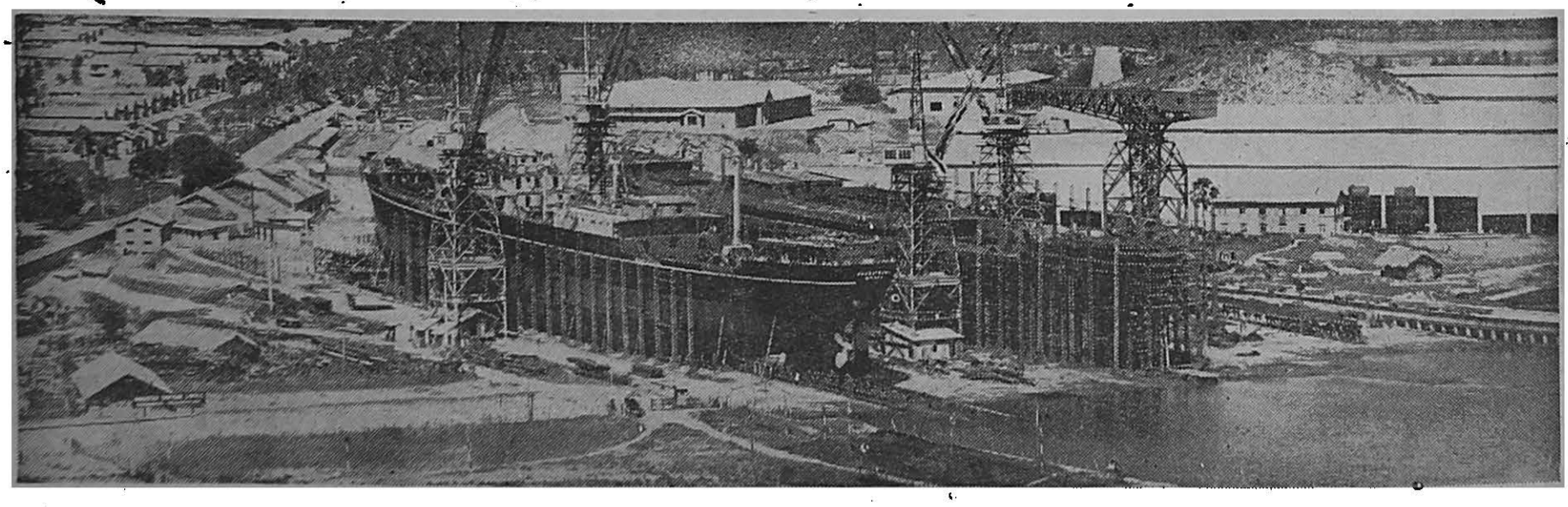
A view of the Andhra Cement Factory at Vijayawada.



Andhra Pradesh has three Universities, the oldest of which is the Andhra University at Waltair. Picture shows some of the massive stone buildings in the campus, housing the various University Colleges.

The railway bridge near Rajahmundry across the River Godavari is the second biggest of its kind in India. The above is an imposing view of the bridge which runs to 9096 feet in length. (Right): Excavation work in Nagarjunakonda, the famous second century seat of Buddhist culture, which will be submerged as a result of the Nagarjunasagar Project, has brought to light several exquisite pieces of archaeological interest. Above is a picture of the steps to the River Krishna on the banks of which the City of Vijayapuri flourished, which was recently unearthed.





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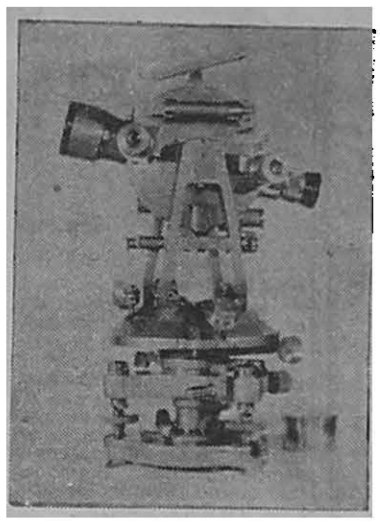

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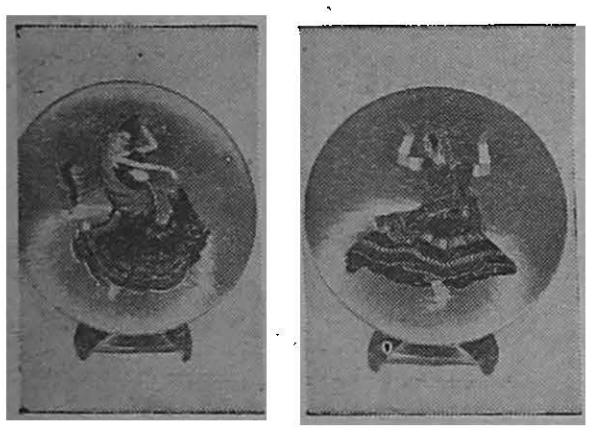

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GROWTH OF TELUGU LITERATURE

Nannaya, Tikkana, Yerrana, Potana, Srinatha and Vemana are great names in Telugu literature. The following article reviews the contribution they have made, along with a host of others, to the cause of Telugu letters.

By Prof. K. SITARAMAIYA

TELUGU which is the mother tongue of nearly four crores of Indians was historically the spoken dialect of a race inhabiting the land between the rivers Godavari and Krishna. The earliest reference to the Andhras is contained in the Aitareya Brahmana of the Rig Veda, where they are said to be the progeny of Visvamitra, the sage. The theory that they are a Dravidian race is against this earliest information. Subsequently, Buddhist Jatakas mention a city called 'Andhapuri' (Andhrapuri) on the banks of the River Tel (Telivaha) in the old Central Provinces. Subsequently, they crossed the river, and proceeded further south and since then they are called Telugus (Tel + gu, a form of Gam-Gach=to go) because they crossed the river Tel. The third important reference is by the Greek Ambassador Magasthenes, who makes a mention of the Andhras (Andrae) inhabiting the country south of the Kalingas. Two conclusions flow from the above: The first is that they migrated from Northern India, lived for some time in Central Provinces came to the South and occupied the present region called Andhra Pradesh. The second is that the two words Andhras and Telugus are synonymous as the name of the race. Thus the Andhras or Telugus touch history three centuries before Christ. The opinion held by some that the Telugus were the original inhabitants, and that they merged with the Andhras who came from the north is not accepted by many scholars.

What their language was at that distant time, we do not know. But by the 11th Century A.D. their language was known both as Andhramu and Telugu. Tenugu may be said to be an alternative form of Telugu by the interchange of 'n' and 'l' which occurs in many words in the language. All these three words Andhra, Telugu and Tenugu are now synonymously used.

PERIODS OF TELUGU LITERATURE

Three distinct ages can be distinguished in Telugu literature which may be designated, Old, Mediaeval and modern. They may also be called (i) Bhashantarikarana Yuga (ii) Prabandha Yuga and (iii) Navya Yuga.

BHASHANTARIKARANA YUGA: (11th to 15th Century): Itihasas. Puranas and other religious works formed the first subject matter of Telugu literature. Nannaya Bhatta, the first known Telugu poet, who lived in the time of Rajaraja Narendra of the Eastern Chalukya Dynasty (1020 A.D.) began to translate the Sanskrit Mahabharata. Nannaya, however, died before he finished the first three Parvas and Tikkana in the 13th Century A.D. continued the work, and admirably finished the translation of the remaining parvas of the Mahabharata. A few years later Yerrana, an equally great poet completed the unfinished portion of the third Parva These three poets are known as the "Kavitraya"

After some time, besides Puranas, the Sanskrit Kavya literature attracted the attention of the poets, and alongside translation and adaptation also flourished. Potana, one of the greatest names in Telugu literature, translated Bhagavata in an exquisite manner. Bhaskara and others translated the Ramayana with merit. Marana and Anantamatya developed a kind of narrative poetry. Srinatha translated Sri Harsha's Naishadha, Kasikhanda, Bhimakhanda and Harivamsa. He is noted for sweetness of expression, choice of words and symmetrical versification. He wrote also a historical ballad called "Palanati Vira Charitam". Ketana translated "Dasakumara Charita" Yerrana, besides Mahabharata, also translated "Harivamsa". Pina Virana wrote his "Jaimini Bharata" with rare self-confidence. Somana wrote his "Uttaraharivamsam."

Side by side, a popular current arose with the advent of the Virasaiva movement. The religion had to be propagated among the masses, and, therefore, the Saiva poets adopted the "Dvipada" metre. Palkuriki Somanatha, the greatest of the Saiva writers, wrote his "Basavapurana" and "Panditaradhyacharita". As a counter-blast, against the spread of Virasaivism, Gona Buddha Reddy wrote his "Ranganatha Ramayana" and Gaurana "Harischandra" in the same metre and language. There is one name which resounds through the whole of Andhra Desa and is known to both the old and the young. The poems of Vemana and his *Niti* and *Vedanta* have become the cherished possessions of the Telugu people.

The period between the 12th and the 16th Centuries is a fruitful and glorious period in Telugu literary history. There is no poetic quality which does not find a place in the literature of this period. Till now, all works were in combined prose and verse (Champu). Warangal, Addanki and Rachakonda were the chief seats of Telugu literature during this period.

GOLDEN AGE OF TELUGU POETRY

MEDIAEVAL PERIOD: (Prabandha Yuga): (16th to 19th Century): In the beginning of this period the scene of activity shifted to Vijaya nagara. Prabandha corresponds to Kavya in Sanskrit literature. Unlike as in translation and adaptation, the poet in Prabandha takes the kernel of the story from some old work, and all the other details are woven by him according to his genius. The foundations for this Prabandha were laid even in the previous period by Yerrana, Somana and Pinavirana. Sri Krishna Deva Raya's time was the Golden Age of Telugu poetry, when poets became *personna grata* in the Royal court. Telugus claim Krishna Raya a sone among them, he being the author of a great Prabandha "Amuktamalyada", and the patron of a galaxy of Telugu poets called "Asta Diggajas" and as the king who proclaimed "Telugu is the best of the regional languages" (*Desabhashalandu Telugu lessa*). A series of great Prabandhas were written during this period. "Manu Charitra" of Peddana, "Vasu Charitra" of Ramaraja Bhushana, "Parijathapaharana" of Timmana, "Kalahastimahatmya" of Dhurjati, "Kalapurnodaya" and "Prabhavati Pradyumna" of Surana, "Panduranga Mahatmya" of Ramakrishna, and "Amuktamalyada" of Krishna Raya are some of the best prabandhas in Telugu literature. Their works revealed the social conditions of the age. Prabandha Yuga synchronised with the highest glory of the Vijaya Nagara Empire.

During this time, a few Sahitya and Alankara works like "Narasabhupalayam" were produced Mussalman Kings of Golconda patronised Telugu literature and works like "Tapati Samvarana" of Gangadhara, and "Yayaticharitra" of Telangana deserve special mention. There were poets with Christian influence like Pingali Yerranarya and Mangalagiri Ananda Kavi. Telugu literature during this period travelled to the south along with Telugu Nayaks and established the southern tradition.

NAYAKS OF TANJORE

In the time of Achyuta Raya and Krishna Raya, the principal cities like Madura and Tanjore came under the sway of the Vijayanagara Empire which extended as far as Rameshwaram. Visvanadha Nayaka at Madura and Chavvappa Nayaka at Tanjore established their dynasties. They ruled for nearly one and a half centuries, during which time Telugu was the court language and many Telugu poets flourished in their courts. The growth of prose works, "Yakshagana" (indigenous drama) and song and music were the special features of this southern school as it is called. The immortal saint Tyagaraja, and the "padakarta" Kshetrayya belong to this school. A number of women poets also flourished. Among them Molla, Madhuravani, Rama Bhadramba, Rangajamma and Muddupalani deserve special mention.

19TH CENTURY RENAISSANCE

MODERN PERIOD (NAVYA YUGA) (19th Century and After): By the first quarter of the 19th century, Telugu printing was introduced. Christianity began to spread and the introduction of English education had a profound influence on the people. Conversion into Christianity produced Brahmoism as a reaction. There was a wave of social reform throughout India, and the Telugu country had its share. Veeresalingam Panthulu was a great scholar in Telugu and Sanskrit. For effecting social reform, he adopted literature as the vehicle. He was the author of the first novel "Rajashekhara Charitam", and the first autobiography "Swiyacharitramu". He translated "Sakuntala" from Sanskrit. This period may be considered as the beginning of Andhra Renaissance and Veeresalingam was the pioneer of this movement. What was done by him in the domain of Telugu prose was done by Tirupati Venkateswara Kavulu in the domain of poetry. By their easy verse and by their "Satavadhanams" they created a literary taste in the general public. It was during this time that the missionaries took up the translation of the Holy Bible into Telugu, for which they wanted a dictionary. C. P. Brown prepared the first dictionary of this language. Sitaramacharyulu wrote his "Sabdaratnakaram" which was subsidised by missionary bodies. A number of dramas were also translated from Sanskrit during this period. Sakuntala, Harischandra, Pandavavijayam, Bobbili, Venisamharam, Chitranaliyam and Pratapa Rudriyam were some of the best dramas that were written during this period. There were poets and writers who still continued in the old tradition and among them were Vavilakolanu, Sripada, Vaddadi, Janamanchi and Vedam. Panuganti wrote a series of essays entitled "Sakshi".

Meanwhile a change in the literary standards and taste was visible. C. R. Reddy's "Kavitva Tatva Vicharamu", a work on the mode of English literary criticism, marked the beginning of a new era in Telugu literature. The following four circumstances may be considered as the four pillars on which the whole structure of modern Telugu literature stands: Movement of spoken Telugu sponsored by Gidugu; the lyricism and song inaugurated by Rayaprolu and Gurzada; the establishment of the Sahiti Samiti; the lead given by C. R. Reddy.

This was also the time when the Andhras began to agitate for a linguistic State of their own. Several associations were formed for publishing works, of which Vijnanachandrika and Andhra Pracharini are important. A network of libraries was established throughout the country. K. V. Lakshmana Rao laid the foundation for literary and historical research. Mr. Nageswara Rao started the first Telugu daily paper "Andhra Patrika" at Madras. The following form the galaxy of early modern Telugu poets and writers. Tripuraribhatla, Kodavtiganti, Penumarti, Munimanikyam, Mokkapati, Peddibhotla, Nori, Devulapalli, Chinta, Vedula, Visvanatha, Basavaraju, Nanduri, Duvvuri, Pingali, Kaluri, Adivi, Tummala, Jashua, Rayaprolu, Gurazada, Tallavajhala and Suravaramu. Happily many of them are still amongst us. Among the works of the above writers, Suravaram Pratap Reddy's "Andhrula Sanghika Charitra" was honoured by the Government of India by a prize of Rs. 5,000. A number of Sahitya and Alankara works have come into Telugu during these years. Among modern scholars Sri Sri stands uppermost. His "Maha Prasthanam" is an epoch-making work.

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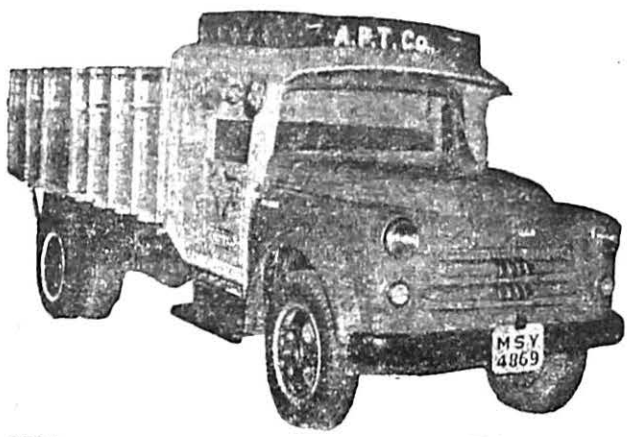

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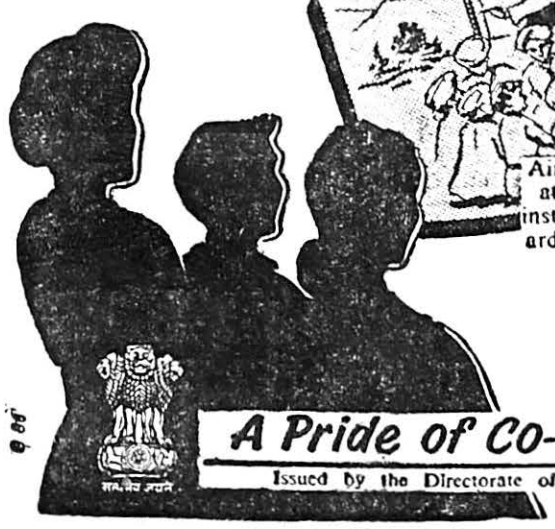

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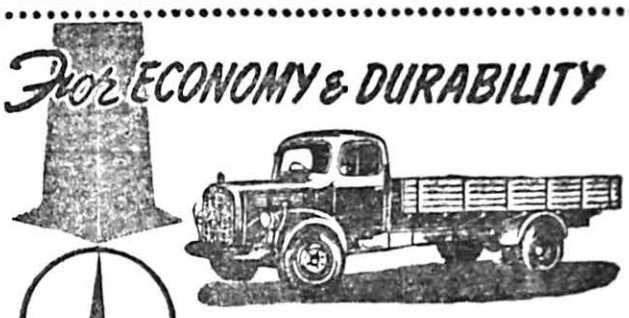

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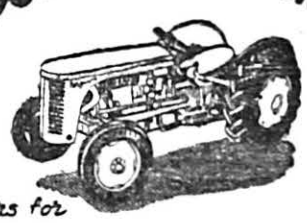

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AGRICULTURE MAKES HEADWAY

Andhra Pradesh has an enviable record of agricultural progress. This should not, however, give room for complacency and Mr. I. J. Naidu urges that efforts must still be made to ensure maximum utilisation of the available resources. He also stresses the vital role of research in agriculture.

By I. J. NAIDU, I.A.S.

(Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Andhra)

WITH the formation of Andhra Pradesh on November 1, 1956, the cherished goal of more than three crores of Telugu-speaking people would have been fulfilled. Administratively the merger of Telengana with Andhra State would result in a more convenient unit which will in turn facilitate many other important developmental activities. The execution of major river projects and the economic harnessing of water and other natural resources available in the State would be greatly facilitated by this integration. In this context it is gratifying to note that in many directions the natural and industrial resources of Andhra and Telengana which have united to form the Andhra Pradesh are complementary. While Andhra is surplus in food production and has large quantities of rice for export to other areas in the country, Telangana contributes to the agricultural economy by its large production of pulses for home consumption, of oilseeds like castor which is a dollar earner and of groundnut which is also exported to foreign countries. In respect of fruits, Andhra has large area under mango, citrus and banana, while Telengana contributes to the horticultural wealth of Andhra Pradesh with substantial area under custard apple. Andhra has all the raw materials required for Industries like textiles, cement and sugar, while Telengana fills the gap in the matter of coal, iron and fertilizers. While Andhra by itself is predominantly an agricultural State with an important role in the country's economy, it assumes even greater importance with the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

The new State will consist of 27,690 villages with a population of 32.2 million and will command about 600 miles out of the 3,500 miles of the country's coast line. With 29.9 million acres under cultivation (which works out to nine per cent of the total cropped area in India) and 15 per cent of the water resources of the country for Andhra area alone and with immense possibilities to develop agriculture in all its aspects, the new State bids fair to play a very vital role in the agricultural sector of the country's economy. It will be seen that with the disintegration of Hyderabad into Telengana, Karnataka and Maratwada areas, Telengana area carries with it almost the entire rice area in Hyderabad State, substantial areas under maize, ragi, castor and tobacco and large areas under sugarcane, gingelly and turmeric. In food crops like paddy, millets and pulses, in oilseeds like castor, groundnut and gingelly; in fibre crops like cotton and jute; in commercial crops like tobacco, sugarcane, chillies, onions and turmeric; and in fruits like mangoes, citrus, grapes and banana, Andhra Pradesh will occupy the pride of place in the country's economy.

Even with all these favourable conditions mentioned above, it cannot be said that the new State will be entirely free from problems. The very fact that the new State commands such vast resources and areas enjoins immense responsibilities to ensure that there is a maximum utilisation of the available resources and maximum intensification of improved agronomical practices, use of improved strains, mechanical aids to cultivation, pest control measures, chemical fertilizers, organic manures and optimum utilisation of water. Similarly, in the dry and upland areas where there is no assured water supply and cultivation is mostly dependent on seasonal conditions, efforts will have to be made to introduce soil conservation and dry farming methods to increase and maximise yields to aid stabilisation of prices and arrest inflationary tendencies in the country which may result from the highly industrialised economy envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan. Another important task that will face the Department of Agriculture in the new State would be to ensure that there are adequate facilities for research in Agriculture.

As an inevitable corollary to expansion of research, it is necessary to ensure that there is proper attention to turn out the right type of the extension worker on whom ultimately depends the success or failure of agricultural developmental work. There will be two colleges in the new State, one in Hyderabad and the other at Bapatla to turn out the required technical graduates to man the various developmental schemes in the Department during the coming years. The number of graduates turned out by the existing two colleges would, however, not be adequate. There is, therefore, need to increase the admissions in the Colleges to meet the anticipated requirements of the integrated Second Plan for the new State. It may also be observed here that the Indo-American Team under the Technical Co-operation Mission and the Tennessee University Team who toured the various States to advise on the technical education and research problems in Agriculture have suggested that it is essential that we should spend more on agricultural research and Post-Graduate Education.

With the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan and the introduction of Community Projects and National Extension Scheme the emphasis has naturally shifted to Extension work and the goal is to carry forward the message to almost every village and to every peasant. This naturally requires an extensive organisation and well-trained personnel to man the posts. The Community Project organisation lends itself to be an effective agency of the Department of Agriculture, as of other departments, to carry its developmental activities on a more extensive and intensified scale. Even so as that agency draws its personnel from the technically qualified agricultural graduates it is necessary to increase their number and improve the efficiency of these workers.

While in Andhra, it can be said that the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has taken sufficient root and nearly a lakh of tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 25 thousand tons of Superphosphate and 10,000 tons of manure mixtures are utilised for manuring the dilfferent crops, in Telengana the off-take is about 20,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate. It can be safely said that the Andhra Pradesh would be the largest consumer of Nitrogenous chemical fertilizers in reorganised India. The main problem in this regard is, however, the transport of the fertilizers in time to the ryots during the manuring season. On an approximate calculation nearly 50 per cent of the requirements of Nitrogenous fertilizers is imported and the rest is supplied by the Sindri Factory. To supply, therefore, 50,000 tons of Nitrogenous fertilizers from Sindri, 2,500 wagons are necessary, that is roughly 1·95 million wagon miles of transport would be needed to serve the requirements of Andhra Pradesh. This consumption is also bound to rapidly increase with the extension of irrigation facilities and intensification of cultivation. It is, therefore, of vital importance to ease the problem of transport by (i) changing over from Ammonium Sulphate to Urea, which is more effective than Ammonium Sulphate and is 10 per cent cheaper and is half in bulk for the same N. content thus saving 50 per cent on transport and (ii) by starting a fertilizer factory in Andhra Pradesh where the necessary raw materials for manufacturing Urea or Ammonium Sulphate are available to a considerable extent namely water, coal, etc. In Telengana, the irrigated area is only about 18 lakh acres and there is, therefore, both need and scope for further extension of irrigation facilities and to stimulate greater use of chemical fertilizers to increase the yields. The average acre yields of principal crops in Andhra and Telengana are detailed below.

Yield of principal crops in pounds per acre, 1954-55.

S. No.	Crop	Andhra	Telangana
1.	Rice	1,293	685
2.	Jonna	563	318
3.	Sajja	599	144
4.	Maize	1,040	338
5.	Ragi	1,028	244
6.	Sugarcane (Gur)	6,637	5,448
7.	Chillies (Dry)	936	222
8.	Groundnuts (with shell)	890	524
9.	Tobacco	757	616
10.	Castor	189	156
11.	Gingelly	280	123
12.	Cotton (lint)	48	48

The problem of improvement in the acre yields of almost all the

(Continued on page 68)

ESTIMATED AREA AND PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND INDIA — 1954-55.

Crop	ANDHRA TELENGANA AREA Area in 1,000 acres	Production in 1,000 tons	Area in 1,000 acres	Production in 1,000 tons.	ANDHRA PRADESH Area in 1,000 acres	Production in 1,000 tons	INDIA Area in 1,000 acres	Production in 1,000 tons.	Percentage of production of Andhra Pradesh to India.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1. Rice	4,610	2 663	1,739	532	6,349	3,195	74,424	34,209	13.2	Rice
2. Jowar or Jonna	2,833	714	3,285	466	6,118	1,180	43,456	9,092	12.9	Jonna
3. Bajra or Sajja	1,237	331	508	33	1,745	364	27,350	3,555	10.3	Sajja
4. Ragi	715	328	150	17	865	345	5,747	1,778	19.4	Ragi
5. Maize	28	13	443	67	471	80	9,325	2,944	2.7	Maize
6. Total cereals	11,810	4,405	6,653	1,159	18,463	5,564	2,08,823	55,327	10.0	Total cereals
7. Total pulses	1,542	141	1,752	145	3,294	286	54,004	10,474	2.7	Total pulses
8. Total cereals and pulses	13,352	4 546	8,405	1,304	21,757	5,850	2,62,827	65,801	8.8	Total cereals & pulses.
9. Sugarcane *	108	320	56	136	164	456	3,932	5,546	8.2	Sugarcane
10. Chillies (dry)	213	89	184	14	397	103	1,472	356	28.9	Chillies
11. Tobacco	290	98	31	9	321	107	860	248	43.1	Tobacco
12. Groundnut**	1,779	707	1,035	242	2,814	949	12,647	3,823	24.8	Groundnut
13. Castor	166	14	738	51	904	65	1,273	112	58.0	Castor
14. Gingelly	304	38	441	24	745	62	6,460	592	10.5	Gingelly
15. Total oil seeds	2,251	759	2,456	336	4,707	10,95	29,335	5,877	18.6	Total oil seeds
16. Cotton***	711	87	323	40	1,034	127	18,346	4,298	2.9	Cotton
17. Turmeric	18	32	5	2	23	34	115	121	28.0	Turmeric

* Yield of sugarcane is given in terms of gur.

** Groundnut production in terms of nuts in shell.

***Production of cotton given in terms of bales of 392 lbs lint.

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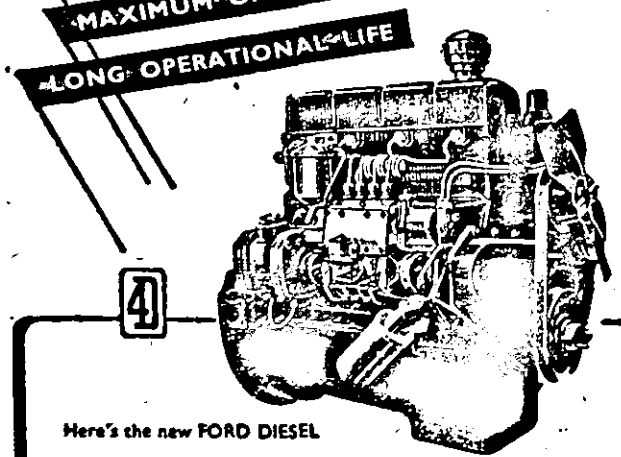

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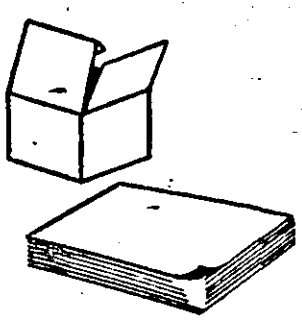

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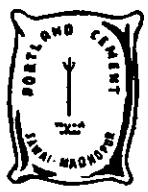

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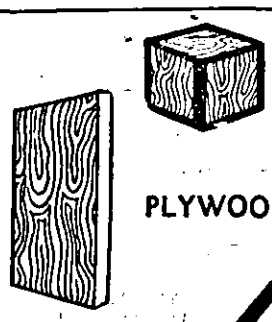

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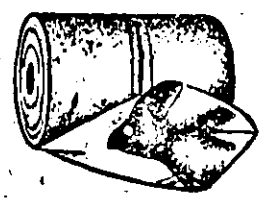

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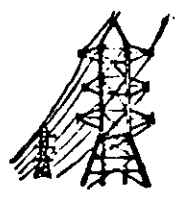

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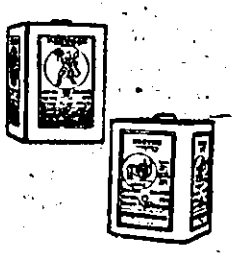

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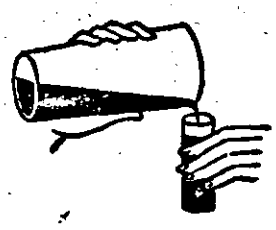

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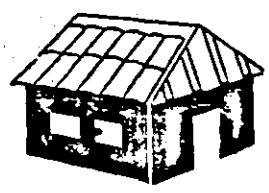

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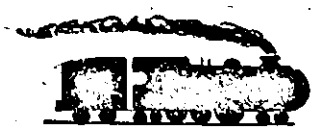

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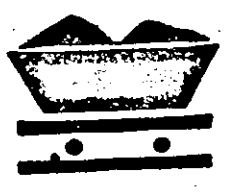

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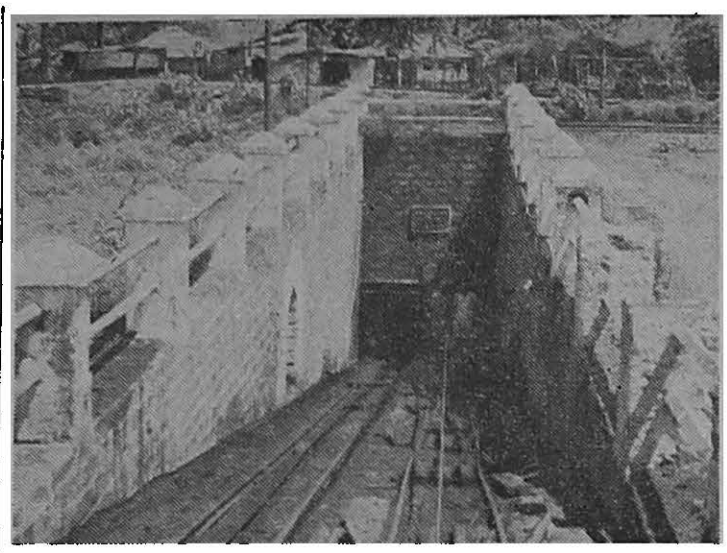


Pit mouth of coal mine in Ramavaram. The haulage line from the pit is also seen.

COAL FROM SINGARENI

With the inclusion of Kothagudium, where the Singareni Collieries are situated, in Andhra Pradesh, the new reofganised State will enjoy a virtual monopoly over coal production in South India. These collieries adopting the most modern methods are expected to step up production from 1.5 million to 3 million tons per year by 1961-62.

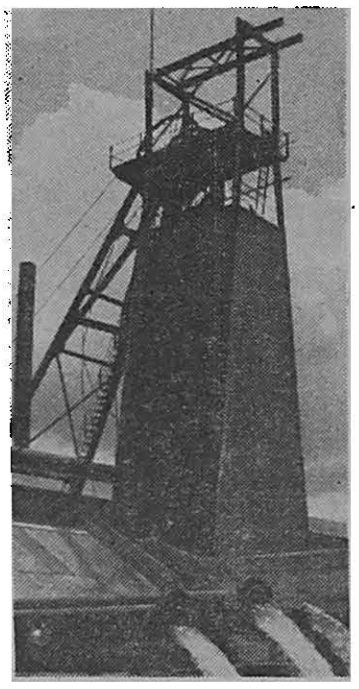
By M. K. MOORTHY

KOTHAGUDIUM is situated on the banks of the River Godavari at a point, 19 miles west of Bhadrachellam. Twenty-five miles from Kothagudium is the Yellandu coal-field which was originally called the Singareni Collieries. Tandur coal-field, which is situated at a distance of 172 miles from Kothagudium on the Kazipet-Balharsha section of the Central railway is also operated by the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.

The Singareni group of mines are under the direct control of the Industrial Trust Fund constituted by the Commerce and Industries Ministry of the Hyderabad State Government. Eighty-seven per cent of the total shares worth Rs. 63.21 lakhs is held by the Government.

It was Dr. King of the Geological Survey Department of India who discovered coal in workable quantity near the village of Yellandu in 1871. This original coal-field was developed and the main coalseam was named after Dr. King. The King seam was worked from 1899 to 1941, and in all over 26,134,456 tons of coal were mined. As the King seam had been worked out and the upper seam was of poorer quality, this field was closed in 1941. Better quality coal was found in the meantime at Kothagudium.

Yellandu coal-field was re-opened in 1947. The total number of productive and non-productive labour employed in this mine at present is 340 coal-cutters, 470 coal-fillers and 760 skilled and unskilled labour. On the surface, 525 workmen are working. The daily output from this mine at present is 800 tons. In Kothagudium, coal was first mined in December 1937 following very difficult shaft pumping operations in both shafts of the Birley Pit. There are at present nine mines at Kothagudium. Modern methods of underground mechanised mining were introduced at the inclines, which are now being shifted to newly opened mines. Formerly air-compressed jack hand drills were used to cut coal. This method was stopped and power drills are now used.



Cage shaft of Birley pit at Kothagudium Picture shows water from underground being pumped out.

The colliery town of Kothagudium is divided into three components namely, Kothagudium, Ramavaram and Rudrampur. Birley Pit is the only mine located in the heart of Kothagudium. The inclines Nos. 1 to 5 are situated in Ramavaram area while Anand Khani, Venkatesh Khani and Gowthama Khani are located at Rudrampur which is fast developing.

Rudrampur extends over 350 acres of which 50 acres are covered by Anand Khani. This incline is estimated to contain 3½ million tons of solid coal to a depth of 700 feet from the surface. The size of the coalseam is about 58 feet and the quality of coal has been proved to be "A" grade non-coking with higher calorific value and reasonable ash per cent. This mine when it comes into full production, yields 800 tons per day.

Venkatesh Khani exploits the deposits over an area of 350 acres. The deposit here is estimated to contain 20 million tons of coal. The output from this mine is estimated at 30,000 tons per month at full production.

The proved reserves of Gowthama Khani are of the order of over 60 million tons. In about three years, this mine will produce 1,000 tons per day.

The latest statistics reveal that productive and non-productive labour employed in these mines include 790 coal-cutters, 2,260 coal-fillers and 2,910 skilled and unskilled workers besides supervisory staff and surface workers whose number is 3,900. The daily output at Kothagudium mines stands at 3,300 tons.

USE OF ELECTRICITY

Electricity was first introduced at Kothagudium in 1937. The requirements of electricity for mines alone is now 4,000 k.w. which works out at 10 units per ton of coal raised. A new power station was recently opened to achieve the target of production fixed for the collieries during the Second Five-Year Plan. The total capacity of this station when completed will be 17,700 k.w.

At Tandur, coal was first produced in 1928. The system of work is precisely the same as at Kothagudium. There are two mines working at present—Morgans Pit (named after the consulting engineer) and No. 2 incline. Two new mines, Shanti Khani and Kalyan Khani, were recently opened. The total number of productive and non-productive labour employed in these mines is 430 coal-cutters, 1,330 coal-fillers and 1,270 skilled and unskilled labour, besides 1,500 surface workers The daily output at Tandur stands at 1,200 tons.

The output per manshift at present is 0.37 tons while in U.S.A., Canada, Australia and U.K. it is 5.12 tons, 3.10 tons, 3.00 tons and 1.23 tons respectively

FACILITIES FOR MINERS

On the whole about 18,000 workers are working in the Singarent group of mines. The workers' colonies are planned and are provided with adequate drainage facilities and sanitation system. A comprehensive health service and a well-equipped hospital have been provided. Bathing facilities at pit heads have been provided. Three bathing houses have been constructed at an estimated cost of Rs 1 lakh each with modern fittings. Two canteens are functioning where refreshments are served at low cost to miners. A co-operative society was registered during 1.946 with 1.760 members with a share capital Rs 5 each to cater to the needs of the miners. The number of share-holders now has increased to 6,000

AGRICULTURE MAKES HEADWAY

(Continued from page 66)

crops in Telengana requires immediate attention so that they are brought at least on a par with those obtaining in the Andhra State.

In spite of extension of irrigation facilities large areas will continue to remain under rainfed conditions in Andhra Pradesh Considerable attention has, therefore, to be paid in such areas in the matter of adoption of soil conservation and dry farming practices with a view to increasing crop yields.

MARKETING FACILITIES

Telengana has a well developed marketing organisation with 34 market yards. In Andhra there are 10 Market Committees at the rate of one per district In all districts except Nellore, and so far 18 market yards have been opened. Considering the agricultural wealth of the State and the need to establish better marketing conditions it is necessary to open many more market yards in Andhra area to ensure that growers get fair prices for their produce, and thereby get the necessary incentive for increasing production. In addition, there is also need for statewide survey of various crops with a view to assessing agricultural production. The information gathered in these surveys will have to be widely disseminated so that the grower is enabled to take to diversified cropping and put the land to the best possible use

Relentless efforts will have to be made to enable the new State to take its due share of responsibility in leading the country on its onward march towards agricultural progress and prosperity. As nothing worthwhile can be achieved without the active participation and co-operation of the people, this great responsibility will have to be jointly undertaken and successfully carried out in the closest partnership. The task before the officials of the Department of Agriculture is intricate and difficult but the fact that these efforts would confer increased prosperity on the rural population will beckon us all to the goal and spur us on to ever increasing efforts with a cheer.

OIL TO MEET ANDHRA'S NEEDS

Andhra State will need massive quantities of materials, machinery and heavy equipment to implement its Rs. 125.10 crore Second Five-Year Plan

Bulldozers, tractors and jeeps will be put to work to clear the land for large-scale industrial factories; to build roads and to help carry out excavation operations in the construction of hydro-electric projects and major irrigation schemes. Other mechanical units include at least one big thermal plant for power generation and over 1,000 small oil engines.

All these mechanical units will need increasingly large quantities of fuel which will be made available locally when the Caltex Oil Refinery comes on stream at Visakhapatnam next year Estimated to cost Rs. 1½ crores the refinery is designed to annually process 675,000 tons of crude oil yielding 13,500 barrels a day of motor spirit, kerosene, diesel oil, jet fuel for aircraft and the heavier types of fuel.

EVOLUTION OF TELUGU

For long there has been a controversy whether the words Telugu and Andhra are synonymous. In this article, Mr. Ramakrishnaiya makes a scholarly study of the question, and also traces the development of the Telugu language through various periods of Andhra history.

By K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA

TELUGU is one of the important members of the Dravidian group of languages and takes the third rank among the languages of India, next to Hindi and Bengali. The language seems to have branched out from the parent Dravidian tongue sometime in the middle of the first millennium B.C. Ever since, and especially since the 11th century when literature of a high order came to be composed in it, Telugu was very much influenced by Sanskrit and developed into a language which is noted for its mellifluousness. Foreigners who were attracted by the sweetness of Telugu called it 'The Italian of the East'. Emperor Krishnadevaraya or Vijayanagar in whose court flourished poets of different languages acclaimed it as 'the best of vernaculars.'

Various derivations of the word Telugu have been suggested, most of them connecting it with some Sanskrit word or root, like Trilinga, Trikalinga, Trinaga, etc. But the most probable one seems to be the one connecting it with the name of a tribe of people called Telingas who must have inhabited this part of the country at a remote time, and whose counterparts may still be traced in the names of certain communities of people now living in the country as the telegas, telaganyas besides the Telangs of Burma who held sway over the Pegu country for a long time. Telengana, the name of a portion of the Telugu country, is also to be traced to the same source. Thus the name Telugu may be supposed to have been derived from an old indigenous race inhabiting this country. Telugu, or as it is often nasalised as 'Telungu', has changed into Tenu(n)gu due to the phonetic change of "l" to "n" which is seen also in some other words in the language. The form with "l", Telugu is, however, more popularly used than Tenugu.

"ANDHRA AND TELUGU"

The word Andhra has become identified with Telugu from very early times. The terms Andhra and Telugu are now used to signify one and the same people, language and country, and no distinction whatsoever is drawn between the two. The Andhras were originally a Prakrit-speaking tribe who belonged to the Aryan fold. By the time of the Aitareya Brahmana they seem to have migrated from the North to the dakshinapatha. They later established themselves, between the rivers Godavary and Krishna and became mixed up with the original inhabitants there. In the process, they adopted the language of the natives, at the same time giving their name to the country, people and language spoken by them on account of their sovereignty in the land and superiority in race and culture. Owing to the importance which the term Andhra acquired, the people of this country were known mostly as Andhras for a time, and then as Andhra or Telugu people. All the inscriptions of the Andhra ruling dynasties upto the 4th century A.D. discovered so far, are inscribed in Prakrit which must have been the official language in those times. From the 5th century onwards Prakrit was superseded by Sanskrit as the language of inscriptions. It is not until the 7th century A.D. that Telugu came to be used in inscriptions.

Though the earliest available inscriptions in Telugu belong to the 7th century A.D. we can find clear traces of the existence of the language even in the Prakrit and Sanskrit inscriptions of the earlier centuries in the names of the villages of the Telugu country that were mentioned therein. A close study of these village names helps us to understand the line of development of the Telugu language in the early centuries of the Christian era. The earliest Telugu word which we come across is the name of a village called "Vepuru" in an inscription dated in the 2nd century A.D. This word is made up of vepa plus uru, vepa being the adjectival form of vemu, the margosa tree, and uru meaning a village. Both these are pure Dravidian words. In a 6th century inscription (Chikkulla plates of Vikramendravarman II, c. 530 A.D.) occurs the plural inflection for the first time in the form *Vijayaraajya samavatsarambul*. The pluralising particle "l", is connected with the old Dravidian plural suffix "*kal*". It has developed by wrong splitting of the plural noun in which the "ka" of "kal" was mistaken to be a part of the stem and "l" alone considered as the sign of the plural.

OLD TELUGU AND TAMIL

The language of the Telugu inscriptions from the 7th century, while exhibiting all the characteristic features of the language as could be gathered from the place names of the earlier inscriptions, helps us in understanding the gradual evolution of the language from very early times to that of Nannaya who, coming at the beginning of the second millennium A.D., marks an epoch in the history of Telugu language as well as literature. The language of the inscriptions from the 7th to the 10th century A.D. may be called old Telugu. It looks very much antiquated and difficult to understand when compared with the later language. Phonologically as well as morphologically, Old Telugu exhibits marks of very close connection with other South Indian languages like Tamil and Kannada. The Sanskrit element is far less in the early centuries, but began to grow as we advance towards the close of the first millennium A.D. The construction of the sentence during this period is mostly appositional, the finite verb being rarely used. The past verbal form (like *icchiri* 'they gave') was in use and the taddharmarthaka form (like *agun*) generally indicated other tenses. The sign of plurality continued to be "l" to a great extent during the 7th and 8th centuries. The peculiar sounds ɻ and r (the Sakatarepha—as it is called) continue during the whole period upto Nannaya but the sound *nr* occurring in forms like *avanru vanru* has shown a tendency to change into *nd* from the 9th c. A.D.

From about the middle of the 9th century we meet with verse inscriptions in Telugu. The first of them is the Addanki inscription of Panduranga, the commander-in-chief of the Eastern Chalukyan King Gunaga Vijayaditya. It contains a verse in Taruvoja metre. The 'taruvoja' consisting of four lines like any other Sanskrit verse is a special development from an indigenous metre called 'dvipada.' It is formed by converting two lines of the dvipada into one line and having four such lines bound by yati and prasa to make up the quatrain. This shows clearly how new forms of verse began to be constructed from some of the old metres of indigenous origin in imitation of the vrtta models in Sanskrit during that time. It is really significant that all the verses in the inscriptions of the pre-Nannaya period so far available were written in desi metres like taruvoja, akkara, sisa, etc., Nannaya for the first time brought into Telugu many of the Sanskrit vrittas like mattebha, sardula, etc. On the language side, he introduced a lot of Sanskritic vocabulary, lenthy compounds and Telugu renderings of Sanskritic idiom, making the language rich and powerful. As regards the method of borrowing the Sanskritic element, he adopted the marga style which had already been laid down in Kannada in the 9th century A.D. by the Rashtrakuta King Nripatunga in his Kavirajamarga and followed by poets like Pampa, Ponna and Ranna. Nannaya showed how splendidly he could combine the Sanskritic element with Desi Telugu in order to raise the dignity and beauty of the latter and produced his Andhra Bharata which proved to be not only the first and foremost but also the most magnificent work in Telugu literature.

DIFFERENCES IN DIALECT

There was yet no grammar for the language in the days of Nannaya. With the encouragement given by the King, Raja Raja Narendra, and the support of the pandits of the royal court, he reformed the language according to the usage of the sisthas and adopted a style of his own which is grand and at the same time mellifluous. Gradually, Nannaya's Bharata came to be considered as a *lakshya*, as well as a *lakshana*. This must have been the meaning of Kavirakshasa's injunction, as it is revealed to us by Appakavi, that since there were no grammatical rules framed for this language, no one should swerve from the standard laid down by Nannaya in his work. But the world of letters does not wait for grammars and injunctions. Nannaya might have systematised the language of the day, so as to bring it into harmony with the linguistic expression of the Telugu scholars at the royal court at Rajahmundry, and we cannot expect this language to have been spoken throughout the country in the same manner. The dialect of the southern and western districts might have differed from that of the northern districts and Nannichoda might have adopted the dialect spoken in those days in the region of Srisaila. Besides this, the Telugu country had a closer contact in those days politically with the Kannada country on the one hand, and with the Tamil Kingdom of the Cholas on the other. If anything more is needed, there is his advocacy for desi. He did not hesitate to use forms of language current among the people though they did not sometimes conform to the rules of Panini's grammar or the standard usage of Nannaya. Palkuriki Somanatha followed in the footsteps of Nannichoda, and made a better use of his desi for his own purposes. All this must have offended the followers of Nannaya who, sometime after the completion of the Telugu Bharata, formed into a school to maintain the language of Bharata as the standard of literary expression in the Telugu country. Those who did not follow this standard or tradition were considered alakshanikas, and so neglected by the poets as well as the grammarians.

The literary language of Nannaya and his followers was not itself immune to change, because each poet while he tries to keep close to the language of the classical poets, cannot avoid using the language of his own time to some extent. The grammarians who described only the literary or the poetic dialect noted either approvingly or disapprovingly the changes which occurred in it in course of time. The forms that were tabooed by the grammarians indicate to us the colloquialisms that were prevalent in their times, and point out the direction in which the language was developing. Thus Ketana in the 13th century taboos the use of forms like *teccutaru, aderu, vindamu*, isti, etc. Peddana (14th c.); *vesalu, dosalu, nivunu, nenunu, susevu*, etc., Appakavi (17th c.); *vastada, testada, iccevadu, vaccheni*, Chinnaya Suri (19th c.); *cheppampade, akarninchuduru, cheturu, koturu*, etc.

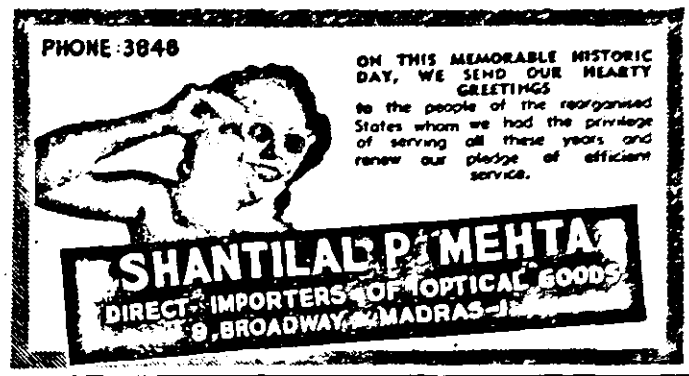
SANSKRITIC ELEMENT

The early poets, Nannaya and others introduced into Telugu a very large amount of Sanskritic element. So as a reaction came the accha Tenugu movement in the 15th and 16th centuries, which was for purism in the matter of the use of vocabulary. Poets who belonged to this school wrote kavyas eliminating altogether the tatsama word material and using only tadbhavas and desyas. This artificial restriction on the part of some poets has resulted in the development of many hybrid forms which marred the intelligibility of the language. Thus for example even proper names like Shiva, Rama, Sita from Sanskrit were translated into Telugu by some explanatory compound formations. The movement, however, died a natural death very soon and the accha Tenugu Kavyas survive today only as linguistic curiosities.

During the period of Muslim rule in the 15th century and later, a large number of Hindustani words have entered into Telugu, and since the 18th century, French, Portuguese and especially English words came in. The words are generally borrowed with some changes in form to suit the phonetic habits of this language. Many words have also changed their meanings in course of time. This is more commonly seen in the case of sanskritic vocabulary than in loanwords from other languages. Examples of such words are *jitamu* 'fee,' *maryada*, 'respect,' *gauravamu*, 'honour', *anumanamu* 'suspicion', etc.

In modern Telugu, we come across many dialectal differences which vary from one part of the country to another. These dialects fall into two groups one of which is progressive and another conservative. The progressive dialects which show forward developments in linguistic change are those prevalent in the central part of the coastal Andhra area. The speech of the outlying areas is generally conservative, and in the respective areas it is influenced by the bordering languages, Oriya in the Ganjam district in the North, Urdu, the speech of the Muslims in Telengana, and Tamil in the Nellore and Chittoor districts in the South. The language of the Ceded districts has some distinct dialectal peculiarities. But nowadays on account of the influence of newspapers and increased inter-communication between the different parts of Andhra Pradesh, a form of standard Telugu is slowly evolving itself and dialectal differences are becoming less prominent. This standard form of modern Telugu is now increasingly used not only for various kinds of prose writings but also in poetical works by all progressive writers.

Now that the Telengana has merged with Andhra into one unit comprising the whole of the Telugu-speaking area, we look forward to a glorious future for the Telugu language and literature through the combined efforts of all the writers and poets of Mahandhra.



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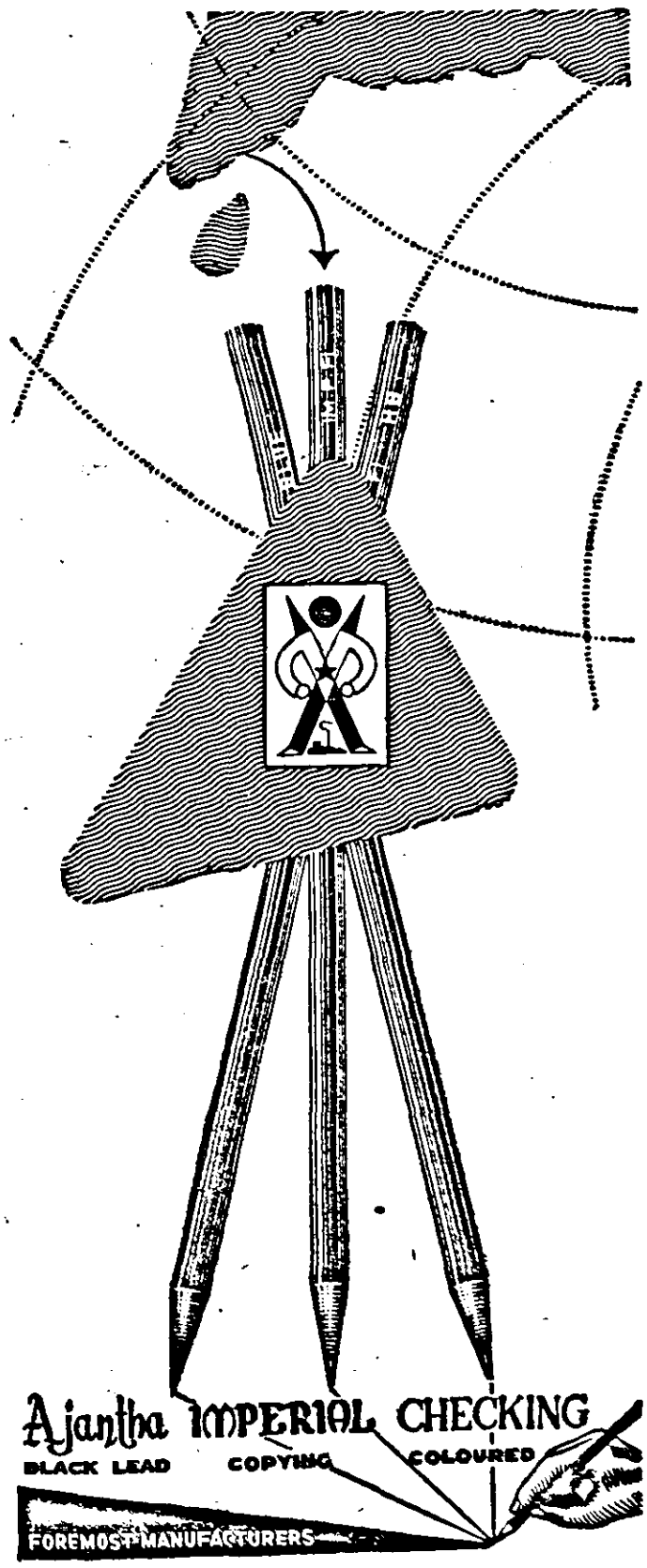

A NEW DEAL FOR TRIBALS

The integration of the backward populations as an organic part of our nation is a compelling problem of the day. Driven by man or by circumstances into the hills and the backwoods and the malaria belt, the Scheduled Tribes of Andhra present a challenge to the administrator, the educationist and the politician.

By G. LATCHANNA

IN recent years, especially after we have given ourselves a Constitution which provides under its Directive Principles for special treatment to the backward people and lays great emphasis on the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, much attention has been paid to them. The literature of Hyderabad Tribal populations has been enriched by Baron Chistoph Von Furer-Haimendorf's anthropological works and those areas have already to their credit a programme of welfare schemes. The Government of Madras appointed in 1950 a Special Agency Development Officer with a team of experts who undertook a survey of the Scheduled Areas and drew up a plan for their development and the amelioration of the Tribes.

In the Andhra Pradesh, the Agency Areas are spread over the 10 Districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Adilabad, Mahaboobngar, Warangal, Khammam, Karimnagar and Nizamabad. They cover an area of nearly 24,000 sq. miles. The population of the Scheduled Tribes is about eight lakhs. The question of including the ex-Criminal Tribes, viz., Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis in Nellore, Cuddapah and Chittoor Districts in the list of the Scheduled Tribes is engaging the attention of the Government. There are over 218 Tribal Villages in Parvathipuram, Tekkali and Sompeta Taluks of Srikakulam District with 26,000 Tribal population. The question of notifying these areas and Nallamallai Hills also as Scheduled Areas is under the consideration of the Government. The notified extent and the population of the Scheduled Areas in Andhra are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the Taluk.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Total population
1.	WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT:		
	Polavaram (portion)	133.24	46,340
2.	EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT:		
	(1) Nugur.	593.00	35,366
	(2) Bhadrachalam.	911.00	77,620
	(3) Rampachodavaram.	710.00	40,273
	(4) Yellavaram.	850.00	54,525
	Total:	3064.00	2,07,784
3.	VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT:		
	(1) Chintapalli.	1869.00	1,09,521
	(2) Narasipatnam (portion)	188.00	24,595
	(3) Chodavaram (portion)	261.00	7,340
	(4) Srungavarapukota (portion)	282.00	38,649
	Total:	4292.00	1,80,105
4.	SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT:		
	(1) Salur (portion)	69.00	4,349
	(2) Parvathipur (portion)	294.00	32,071
	(3) Palakonda (portion)	146.00	17,714
	Total:	509.00	54,134
	Grand Total:	6305.24	4,88,363

The Agency areas are mountainous and covered with forests of varying thickness. The elevation varies from about 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea level. Because of the hilly terrain and high rainfall, many rapid hill streams take their origin in the Agency and fall into the several regions which irrigate the plains below.

The main characteristics which are common to all the Scheduled Tribes are segregation and isolation, habitation in remote and less accessible areas out in the hills and forests, primitive way of living, belief in sorcery and black magic, nomadic habits, love for drink and dance, wealth of ancient culture and dialects and tribal integrity. The Agency people are very poor and their standard of living is deplorably low. They are poorly clad and ill-fed. They eat all types of unwholesome foods like mango kernels, bamboo shoots, bitter roots, tamarind seeds etc. No wonder, therefore, that the tribals are economically, socially, culturally and educationally primitive.

The following were declared as Scheduled Tribes in the Telengana Region: Augh, Bhill, Chenchu or Chanchuwar, Gond (incldng Naikpad and Raj Gond), Hill Reddis or Konda Reddis, Kolam (including Mannarharlu), Koya (including Bhima Koya and Rai Koya), Pardhan and Thoti.

Several villages in Mahaboobnagar (Achampet Taluk), Adilabad, Warangal and Khammam were declared as Scheduled Areas.

The following are the Scheduled Tribes in the Andhra region: Bagatas, Chenchu, Gadabas, Jatapas, Kammara, Kotia, Bentho Oriya, Barthika Dhulia, or Dulia, Holva, Paiks, Puttiya, Sanrona, and Sidhopaiko Holva, Konda Dhoras, Konda Kapus, Kondareddis, Koyas Desay Kondhs, Dongirakondus, Kuttiya, Kondhus, Thikiriyakondhs, and Yenity Kondhs or Goud with its subsects, Rajah or Rasha Koyas, Lingodhari Koyas ordinary and Kottu Koyas, Kattangakan, Kondhs, Dosayas, Kondhus, Tikirriyakondhs, and Yenity Kondhs, Moona Dhora, Nooka Dhora or Mukha Dhora, Purja, Reddi-Dhoras, Savaras-Kapu, Savaras—Maliya, Savaras-Khutu Savaras.

Koyas, Kond Reddies and Kammaras in East and West Godavari Agencies, Bhagathas, Khonds, Konda Doras and Samanthus in the Visakhapatnam Agency and Jatapus, Savaras, Dorbus and Konda Doras in the Srikakulam Agency are found concentrated.

The most important problems of the Tribals are:

(i) An immediate improvement in their economic condition;

(ii) opening up of communications so that they can market their produce to shandies or to the plains and realise better prices;

(iii) eradication of chronic diseases like Yaws and Malaria, to which they are constant victims and provision of some minimum medical aid;

(iv) education to enable them to know the outside world and civilisation and become sturdy, self-reliant and valuable citizens;

(v) effective control by the superior officers of their staff working in the Agency areas in order to safeguard the economic interest of the Tribes.

Co-operative Societies of different types in the Agency Areas have been started and are functioning for the amelioration and economic benefit of the Scheduled Tribes. The Government are giving assistance to these societies.

Cattle wealth is poor in the Agency Areas, though there is plenty of pasture. For intensifying agricultural operations through cattle of good breed and to prevent cattle diseases, the Government have undertaken a number of measures including the appointment of special Veterinary Staff for carrying on propaganda work among the Tribals, distribution of quality livestock such as breeding bulls, supply of sheep and poultry and opening of poultry units with a view to creating a cottage industry for tribal woman and to improve good breed of birds.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The scope for development of industries in the Agency Areas is vast and varied. For want of adequate knowledge, the Tribals are not able to utilise the available resources and improve their economic condition. Schemes such as training in bamboo, rattan basket and pot-making, mat-weaving, tanning, extraction of palmyrah fibre and training in poultry are being taken up.

The Scheduled Areas are covered with forests of varying density, where large extents of land are cultivable. The average rainfall is about 59-60 inches per annum. This water can easily be harnessed for irrigating the Agency Areas.

Few roads exist in the Agency Areas Road works have been taken up in these areas and they are in progress. During the Second Plan period, it is also proposed to construct roads, bridges and culverts.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

As the Tribal people do not have sufficient facilities for modern treatment of ailments, dispensaries and hospitals are necessary. Some Local Fund Dispensaries have been provincialised and converted into hospitals with in-patient accommodation. Itinerating dispensaries have been started and medical aid given to Tribals in the surrounding villages. Malaria and Yaws are the main diseases to which the Tribals are often subjected to. Anti-Malarial operations have been taken up in the Scheduled Areas under the National Malarial Control Programme. Anti-Malarial Schemes are being carried out in all the Agency villages and these schemes are being continued, during the Second Plan period. The Anti-Malarial operations have considerably controlled Malaria and brought down the spleen rate. A scheme known as Anti-Yaws Campaign has already been started in some districts, and it is proposed to extend the scheme to the other districts where this disease is prevalent.

WOMEN'S WELFARE

In order to promote family and community welfare in Agency Areas, women's welfare centres have been opened. Women are taught healthy modes of living and clean habits besides making them to learn domestic economy and utilise their leisure gainfully.

Being primitive and illiterate, the Tribal people are reluctant to send their children to school. At present, there are elementary schools, secondary schools and adult literary schools catering to the needs of Tribal pupils. In order to attract school-going children to the schools, midday meals, clothing and book allowances, full fee concessions and scholarships are being granted to Tribal pupils. Boarding homes and subsidised hostels are also functioning. Training schools are also opened for giving training to Tribal candidates. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to open more elementary schools, Basic schools and higher grade training schools. In the Telengana Agency Areas, the experiment of imparting education in tribal dialects through the Tribals trained at the Social Service Centres, has been a striking success.

CENTRAL GRANTS

Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, the Government of India have been sanctioning grants-in-aid generally on 50 per cent contribution basis for promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. All the ameliorative schemes referred to above are being implemented with the help of these grants. This year, the Central Government have also sanctioned certain Centrally-sponsored schemes, on a full grant basis.

The most generously framed laws can have concrete results only if the interests of the Tribals are guarded by officers and non-official social workers. It is, therefore, necessary that superior officers should exercise effective control over their staff working in the Agency areas.

MUSICAL TRADITIONS OF THE SOUTH

By DR. V. RAGHAVAN

STRANGE as it may strike us, music forms the only substantial cultural factor on which this country would admit of a dichotomy into the *Uttara-patha* and the *Dakshina-patha*. While the linguistic proliferation that further subdivided the South has become an administratively settled fact, our music continues as the only solid foundation of a cultural unity called *Dakshina-pradesh*. Chronologically, to go only on such forms as are still alive amidst us in some manner or other, this musical heritage extends from the Pallava times when the *Nayanmars* and *Alwars* sang their psalms, to our own times to-day; and territorially, it binds together the vast part of the country lying between Vizianagaram and Hyderabad and Trivandrum and Ettayapuram.

When we remember the historical fact that during the centuries when they were put to a strain in the North, the indigenous cultural traditions of the country had always sought their haven in the South, the art that we have cherished becomes indeed a matter of national importance. From the point of view, therefore, of history, research and reconstruction, what has been preserved, particularly, in Tamil Nad and Kerala, is of utmost importance; this is equally true of music, as of dance and dance-drama Recently, the present writer was pleasantly surprised to find that among those devoted to the school of *Bhajana* in Tamil Nad, the music of the Tallappakkam composers was preserved to some extent, though, at the very place they wrote, Tirupati, there exists nothing but the copper plates on which the texts of heir songs had been incised. With true catholicism and urbanity, Tamil taste and culture had always expressed itself in the direction of discerning things of value and beauty and conserving and cultivating them. Artistes and savants had found for their art and learning a fertile soil in Tamil Nad, particularly the *Chola-sima* of which, the unmistakable devotion to *terra mater*, Tyagaraja sang in his *muripemu* in *Mukhari*, *'i mahilo sogasina Chola-simayandu'*.

In the most proximate period, for the past two centuries, all musical roads had led to this cultural metropolis and built for it a unique status in the world of art; for *kalpana*, for *vivara* and *vyavahara*, this style still forms the norm and model. As in creative output, so in appreciation and enthusiasm for fostering the art. In the whole country, the Tamils, more than others, evince the most keen, sustained and infectious enthusiasm for music; wherever they may flourish in the North, they cannot exist without their *Sabha* or *Sabhas*; these, as well as their well-organised activities in their home-State, have never failed to draw the admiration of those in other parts of the country. The musical predilection of the Tamils has long ago been remarked about by the Sanskrit poet and critic Rajasekhara of *circa* 900 A.D.

All this would show the extent, variety and value of the musical heritage which Madras inherits and which it is its sacred duty to preserve and develop further. While it would redound to our credit to keep intact and alive something which forms our most precious cultural possession, this musical heritage which the Kannada *padas* of Purandara, the Telugu *padas* and *kritis* of Kshetragna and Tyagaraja, and the contributions of Svati Tirunal of Travancore have enriched, will be a unique unifying forum at which the whole of the South can meet and realise that there are more things and certainly higher values that bind us together. It is so in Europe. Between Salzburg and Edinburg, there are many countries and languages, but only one music that takes artistes freely from one festival to another, across all barriers Every language, every form of the art, is significant if we want to preserve the treasures of the art: for safeguarding that most appealing and persuasive melody *Manji*, we require *Varugalamo* as well as *Brovavamma* and for that intractable, intangible *Ghanta*, we would require not only a *Merattur Nataka* but also the *Kathakali padas*.

The fabric of Indian music is a multicoloured texture woven of threads taken from far and wide; its national character is due to this fact that, to its making, every part of the vast country and its varied population has contributed. A glance at the name of *Ragas* and compositions, as also of instruments, will bear this out. The Indian musician and composer, like a true genius, looked out for original airs and *sancharas* and *mettus* and brought into classic repertoire many a thing that he took from the common folks and tribes. Carnatic music also is a mosaic of such constituents; we cannot give up suddenly the fine melody and some of the moving pieces in it, *Tevarams* or *Kirtanas* because of the discovery of the anthropological associations of *Yerukala-Kambhoji*.

Similar give and take and mutual enrichment take place among the different forms and departments of music, *e.g.*, the devotional, the popular and the dramatic. All these have their place besides the classical, and none need be considered a rival of the other. Dance especially has had an inseparable relation to our music all through the history of its growth. Similarly, in style and technique, the instrumental and vocal departments have exerted influence on each other; the *Vina* had reigned supreme in theory and practice for a long time; the influence of the *Nagasvara* has been a well-known phenomenon in more recent times. The proper and full growth of our music should therefore include the safeguarding of all aspects of the art.

Like practice, theoretical and scientific investigations, have also a part to play in fostering the growth of the art. We cannot say that musicology in our music today is as developed as in the West or in ancient times in our own country, when numerous treatises were written. Individual scholars and critics, as well as well-established institutions, have done a certain amount of appreciable work, thanks to which, we might say, we have tided over the critical transitional stage when the art had to pass from the patronage of royalty and aristocracy to the people. But we might warn ourselves against some developments which might not prove wholesome to the genius of our art or really helpful to its growth. First, mere musicological information cannot be allowed to displace real technical equipment. In appreciation, there is an indigenous scheme of evaluation and terminology, which deserve to be pressed into service rather than terms borrowed from books of Victorian criticism. In the lead given to developments on new lines, *e.g.*, experiments on a kind of orchestration or rather polyphonous demonstrations caution rather than enthusiasm seems to be called for. In pure research, there is a need to attract more the interest of the physicist, to discover and interpret the scientific bases of our hoary *nada-vidya*.

A PLAN OF WORK

If, on the auspicious day of the birth of our new State, we may envisage a plan of work for music, we might think on the following lines. In field-work, we might undertake a full survey of the folk-song material, collect the texts and make tape-recordings of the actual singings. For ages, our music has been the outcome of our spiritual and religious fervour. The entire sacred music, such as the *Tevaram*, has to be codified, adequate institutions established for the training of *Oduvars*, etc., and provision for their renderings made in all temples, big and small. Like temples, the *Bhajana-mathas* and the *Utsava-sampradayas* observed by *Bhagavatas* have rare ragas and forms of composition, and a fillip given to these is a service to art as well as to moral and spiritual regeneration of the people. The *Harikatha* or *Katha-kalakshepam*, as we have evolved it, is another form which has given rise to sustained music compositions on whole stories and themes. *Charita-kirtanas* to which outstanding composers like Gopalakrishna Bharati contributed; unfortunately, there are not many *Harikatha* performers to-day and steps should be taken to train votaries of this most potent vehicle of popular education, which has adopted an artistic medium. The *Nagasvara* was once an instrument in vogue in all parts of South India as literature and inscriptions show, but it has been the good fortune of the Tamils to develop its music as a high art-form; votaries of this tradition are concentrated in one district; playing on it, with equal excellence, is not to be met with in other districts or parts of South India; at the same time, it cannot be said that, with the evil days on which big festivals and marriage celebrations have fallen, these artistes receive adequate recognition and encouragement. Here again, measures could be adopted to spread them out in other temple-areas and secure better livilihood for them and thereby help also in the bringing up of fresh trainees in the instrument in other districts.

Among dance-drama forms, the *Kuravanji* and the *Bhagavata Nataka*, which are on the verge of death, must be saved. A systematic attempt has also to be made

(Continued on page 72)

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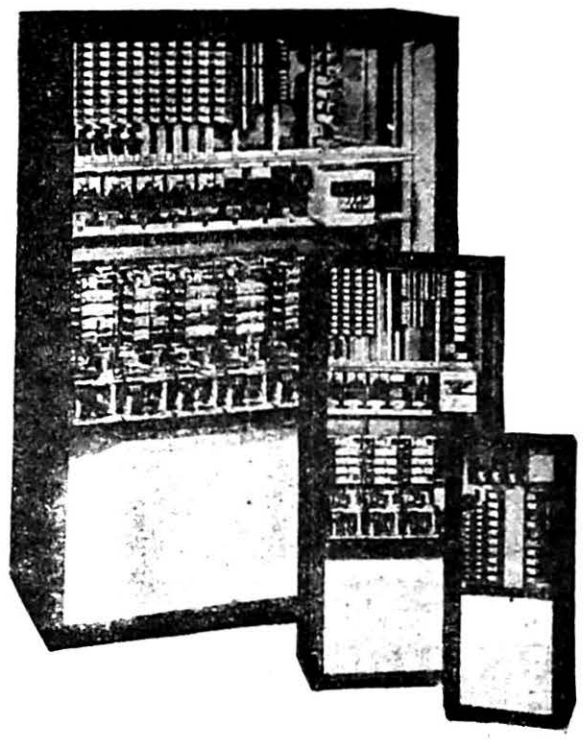

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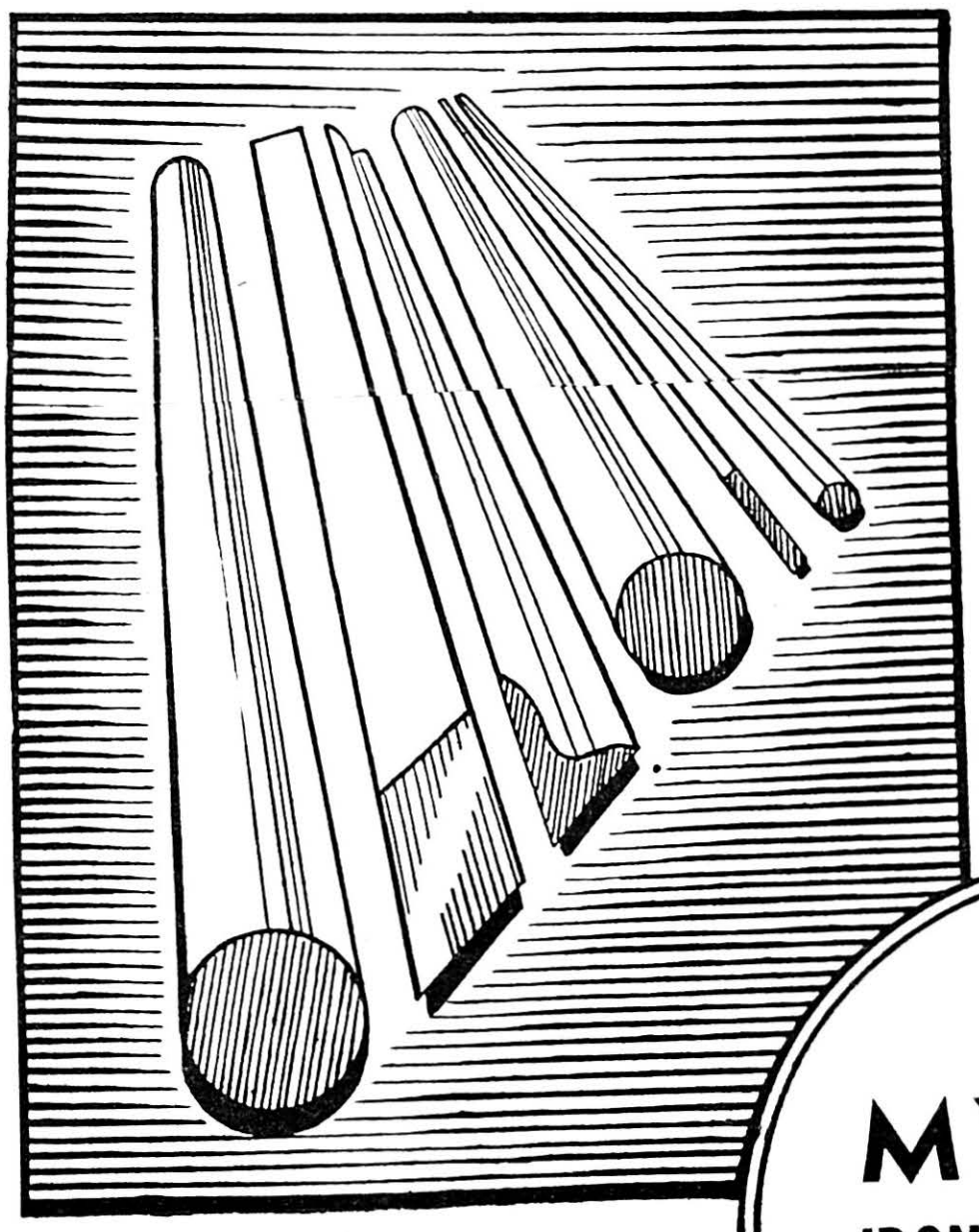

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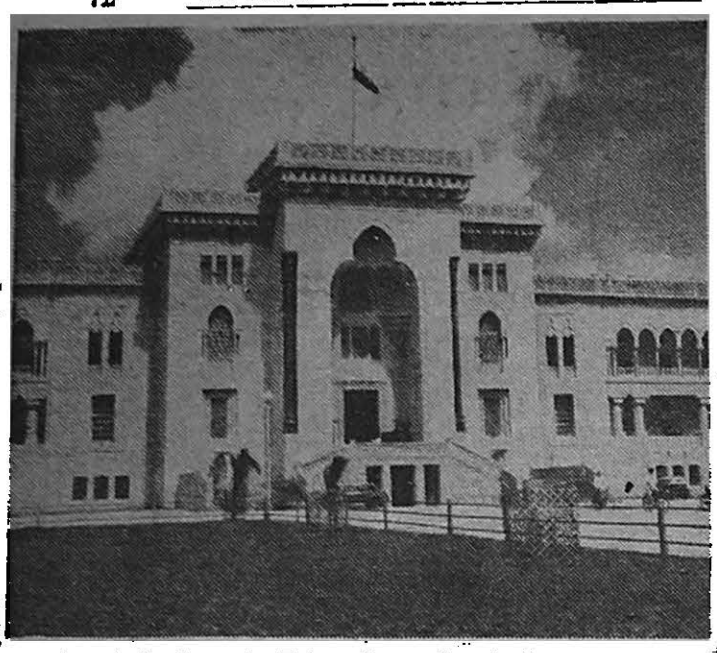


A view of the Osmania Univer sity building in Hyderabad City. —*Photo by Rajendra Mulki, Hyd.-Dn.*

EDUCATION ON THE MARCH

By Rev. Fr. T. R. MATHIAS, S.J.

IN the new map of India, Andhra Pradesh figures as the first the largest State in area and the fourth in population. Thirty-two millions of India's children are included within the borders of the Andhra. But size itself means little, for in the last analysis, the prosperity of the new State depends on the human value of its citizens; and it is above all, through education of the right type that the natural gifts of a population are developed and improved.

Elementary and Secondary Education: Practically, every village has its school, even if many cannot boast of any building except a thatched shed and some have to be content with the generous shade of a peepul tree! There are nearly 18,000 elementary schools in the 11 districts of the old Andhra, and they have a total enrolment of about 16 lakhs of pupils, about 6 lakhs of whom are girls. In some rural centres and in several municipalities like Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Masulipatam, Hindupur, Kakinada, Nellore, Prodattur, compulsion has been introduced at least in respect of boys. Wide in the sphere of secondary edu- ed in the last half a dozen years. From 1948 till 1953, the number of High Schools in Andhra was nearly doubled. From a total of 342 schools (303 for boys and 39 for girls) in 1948, there was a sudden leap up to the high water mark of 652 High Schools (593 for boys and 59 for girls) in 1953. The total student population in these schools is over 2½ lakhs. This extraordinary increase took place mostly in the richer districts watered by the two great rivers, the Godavari and the Krishna. Guntur and Krishna districts together have nearly half the total number of High Schools.

EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

It cannot be denied that this phenomenal increase in the number of schools has brought certain defects in its wake. The right type of teachers are still in short supply. Many schools are poorly equipped in point of libraries, laboratories playgrounds. Hence, there is scope for improvement in educational standards, discipline and all-round formation. Since 1953, the new State has vigorously tackled these problems; convinced that the number of schools is adequate, it has put a brake on the haphazard opening of new institutions and has been devoting its energies to improving the standard of education imparted in the existing primary and secondary schools. It is with this object in view that the Government recently enacted legislation enabling it to take over, after payment of compensation, privately managed educational institutions in the State. So far, the Act has been applied only to Nellore district, and only to elementary schools run by individuals or non-registered societies. The process of taking over these schools and handing them to Local Boards for management is going on under the direction of a Special Officer. It is to be hoped that this legislation will achieve its purpose—namely to improve the standard of education and the service conditions of teachers.

In regard to Secondary Schools, the Department of Education has taken the view that it would be better to close down those which were poorly equipped or inefficiently run. In many of the schools which had sprung up owing to private philanthropy, the full amount promised by the donors had not yet been realised. The Government, therefore, issued a warning that such schools would be closed down unless the amounts promised were paid. The warning had its effect and over Rs. 40 lakhs were realised which will go to improve the concerned schools. In keeping with the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission for the reform of Secondary Education, the Director of Public Instruction has selected 11 schools one in each district which will be given Government aid to raise themselves to the status of Higher Secondary Schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN TELENGANA

The educational picture in the nine districts of Telengana is much less bright than in the 11 districts of Andhra Desa. Only about 9 per cent of the whole population has received even primary education as against 15 per cent in the rest of Andhra, 21 per cent in Tamil Nad 26 per cent in Mysore and 46 per cent in T.C. State. The total number of elementary schools is less than 5,000 for a population of ten millions. This is a little over one quarter of the number of elementary schools in Andhra proper (for a population of twenty-two millions) and the number of pupils in the less than four lakhs against about 16 lakhs in Andhra. Women's education shows a particularly marked back-lag, there being only 40,000 girls receiving elementary education in Telengana against nearly six lakhs in Andhra State.

Secondary Education is rather more advanced. There are about 220 High Schools in the nine districts of Telengana in which over 1,20,000 pupils are reading. With the fusion of Andhra and Telengana and the adoption of a uniform educational policy throughout Andhra Pradesh, there is reason to hope that the whole State will advance in education.

Andhra Pradesh has three Universities, the Andhra University which celebrated its silver jubilee in 1955, the Osmania University and the Sree Venkateswara University founded at Tirupati in 1954. The foundation of a new University one year after the inauguration of the Andhra State is indeed a notable achievement. The three Universities of Andhra Pradesh have this in common—they are a combination of the unitary and the affiliating types of University.

Of the three Universities, the Andhra University is evidently the largest. Its magnificently placed campus on the Waltair uplands, dominating the sea, is surely one of the most impressive and beautiful sites that any University could have. To-day the Andhra University can boast of 21 departments of which 12 are concerned with Science and Technology. A large volume of original research of recognised value is carried on in these departments. The valuable research work done by the Andhra University Colleges has been recognisd by the Central Government which has made liberal grants for the founding of new departments and the improvement of existing ones. Thus the new department of Nuclear Science was founded just a year ago.

The Andhra University has 24 Arts and Science Colleges, two Medical, two Engineering, one Agricultural, one Veterinary, one Law, four Teachers' Training Colleges and six Oriental Colleges affiliated to it. Twenty-six of these 35 institutions have been founded since 1945, and the last of them, the Andhra Loyola College at Vijayawada, began its existence only in 1954. It is, therefore, not surprising that most of the affiliated colleges lack decent buildings, hostels, well-equipped laboratories, play-grounds and libraries. The total student strength of the Andhra University is about 29,000 of whom 2,590 are in the University Colleges, including the Law College and the new Engineering College run by the University, and the remainder are in the affiliated colleges. It is, therefore, of prime importance that the education imparted in the affiliated colleges should also be of a high standard.

The Sree Venkateswara University though still an infant is making excellent progress. This University intends to build up special faculties of Oriental study, Music and Fine Arts.

Finally there is the Osmania University which serves the needs of Telengana. It has 19 affiliated colleges, 13 for Arts and Science and one each for Agriculture, Veterinary studies, Engineering, Law, Medicine and the training of teachers. The University Colleges have been built in princely style by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The medium of instruction was formerly Urdu, but now, English has been adopted.

The three Universities of Andhra have accepted the reformed system of education proposed by the Mudaliar Report. Osmania has already replaced the Intermediate by the Pre-University course which is to be followed by a three-year degree course in Andhra and Venkateswara year.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Andhra Pradesh possesses no less than four Engineering Colleges, the last having been opened at Waltair by the Andhra University in June, 1955. Besides, there are five Polytechnics, 11 Industrial Schools and nine Schools of Arts and Crafts. An interesting initiative was taken this year—the inauguration of a contracted three-year diploma course in Engineering at the Colleges of Kakinada and Anantapur. Andhra will need a large number of trained engineer and lower technical staff, if its Second Plan and its various development projects such as the giant Nagarjunasagar Dam, are to go forward smoothly and efficiently. The State will look to its Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics to provide this personnel.

SOME FACTS ABOUT ANDHRA PRADESH

The economies of Andhra and Telengana are complementary to each other. Together they constitute a State with rich natural and agricultural resources and vast industrial potentialities.

By T. V. KRISHNA RAO

COVERING twenty districts in combined Andhra and Telengana, Andhra Pradesh possesses the fertile deltas of the Godavari and the Krishna and the rich Tungabhadra basin of black soils, and produces seven lakh tons of exportable surplus rice and holds the monopoly for the growth of Virginia tobacco, accounting for 72 per cent of the Indian exports earning valuable foreign exchange for our country. Rich in mineral content, it bids fair to usher in a new era of industrial output with the availability of cheap hydel power, in mica, manganese, barytes, asbestos, chromite, coal, iron, cement and [illegible].

The eleven districts of Andhra State, including the seven coastal districts which were separated from the composite Madras State on October 1, 1953, constitute an area of 63,417 sq. miles, while the nine districts and six taluks of Telengana seceding from the former Hyderabad State contribute 43,282.4 sq. miles to the new State.

The merger of Telengana with a population of 10,761,000 and Andhra having 20,507,801 people brings the census figure of the State to a total of 3,12,68,801. The density of population per sq. mile of the Andhra is 323.4 persons, while that of Telengana stands at 249 only. The Godavari delta with 85 per cent cultivated land has a record of 1,000 persons per sq. mile while the lowest density obtains in the underdeveloped area of the Eastern Ghats in the Andhra. The maximum density in Telengana is in Hyderabad district with 917 and the minimum figure is in the Adilabad district with 123.

Telengana records an average rainfall of 34.00", while Andhra receives 40" in the north and 55" in the Eastern Ghat area. The total geographical area of Telengana is 276.80 lakhs acres, while the Andhra [illegible] 494.9 lakh acres. The area sown in Telengana is [illegible] lakh acres, as against 153 lakh acres in Andhra, giving a total of 267 lakh acres. The forest area of Andhra is 80.5 lakh acres, while that in Telengana is 68.69 lakh acres, bringing the total area under forests to 149.19 lakh acres.

PRODUCTION OF RICE

The area yielding rice in Andhra is 43.05 lakh acres (fifty per cent of which is of the irrigated variety), while Telengana grows this in 17.40 lakh acres, making a total of 90.45 lakh acres for rice in united Andhra Pradesh. The yield in Andhra is at 1,800 lbs. per acre while in Telengana it is low at 685 lbs. per acre. The outturn of rice in Andhra Pradesh is 30.32 lakh tons, Andhra contributing 25 lakh tons. The total outturn of chillies in the new State is 99,500 tons of which Andhra claims 85,000 tons. The area under onion crop in Andhra Pradesh stands at 45,000 acres, and its outturn 1,47,200 tons, of which 25,000 tons are exportable surplus. Andhra has an outstanding production of sugar to its credit with as many as nine sugar factories with an average crushing capacity of 5,000 tons per day 41,310 tons (in 1952-53). Telengana produces 9.61 lakh tons sugar per annum. The extent under turmeric is 28,000 acres in Andhra and 5,000 in Telengana, yielding 37,000 tons with 5,000 tons 'exportable surplus'. Groundnut is sown in 19.44 lakh acres in Andhra and 10.35 lakh acres in Telengana, the total outturn being 4 lakh tons. It is noteworthy that Telengana has the greater share of production in groundnut—2.42 lakh tons!

Andhra holds the all-India record for tobacco crop grown in an area covering 3.35 lakhs acres and yielding 1,10,337 tons, out of which 72,000 tons are declared surplus. Seventy-two per cent of the Indian exports of tobacco are from Guntur district accounting for 65,000 tons. Leading tobacco companies of India, such as the I.L.T.D., have established curing factories in Guntur area (at Chirala), and tobacco of Andhra is a leading earner of our foreign exchange. Telengana gives 6,500 tons of tobacco grown in an area of 31,000 acres.

Rayalaseema has three textile mills, two at Adoni and one at Guntakal. The Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mill at Guntakal started with a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs is the first of its kind in Asia. The outturn of cotton in Andhra is 17,000 tons. Telengana produces 39,600 bales of cotton There are nine textile factories in Telengana and nineteen cotton ginning and pressing factories, engaging in all 10,000 workers.

The mineral wealth of Andhra is also imposing. Manganese tops the list with 63,355 tons output valued at Rs. 87,42,990. Mica comes next with 19,492 cwts., fetching Rs. 32,05,617. The figures for Barytes, Asbestos and Chromite are: 8,224 tons; 136 tons and 3,472 tons respectively. Andhra [illegible] 1.75 lakh tons of Cement through two factories; two more are underway; one at Nandikonda and another at Panyam near Kurnool. The total value of mineral production in Andhra is around Rs. 2 crores.

Telengana has a monopoly of coal production amounting to 15.28 lakh tons earning Rs. 3,26,07,000. Telengana's list of mineral ores includes iron (Rs. 3,97,000), limestone (Rs. 8,56,000); building stone (Rs. 93,000); and industrial sand (Rs. 1,30,000). Telengana produces 4.73.79 lakhs of cigarettes, 4,15,20,000 yds. of cloth; 26,000 lbs. of yarn; 2,68,000 cwts., of paper, and 12,156 tons of fertilizers and bonemeal. The value of turnover in the regulated markets of Telengana region stands at Rs. 16,60,00,000.

The total value of exports of the Andhra is computed at Rs. 27.6 crores and imports Rs. 27.52 crores, while its overseas exports are of the value of Rs 40 crores and imports Rs. 5 crores more.

ROAD MILAGE

The road length in Andhra is 14,039 miles with a high average of 3.1 miles per thousand population. The total road milage of Telengana tract is 4,158, with heavy concentration in the urban areas claiming the most imposing cement roads. The Andhra has a net work of 1,000 miles of navigable canals, accounting for an annual cargo of Rs. 33 crores.

Motor vehicles in Andhra number 14,248 and in Telengana 11,312. A net work of automobile workshops is a crying need in the Andhra Pradesh, in general, and Hyderabad in particular.

MUSICAL TRADITIONS OF THE SOUTH

(Continued from page 70)

to salvage, catalogue and publish musical literary material lying in manuscripts. In respect of music education, we have gone on for some time teaching music in schools and colleges; while this has helped greatly in the wide diffusion of musical knowledge, it cannot be said that modern teaching institutions have been able to produce that degree of training and excellence which is required to make the student a *vidwan* or *vidushi*. The drawbacks of mass-teaching must be reduced and the merits of the intimate *Guru-sishya* method incorporated as much as possible; learning by the eye, despite the desirability of having some records in notation, cannot wholly displace the oral *patham*. While more schools and colleges for the art might come into being, and those existing now enlarged in scope, art-institutions as such have to be in a set-up different from schools and colleges for other humanities or sciences.

Among instruments, several are not handled and of those still practised, the foremost representative, the *Vina*, is not as widely practised as it should be. As regards the repertoire, it is to be regretted that many rare *ragas* and types of compositions are slipping out of vogue; attempts should be made to have these tape-recorded as rendered by those old-stagers who can render them, and have them taught. The stereotypes *sabha*-performance which has swamped out other ways of musical-listening cannot afford any facility for the preservation of the rarer song-types or styles of rendering. Instead of leaving it all to A.I.R. or to demonstrations in conferences, diversified forms of listening could be evolved. When we look at the announcements in *sabha*-programmes or seasonal lists, we realise the gap between a few seniors whom we continue to patronise, whatever their drawbacks of age or voice-quality, and the vast body of struggling juniors and music tutors; there is really no line of second-bests; nor have we been fortunate, in recent decades, to witness the phenomenon of the shooting up, while yet the elders are holding the field, of a young genius, who could assure us of the continuity of the high style and tradition. But the permeation of musical culture and the deep instrained musical instincts of the South are such that one need not despair of the appearance of fresh stars on the firmament. The cultural awareness of free India and the planned efforts of the new reorganised State Governments at providing the proper kind of environment and encouragement may quicken our artistic life into creative efforts equalling or surpassing those of the past.

ABUNDANT WATER POTENTIAL

(Continued from page 59)

Kustapuram reservoir. Two main canals take off from the pick up dam proposed below the Kustapuram reservoir. The north canal crosses the Kaddam river at mile 55, where a dam is now being constructed. The canal again takes off from the left flank of this reservoir and runs for further 80 miles. The area irrigated under this project lies in both the Karnataka districts and in Nizambad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Nalagonda districts now forming part of Andhra Pradesh—extent in Andhra Pradesh being 16,96,000 acres.

The Deonur project is primarily intended for the generation of hydro-electric power. But, the storage water so utilised will be returned to the river without deminution and there will be a regulated inflow into the Nizamsagar lake, which will help to irrigate an additional area of 50,000 acres from an anicut proposed on the river, five miles below Nizamsagar dam. It is also proposed to supply from Deonur dam about 150 cusecs of water for supply to Hyderabad and Secunderabad towns.

The Bheema project is purely an irrigation project. It consists of a dam across Bhima, a major tributary of Krishna river near the village of Thangadgi and a canal at the left flank to irrigate about 2,74,000 acres in Gulbarga and Mahaboobnagar districts. The cost of this scheme works out to Rs. 1,200 lakhs. It is experted to give a fair return.

In addition the above major projects there are several medium and minor schmes in Telangana region which can be taken up for execution in the immediate future.

NEW FACE OF SOUTH INDIA

Map showing the boundaries of the South Indian States of Madras, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh which constitute the South Zone under the States Reorganisation scheme. Mysore which should naturally belong to this Zone has been clubbed with bi-lingual Bombay in the Western Zone, for the present. The Centrally-administered area of Pondicherry is also indicated in the map.

KARNATAKA — A DREAM COMES TRUE

It was in the year 1929 that, for the first time, the idea of forming into a single administrative unit of the whole of the Kannada-speaking area, including that in the Indian States, was enunciated. Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, explains the landmarks in the Karnataka unification movement in the following article.

By R. R. DIWAKAR

(Governor of Bihar)

INDEED it was but a dream in 1905. And yet it had arisen out of realities and was destined to end in a reality after five decades. About fifteen millions of Kannada-speaking people lay scattered and spread over nineteen different administrations. They felt almost like depressed classes and suffered from inferiority complex especially in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad. The awakening came first in Karnataka portions of Bombay Province and the people there continued to be the spear-head of the unification movement to the last. There came a wave of mass awakening in 1905-06 with the advent of the Swadeshi Movement. It was national as well as regional. It made Karnataka strive for the complete independence of India and also for a single administrative unit for itself. This aspiration took shape in the form of the slogan, 'Swatantra Bharat, Ekatantra Karnatak'. The dream of Karnataka was to unite in order to rise to full stature and to contribute as before to the mighty stream of national achievements of Bharat.

The new awakening was not something peculiar to the people of Karnataka. It was a wave of national awakening which first started in Bengal and spread over the whole of the country. It was the result of a challenge of the West which came in the form of political supremacy, economic domination, and insidious cultural conquest. The question before India was whether it would allow itself to be ruled by foreigners for all time; whether as a result of unequal economic competition it would be reduced to a colony of Britain for production and supply of raw material only, and whether India would be westernised in body, mind and soul. The challenge was accepted and a mighty wave of renaissance started as early as the days of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. It required about half a century to gather momentum and sweep over the whole country. No doubt, in the political field the Indian National Congress was born in 1885. But it was only in 1905-06 that a real national awakening on a mass scale was witnessed.

This national awakening was on a very wide basis, though the emphasis was on political independence. Every region or province partook in the national movement, but along with it regional consciousness also began to express itself first in the form of language consciousness and then in the form of interest in its own history and its future. This consciousness grew almost along with and parallel to national consciousness. In the case of Karnataka, which meant the region which was predominantly inhabited by Kannada-speaking people, with the first wave of self-consciousness, introspection began.

'Is Kannada a civilised language? Has it any literature? Where is Karnataka situated?' were some of the common questions often asked of Kannada people! This heightened peoples' consciousness and the result was an attempt to discover itself and find out its own past, so that sufficient self-respect and self-confidence might be restored. 'Karnatakada Gatavaibhava' ('The Past Glory of Karnataka'), a small book written by Alur Venkatarao of Dharwar, supplied the need of the hour and inspired the younger generation.

The Kannada people found that there was enough in their past to make them feel proud and respectable. Their language and literature had a continuous stream of writing from the 3rd century A.D., including works on all subjects, Sanskrit works such as those of Sayana and Madhava were written in Karnataka. There was a long line of powerful dynasties that ruled in Karnataka as well as outside its borders including the Kadambas of the 2nd century to the Rayas of the 16th century. It has been the hospitable home of Jainism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Veerashaivism and other religions, as well as of philosophies of Shankara, Ramanuja and Madhvacharya. There is a mass of mystic and devotional literature produced by hosts of saints beginning from the 11th century. Devotional songs set to music by Purandardas gave rise to a new school of classical music in the South. Then there are the mighty monuments, the caves of Badami (7th century), the temples of Aihole and Pattadkal right up to the temples of Vijayanagar in the 16th century. Then during and after the War of Independence in 1857, heroes from Karnataka such as Babasaheb of Nargund, Chennavva of Kittur, and the Bedars of Surpur had shown how brave and self-respecting they could be. Evidence, both epigraphical and literary, as well as diaries of foreign travellers, stand witness to most of the facts mentioned above.

Consciousness of a proud past seen and felt in the background of the then prevailing scattered condition of Karnataka led to the aspiration of uniting Kannada-speaking people under a common administration.

Before dealing with the landmarks in the unification movement, it may be interesting to note the incarnations through which the Karnataka unification idea went in the course of fifty years.

Linguistic unity, mainly in the literary field was the objective in the beginning. Then there was an attempt to form a Karnataka circle to carry on political agitation more thoroughly through the Kannada language. Demand for the formation of a Karnataka province consisting only of British Karnataka portions was the next step. In 1929 however, for the first time it was enunciated that the whole of the Kannada-speaking area, including that in the Indian States, should be formed into a single administrative unit. It is this, the last incarnation of the idea that is being implemented to-day.

The landmarks in the Karnataka unification movement may be enumerated as follows:—1915-16: the establishment of two literary bodies with the intention of linguistic and literary unification. 1916: the starting of the Karnataka Sabha in Dharwar for the purpose of working for political unification of Karnataka. 1920: putting forth of a demand for the unification of the British Karnataka portions. 1921: the formation of a Congress province for the whole of the Karnataka area, including States. 1924: the starting of the Karnataka Unification Sangh which included Congressmen as well as non-Congressmen who subscribed to the view. In 1925 the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee made Karnataka unification one of its main objectives and thereafter continued to work for this cause. In 1928 both the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee and the Karnataka Unification Sangh represented its view before the Nehru Committee and succeeded in convincing that Committee for forming the Karnataka portions under the British into an administrative unit. In 1937, the Congress Working Committee agreed to the principle that Andhra and Karnataka may be formed into linguistic provinces but with the exhortation that no agitation should be carried on as such agitation would divert the attention of the nation from the main struggle for independence. In 1945, the Congress Election Manifesto mentioned clearly that the demand for linguistic provinces was a legitimate one, and, consistent with other considerations, the Congress would strive to see that such provinces were formed. Then came the J.V.P. Report, the Dhar Commission and the SRC, which are well-known and are very recent history.

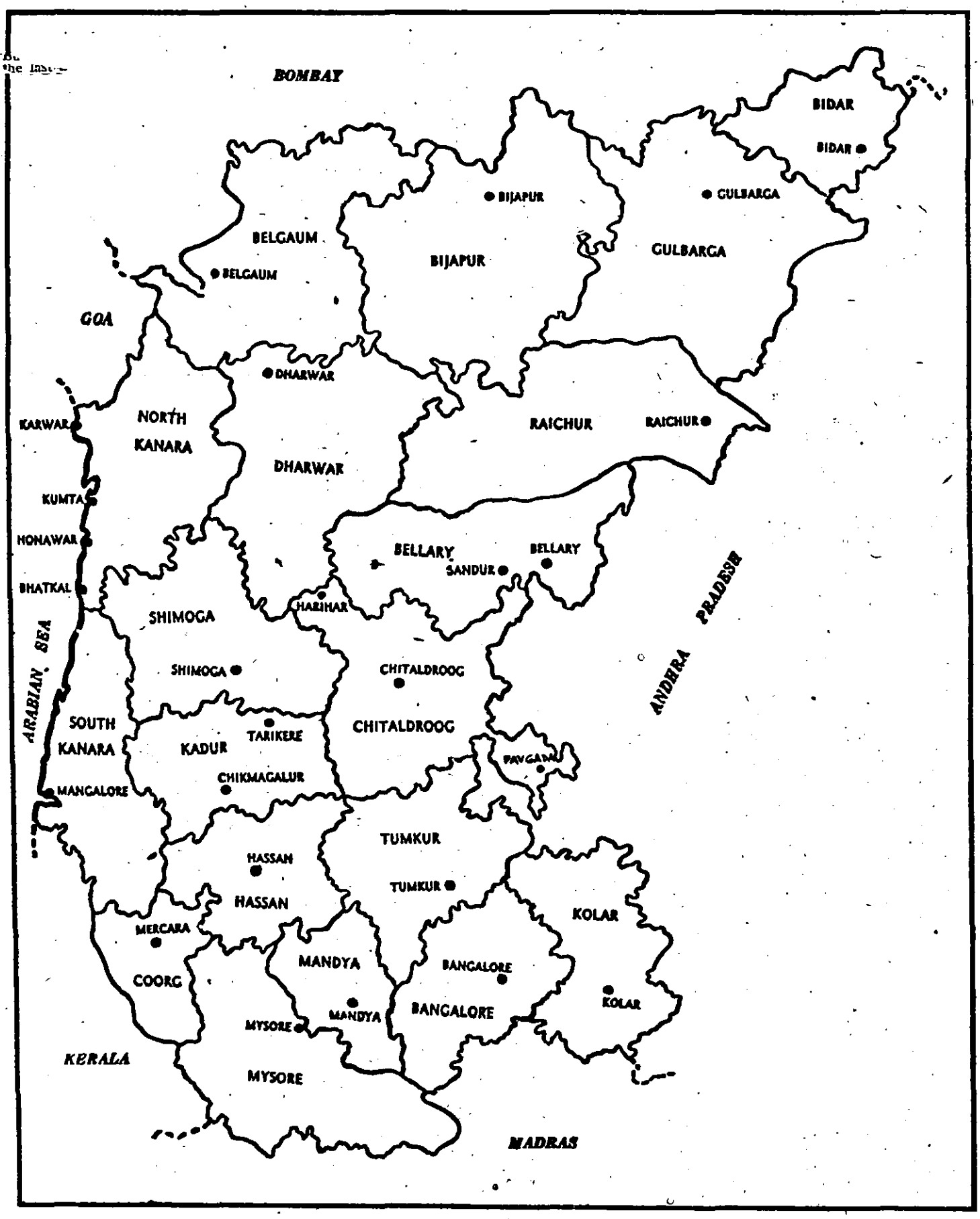
While the demand for linguistic provinces was a legitimate one and was conceded by the Congress itself, it cannot be ignored that certain harmful tendencies began to express themselves. They are positively harmful to inter-provincial harmony and co-operation, and to national unity. It was unfortunate that in certain cases, love of language degraded itself by intolerance and hatred and violence against another language. While love of language, is an angel, linguistic fanaticism is monster. In the case of some people, the demand for linguistic provinces deteriorated into grabbing of territory and love of power. It may be said that it was these symptoms that made all-India leaders suspicious of the benefits of linguistic provinces. There seems to be no doubt that it was these tendencies which were responsible for the postponement of the solution of this problem, which deserved to be solved far earlier.

In the case of Karnataka, the dream, no doubt, has come true and it has very little to complain about the final result. The last days, however, gave some anxiety since a strong section in Mysore started the slogan, Mysore for Mysoreans. Another cause for anxiety was the inclusion of six Kannada talukas of Bellary district in the new Andhra province by the States Reorganisation Commission. But ultimately the right view has prevailed.

Linguistic provinces cannot and should not mean that people speaking one language should never reside in neighbouring provinces. What has to be safeguarded is the linguistic and cultural right of individuals as well as of groups. Language should be a binding force rather than a force for dividing the emotional unity of India and for breeding linguistic intolerance which is as harmful as caste, communal and religious intolerance.

As I have said above, the dream has come true, and in the case of

(Continued on page 87)



Map of new Mysore, showing the districts and district headquarters.

MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE

The Maharaja of Mysore, Governor-designate of the new Mysore State, in a special message to THE HINDU, *says:*

History is being made in India as events march rapidly towards a consummation devoutly wished for, the consummation of a happy and prosperous India. We must bend all our energies towards achieving this end. Minor processes of integration are but a prelude to the major integration, to the solidarity and unity of Bharata Varsha, disruption must be quashed and consolidation cemented. The people of India, inhabiting the several linguistic regions, are throbbing with new life, with resurgent hopes and fresh aspirations. Language has grown to be the most powerful cementing factor within the linguistic area, but loyalty to language and regional loyalty should not be allowed to come in the way of the larger national loyalty. Hence wise statesmanship in India has succeeded in striking a balance between these loyalties, and, as a result we have the reorganisation of States on a linguistic basis. Tensions within the nation are thus sought to be relieved by providing for satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the people inhabiting the several regions of the territory of India.

The task of redrawing the political map of India has now been completed, and it is calculated to secure satisfaction to a substantial majority of the Indian people with effect from November 1, 1956. The territorial limits of Mysore State are being extended, and they broadly cover the Kannada-speaking areas of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Coorg and Mysore. With linguistic and cultural homogeneity and geographical integrity, the process of merger of the Kannada-speaking areas with Mysore should be viewed in the perspective of national unity and rationalisation of administrative units, and not merely with reference to the concept of linguistic States. It is gratifying to note that the largest measure of agreement has been reached in the formation of the new Mysore State. This is indeed a happy augury for the future of this State which has played a notable part in the cultural, social and economic development of its people for a number of years past.

With the emergence of the new State, I extend a hearty welcome to our brothers and sisters in the Karnataka area, and assure them of the benefits of a progressive administration. They shall be able to share in the benefits of a well-administered State and will themselves have the privilege and the opportunity to carry it on from strength to strength redounding to the prosperity and happiness of nearly two crores of people. Legal unity has been forged and it now remains for the hearts and the minds to unify. The sense that we intimately belong to one another in the new State of Mysore is sure to grow in intensity and in abundant measure in the years that roll on.

We have many problems to face as a result of the merger. One of them is the equitable sharing by all parts of Karnataka of the benefits of good administration, widespread education, natural resources and the like without any rancour. With faith in ourselves and confidence in the future, we have to tackle them in a realistic manner and in a spirit of goodwill. We should search our hearts, set aside our selfish impulses, basic passions, communal bickerings and jealousies and, in a spirit of dedication and selfless service, make a united effort for the promotion of public welfare in this young Democratic Republic in the context of nationwide economic planning. The new Mysore State will be our enduring political unit, and it is the responsibility of the citizens of Greater Mysore to find an equilibrium between the regional sentiment and national spirit and strive hard for the economic development of the State.

Nripatunga, an ancient King of Karnataka, visualised Kannada land as lying between the Cauvery and the Godavari rivers. Vicissitudes of political history had torn these parts asunder. Strange as it may seem, destiny has made that dream of Nripatunga nearer realisation. May this land which was reputed to be inhabited by soft spoken and gentle people continue to preserve its golden inheritance in culture and arts, in rich hospitality and true goodness, of the soul. May this debut of an enlightened daughter of Bharata Mata augur well for us all.

Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

MYSORE'S LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Mysore has been a pioneer in the matter of industrial advance and a long-felt need which would further stimulate trade and commerce of the State, has been fulfilled as a result of the reorganisation of the States, with effect from November 1, 1956. Land-locked Mysore will hereafter have a long stretch of sea-coast. It has also agricultural, forest and certain mineral resources necessary for industry.

By K. S. RAMASWAMI

THE new State of Mysore will have the exclusive privilege of producing all the gold mined in India and all sandal-wood oil in the country and about 80 per cent of the silk produced in India. The Hatti gold mines will be within Mysore territory.

Thanks to a succession of able administrators who followed a liberal policy in the matter of starting of new industries and giving aid to private entrepreneurs, Mysore State has been acclaimed as one of the most progressive States in India and she takes the pride of place in many matters. Mysore was the first State in India to have a hydro-electric project and even to-day she is much ahead of other States in the matter of electric power development. Apart from big industries, Mysore has always believed in the soundness of the policy that medium and cottage industries also should be developed alongside big industries. Various steps have been undertaken to achieve this result. Recently, the scheme of rural industrialisation prepared specially for the State Government by that eminent engineer-statesman, Dr. Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, who despite his advanced age of 96, still actively interests himself in the industrialisation of India, is in progress. This scheme has helped to spotlight the earnestness of the people in the rural areas to understand the great value of self-help and initiative. In the working of the scheme, local ability, intelligence and skill automatically come into play as works advance.

Much has been written about the huge industrial undertakings that have been started and managed by the Government of Mysore, viz., the Mysore Iron and Steel works at Bhadravati, the Soap factory at Bangalore and the Porcelain Factory, and also about the huge national undertakings located in Bangalore, viz., the Hindustan Aircraft, the Hindustan Machine Tools, the Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. Expansion programmes in respect of the Mysore Government-owned industrial concerns have been drawn up and included in the second five-year Plan. The production in the Government soap factory which manufactures the renowned 'sandal' soap is to be stepped up from 600 tons a year to 1,500 tons. This factory is to be shifted to the industrial suburb of Rajajinagar and the necessary buildings are now under construction.

The expansion of the Porcelain factory has been taken with the technical collaboration of the well-known firm of N.G.K. of Japan. The idea is to step up production of high tension insulators to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum as against the present capacity of 300 tons per annum. When this scheme is completed, the Government porcelain factory at Bangalore will be able to meet practically all the requirements of the country in respect of high tension insulators. In the Electric factory also, development schemes have been taken up and it is intended to step up production from Rs. 48 lakhs to Rs. 200 lakhs, the increase being distributed in the various lines of production but more specially in transformers where the output is fixed at 2,00,000 KVA. With an investment of Rs. 125 lakhs, the output will be Rs. 200 lakhs at the end of the second Plan period.

STEEL PRODUCTION

In regard to the Mysore Iron and Steel works at Bhadravati, several expansion schemes have been taken on hand by the State Government, thanks to generous financial assistance by the Centre. The Mysore Government have received from the centre a sum of Rs. 176.78 lakhs by way of loans from the Government of India, up to end of August 1956, in connection with the schemes of expansion. New schemes for the manufacture of ferro-alloys and steel expansion at the Works have been approved by the Government of India. The scheme for the production of stainless steel at the Works has not been accepted yet by the Centre. There is a possibility that the Government of India have been thinking of allotting to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati "something more special than stainless steel". Work in connection with the erection of the spun-pipe plant is under way. In respect of the schemes to be carried out during the second five-year Plan, the State Government had asked for assistance to the tune of Rs. 11.55 crores from the Centre. The Government of India have approved schemes, estimated to cost Rs. six crores. The question of the formation of an autonomous corporation for the management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati is under the active consideration of the State Government. The question of labour participation in management is also under the active consideration of the Government.

The areas that are coming to Mysore as a consequence of the reorganisation of States have vast natural and mineral resources and they provide the basis for development. Owing to a variety of causes, chief among them being their distance from the seat of administration in the past, these areas have not developed to the same extent as the other areas in Mysore have. With plenty of resources the future of industries in the less advanced parts of new Mysore is very bright indeed.

FISHING INDUSTRY

A new industry that will come to Mysore as a result of the creation of enlarged Mysore will be the fishing industry, which has a very bright future. North Kanara and South Kanara will be part of Mysore State and for the first time in her history Mysore will have a long stretch of coast line. The coast line of North Kanara is short, but deep sea fishing promises to offer considerable scope for expansion. The development of the fishing industry in North Kanara has been phenomenal. This prosperity is due to the establishment of fish curing yards and the establishment of schools for the training of children of fishermen in the art of their forefathers. Model fish curing sheds, improved mode of transport and refrigeration facilities have also added to the development of the industry. A factory for fish oil extraction is working at Karwar. Fish manure is also prepared. Shark fish caught in these areas are exported to China. The South Kanara district has a long coast line and the Red Sea along this coast is said to be rich in fishes of economic value. There is a plentiful availability of marine fishing.

The West Coast of India, south of Bombay, is the most prolific of all the coastal stretches of India. According to Mr. Sorely surveys, the Kanara and the Malabar coasts provide the highest annual catch on the above-mentioned stretch of the coast. It is, therefore, evident that the coast of the new State of Mysore, being the centre of this vast coastal stretch, possesses the richest fisheries in the

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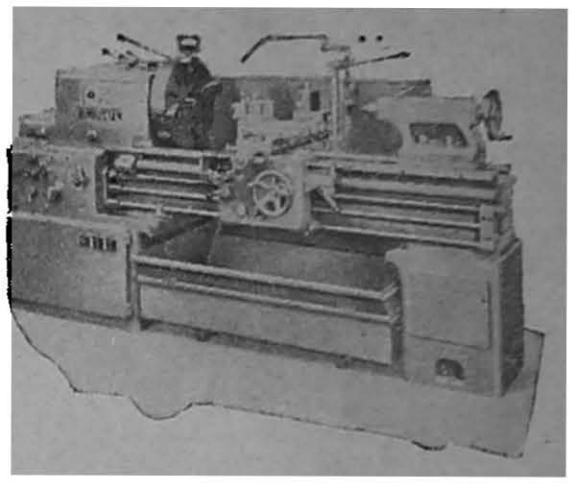
HMT HINDUSTAN



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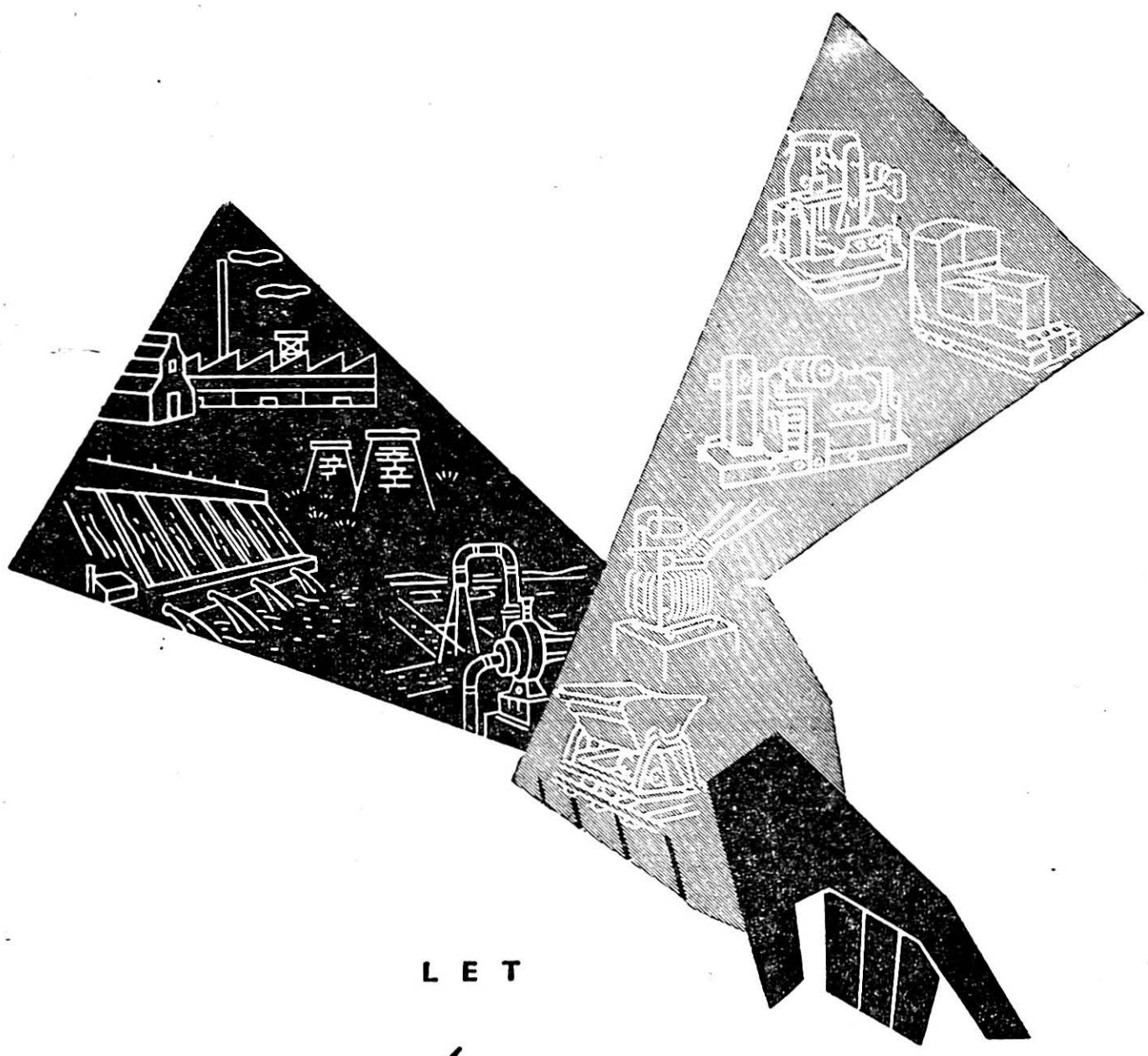

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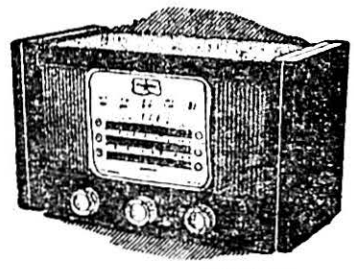

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LEADERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 75)

world. The total marine fish production in India in recent years has been estimated at 5,60,385 tons out of which, 1,55,000 tons is produced in the coastal areas of North and South Kanara districts. Thus over a fourth of India's marine fish production is produced in the under-developed coast line of new Mysore State.

Fisheries in new Mysore State forms one of the major natural resources in the State. The Konkan coast is, experts opine, noted for the Mackeral, Rastrelligar, Kanagurta, enormous shoals of which appear during the October-January period. The entire coast line in new Mysore State is studded with 180 fishing villages and 25 fish landing places. The important fish landing places are Karwar, Gangoli, Chendur, Harwada, Kini, Ankola, Gangoli, Malpe, Mangalore, Ullal, Manjeswar and Bhaktal.

Development of teak-wood and the creation of a flourishing industry on this have great possibilities. The North Kanara district is rich in forest wealth. The slopes of the Western Ghats are clothed with evergreen vegetation with very heavy forests. Good timber-yielding trees and bamboos are found in abundance. Coorg, the land of honey, coffee and oranges is rich in forest wealth. The all-pervading forests yield different varieties of timber-yielding trees. South Kanara is essentially a forest district. The forest wealth of these areas could be exploited to a very great extent.

North Kanara, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Gulberga districts are rich in mineral wealth. Important minerals are limestone and building stones, bauxite, china clay glass sand, iron ore and manganese. Properly levigated, china clay is available in Belgaum and North Kanara is reported suitable for the manufacture of chinaware, and as sizing material for cloth and paper making. Limestone is available in abundant quantities in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, North Kanara and Bijapur and there are possibilities of developing a cement factory, utilising this material. At Bhadravati, there is a cement factory and by the inclusion of Gulberga district in Mysore, the Shahabad Cement Factory is also within the new State. The stone known locally as Shahabad stone is used largely in roofing and flooring. It is the basis of a cement and lime industry with great potentialities.

Wool, tanning and leather industries are prevalent in some of the areas that have come to Mysore from the erstwhile Hyderabad State. Raw materials required for tanning such as hides, skins and barks are available in plenty in Gulberga, Raichur and Bidar and at present they are exported to Madras. The Mysore Government own some shares in the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., at Bangalore and the Department of Industries has an active interest in the management of this concern. With such a rich experience, there is good scope for the establishment of a similar concern in a central place in this area. The 'bidriware' for which Bidar is famous, is a dollar-earning commodity and this industry could be developed.

In the areas that have been added to Mysore and which hitherto formed the Kannada-speaking areas of Bombay till recently, the main industries are textiles paper and printing and processes relating to wood, stone and glass There is a wool weaving centre at Gadag There are three textile mills in Dharwar district and one in Belgaum district. Mr T K. Mirchandani who investigated the industrial potentialities of the Kannada-speaking districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara has, after a detailed survey compiled an arresting list of industries that could be started in the region. He has made out a case for the starting of 28 industries, chief among them being a cotton and wool spinning mill at Hubli and one cotton and silk spinning mill at Belgaum, a biscuit and vermicelli factory at Gadag a soap factory at Hubli, a chrome tanning factory at Kanapur or Londa, a modern fertilizer factory in the suburbs of Hubli, a factory for the manufacture of textile accessories at Dandeli, a cement factory at Bagalkot, an aluminium factory at Belgaum, a glass factory at Bagalkot, steel re-rolling industry at Londa and a refrigerating storage house at Karwar The new Government of Mysore should actively consider these schemes and try to implement some at least and if this is done, it would be a fine gesture to the people who have newly joined Mysore and a continuation of the bold industrial policy which Mysore has been following for some decades now With the Mysore State having three ports, it is to be hoped that the economic life of the people will attain its full stature.

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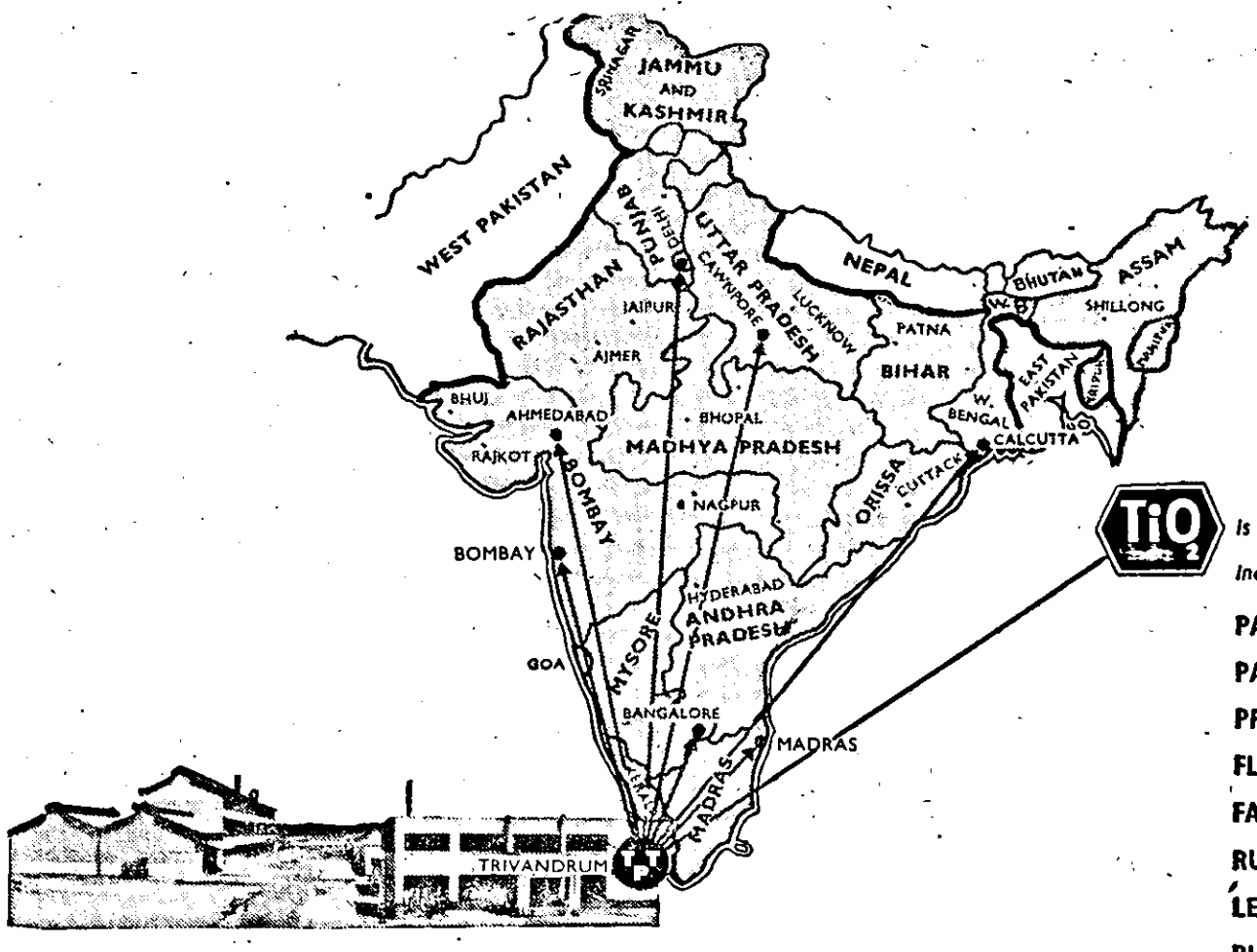

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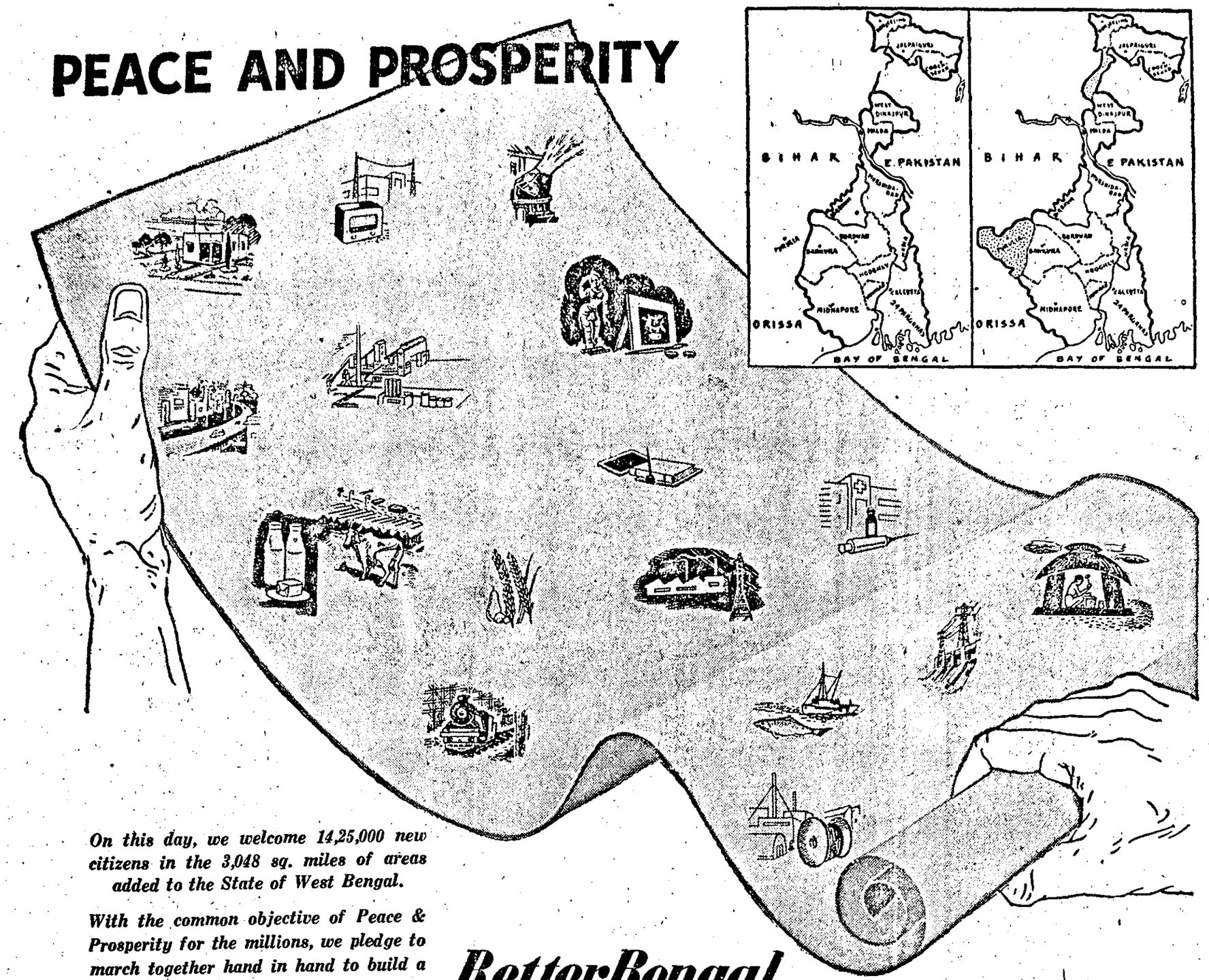

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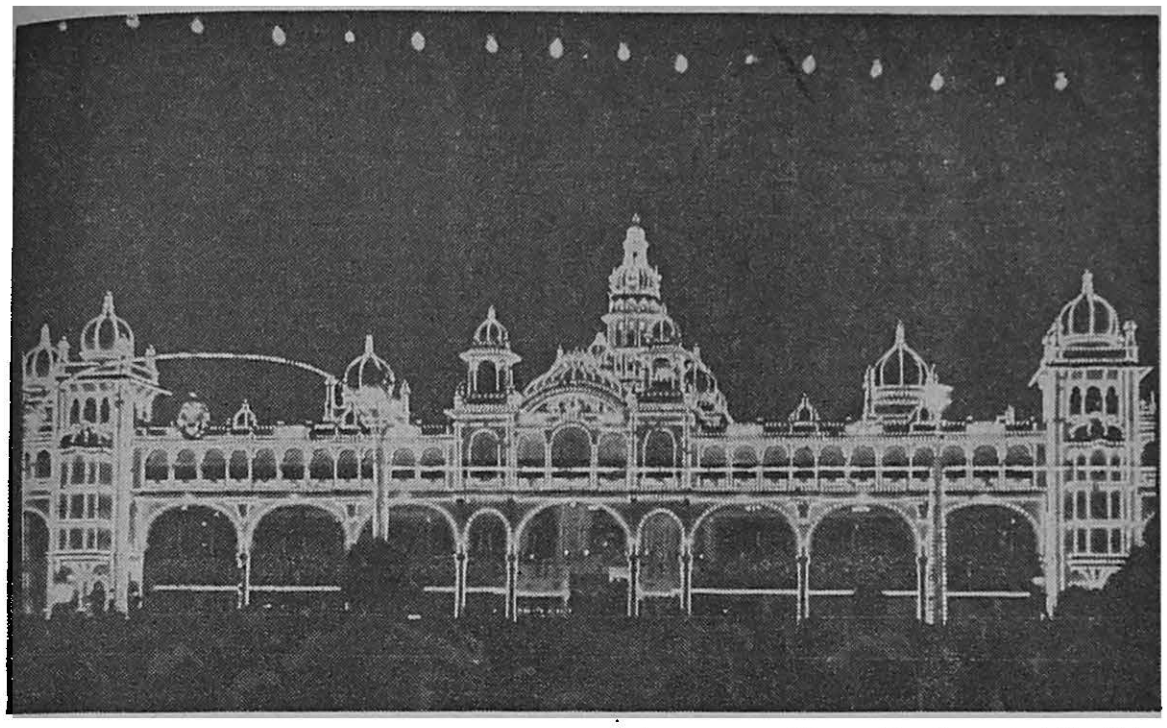
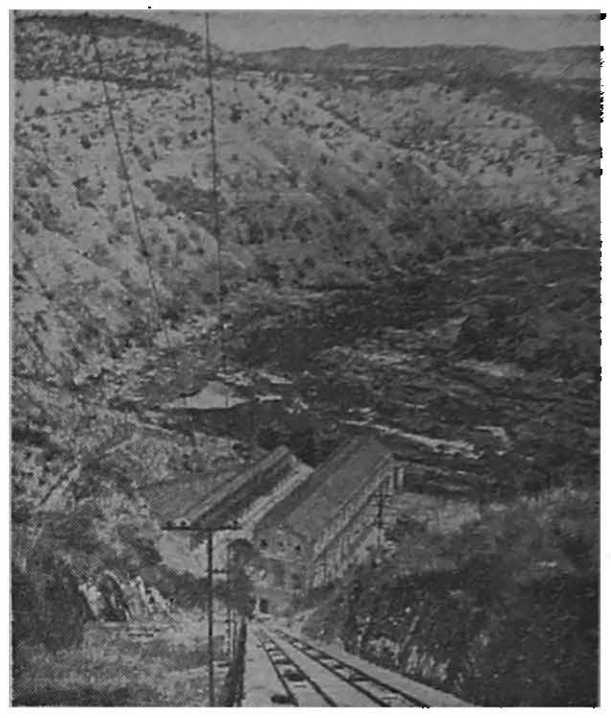
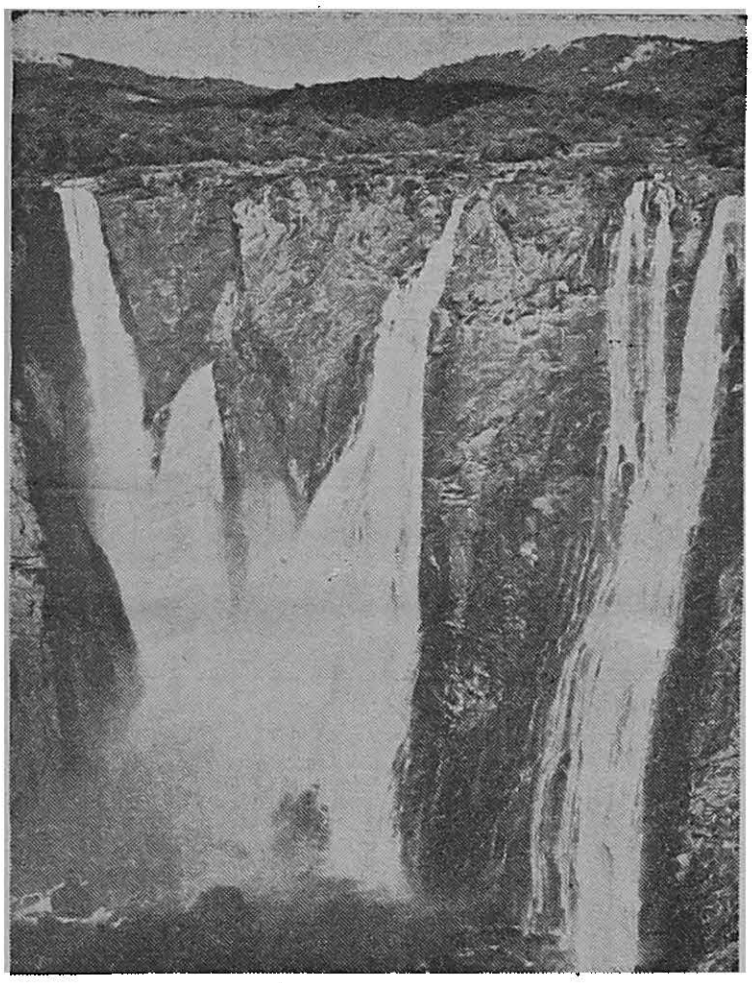
MYSORE'S PALACES AND PLEASURE GARDENS

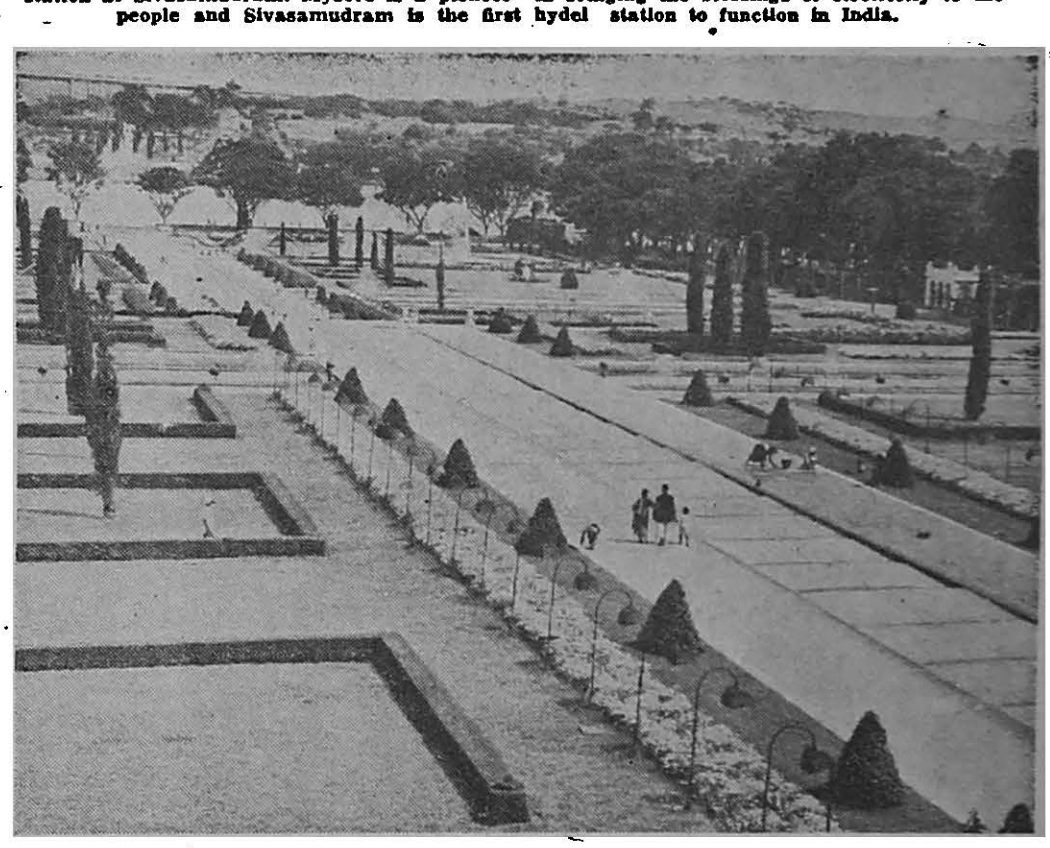




Mysore City, the seat of the Maharaja, is an artistic essay in town planning and perhaps the most beautiful city in the beautiful State of Mysore. It is a sight for the gods during the annual Dasara festival, when thousands of visitors throng to the city to watch the picturesque processions and the illuminated build ings. The Maharaja's Palace, tastefully illuminated during this year's Dasara, is pictured on the left. (Right): The hydro-electric power station at Sivasamudram. Mysore is a pioneer in bringing the blessings of electricity to the people and Sivasamudram is the first hydel station to function in India.

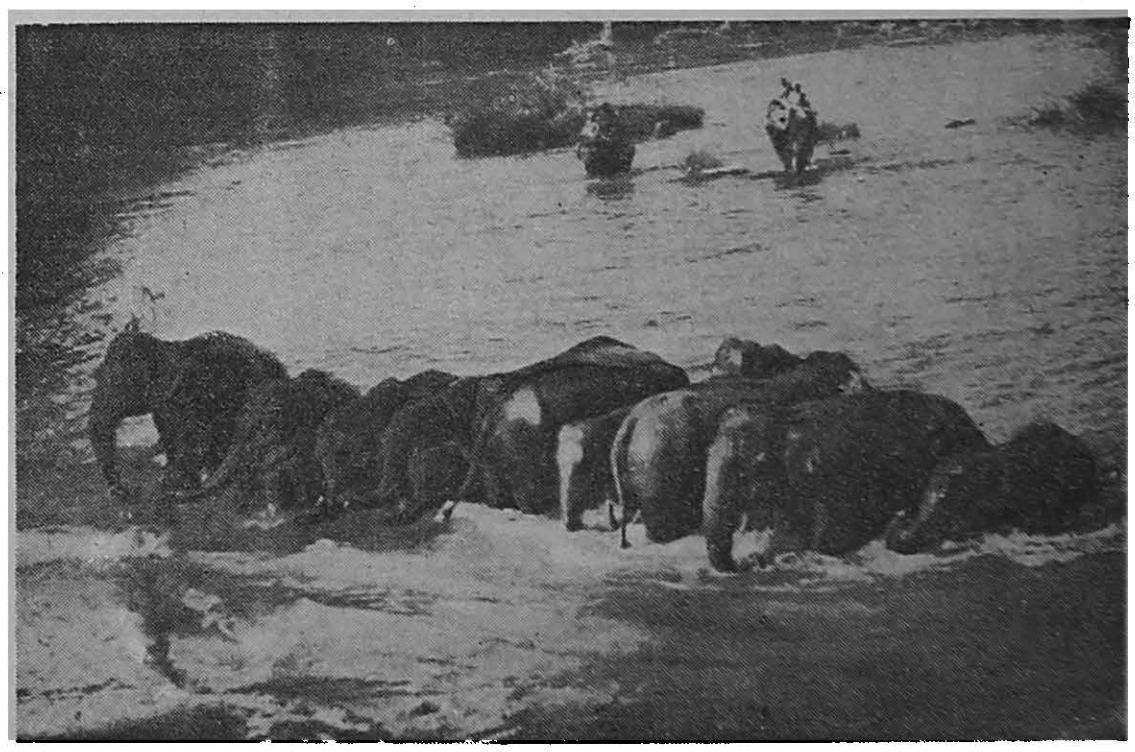


Jog Falls, a place of great scenic beauty.



A view of the Brindavan Gardens near Mysore. This man-made beauty spot just below the Kannambadi Dam across the Cauvery is a big attraction for tourists from all over India all the year round.

The reign of Tipu Sultan is a notable landmark in the history of Mysore. In the picture are seen the sword and turban of the Sultan as well as two of the set of ivory chairs presented to him by the then French Government.



Mysore is the land of elephants, wild herds roaming its forests in large numbers. Once in a while, the State Government organises what is known as a Khedda, an elaborate and exciting operation to capture alive the wild elephants for domestication. Picture shows the elephants being cleverly driven across a river before going into the stockade.

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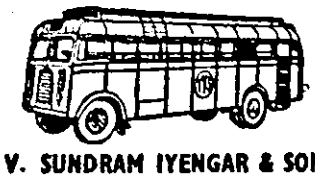

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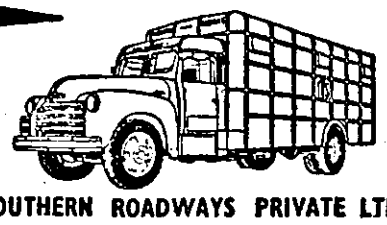

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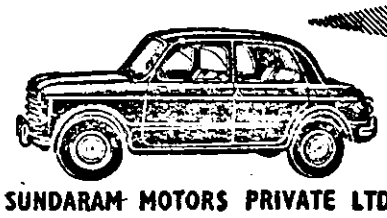

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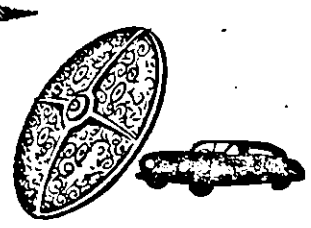

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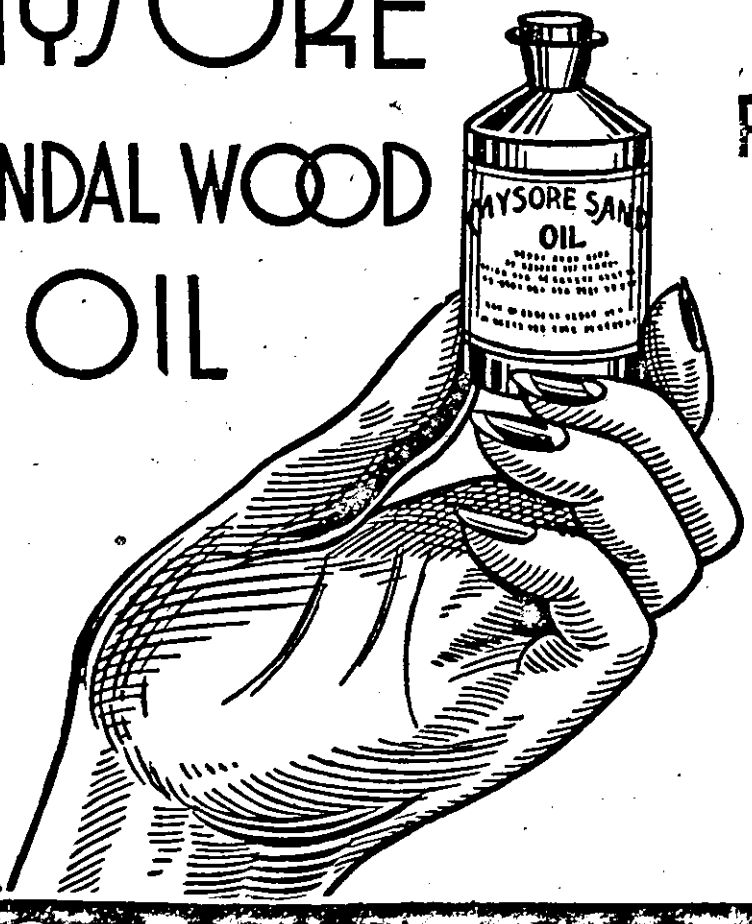

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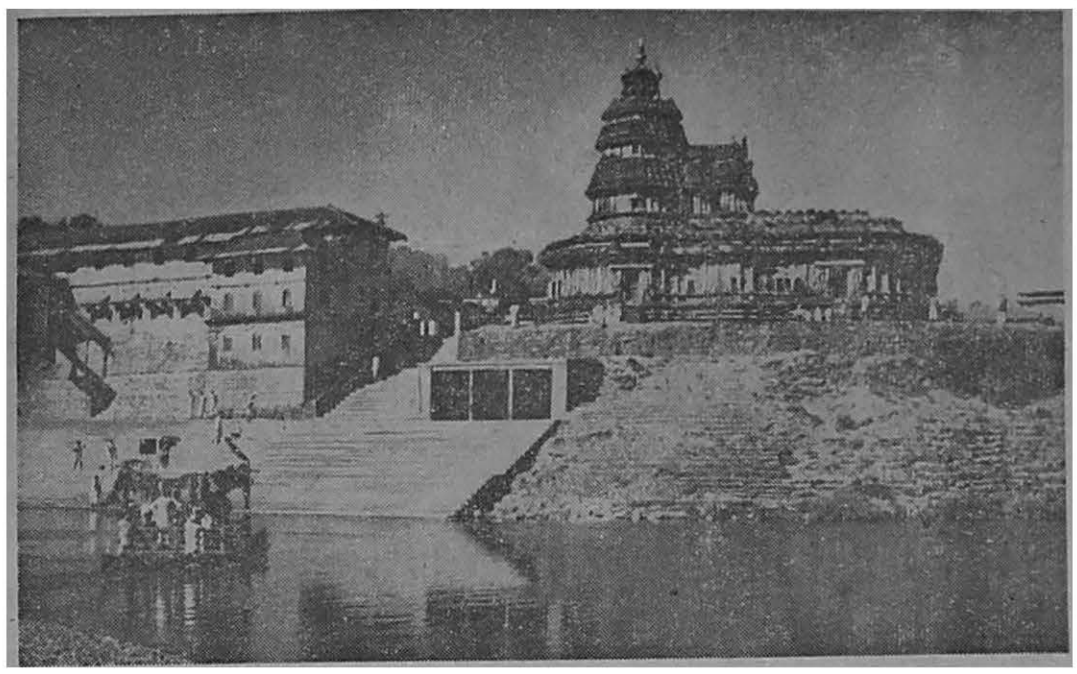
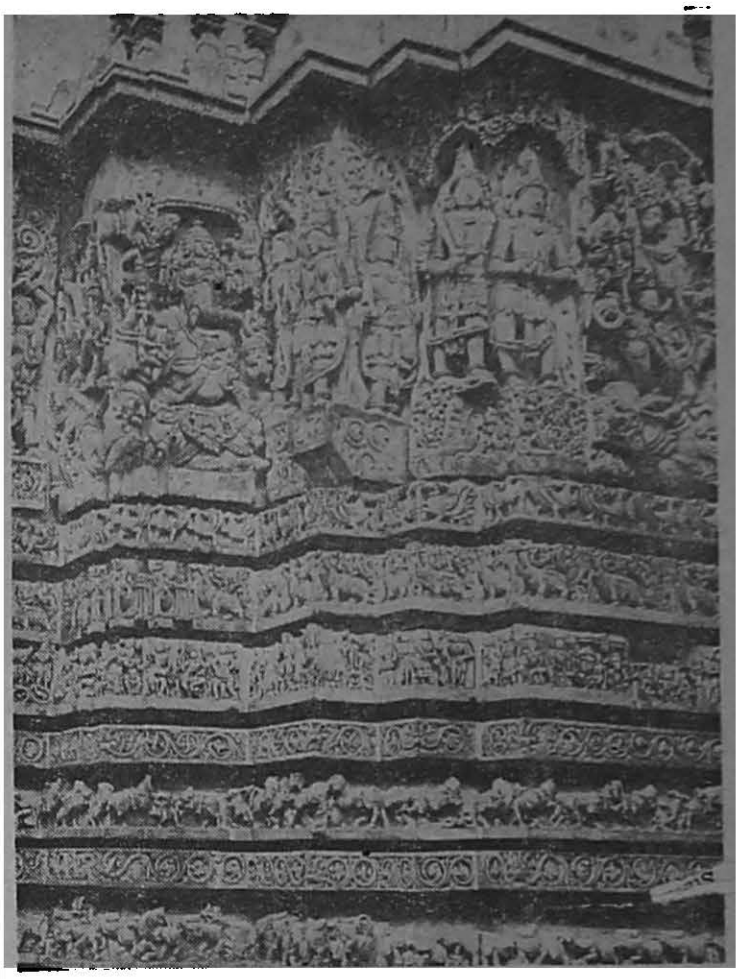
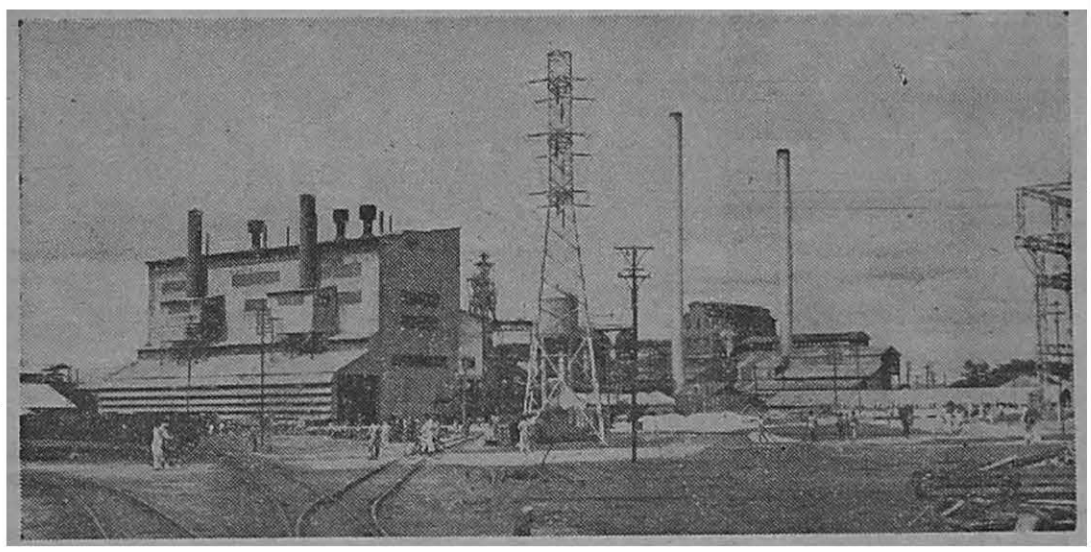


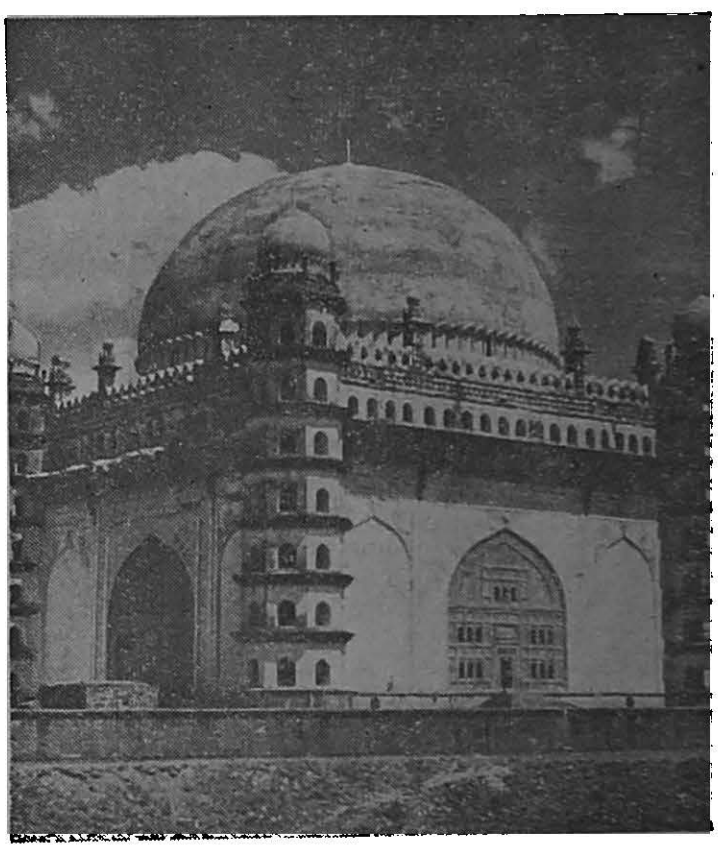
Sringeri, on the banks of the River Tunga, is one of the many links between Mysore and the rest of South India, being the seat of His Holiness Sri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swamigal. Here is a view of the Vidya Shankara temple in Sringeri.



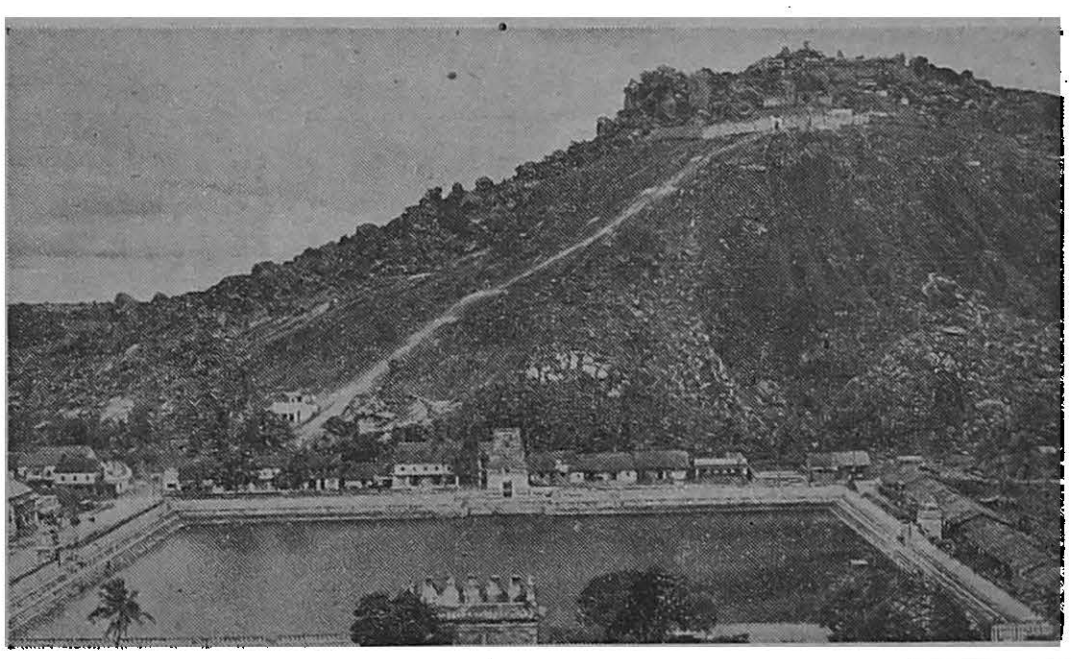
A specimen of the wonderful Hoyasala architecture, in Halebid temple. A development of the Chalukyan style, it has acquired an independence by its elaborateness and wealth of lovely detail.



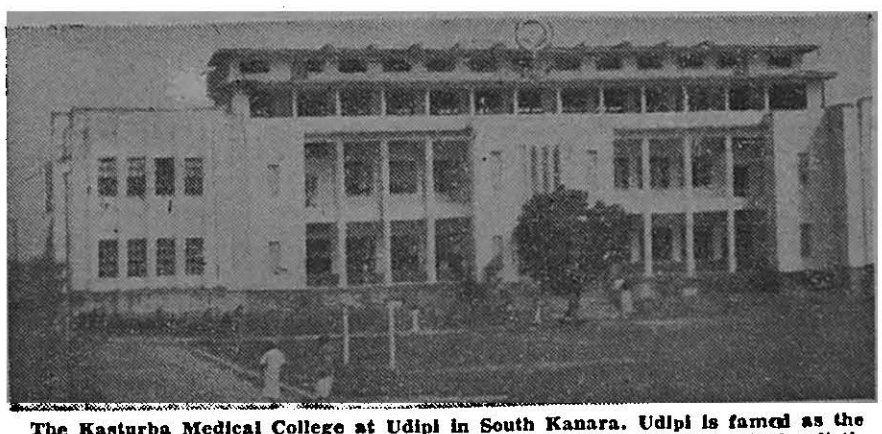
Under the far-sighted guidance of a succession of Dewans, Mysore has an impressive record of industrial growth. Above is a general view of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, a venture dating back to 1921. It has big plans for expansion under the Second Plan.



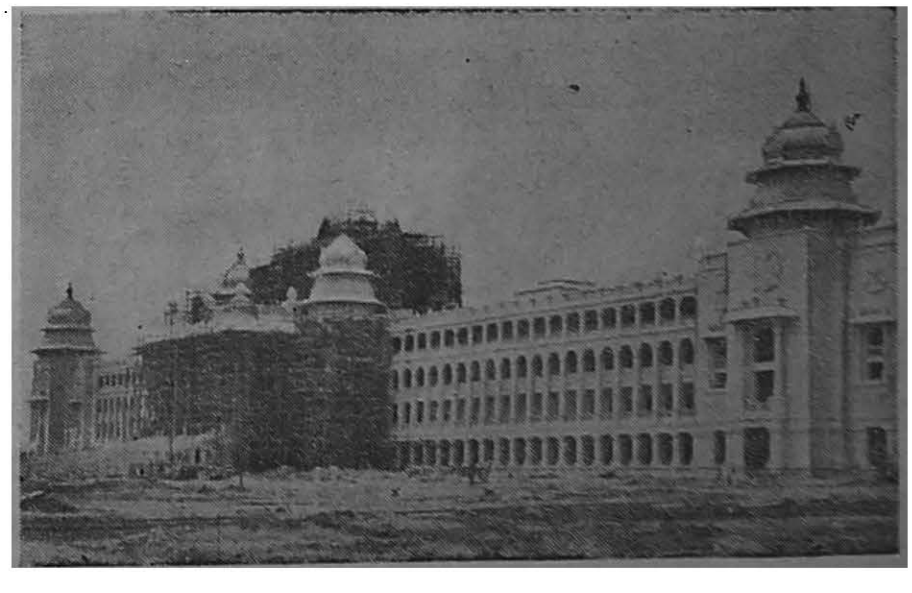
The Gol Gumbaz (Whispering Gallery) in Bijapur, one of the districts joining the new Mysore State Hindu architects migrated to Bijapur following the destruction of Vijayanagara after the battle of Talikota and hence the Bijapur style of architecture reflects both Hindu and Turkish motifs.



A picturesque view of Sravanabelgola famous for its huge statue of Gomateswara.



The Kasturba Medical College at Udipi in South Kanara. Udipi is famed as the centre from which Sri Madhwacharya propounded his philosophy of pluralistic theism. (Right): The newly erected Vidhana Soudha in Bangalore to house the Legislative Assembly of the new Mysore State. It is an imposing addition to the Capital of the State.



BIG SCHEMES FOR EXPANSION

By K. BALASUBRAMANYAM, I.A.S.

THE new Mysore State which has an area of 74,286 square miles and a population of 1,94,00,000 is made up of Mysore State, Coorg State and parts of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad States.

All these States had finalised their Second Five-Year Plans by the time the proposals for reorganisation of States received the approval of Parliament. Mysore State had drawn up a plan providing for an outlay of Rs. 80.6 crores. The outlay envisaged in the plan for Coorg was Rs. 3.8 crores. The States of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad had ceilings of Rs. 266.2 crores, Rs. 173.1 crores and Rs. 100.2 crores respectively for their plans. The plan for the new State of Mysore will comprise the plans of Mysore and Coorg in their entirety, and the portions of the plans of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad relating to the Kannada areas transferred to the new State.

On a rough computation, the size of the Second Five-Year Plan for new Mysore State will be of the order of Rs. 146 crores. Of this an outlay of Rs. 80.6 crores is on account of the plan of the Mysore State and Rs. 3.8 crores on account of the Coorg plan. An outlay of Rs. 36.47 crores will be transferred to the plan of the new Mysore State from the plan of the Bombay State. The outlay to be transferred from the Hyderabad Plan to the plan of the new Mysore State has not yet been worked out exactly. It is likely to be of the order of Rs. 20 crores. Though only 15 per cent of the population of Hyderabad State will be transferred to the new Mysore State, the transfer of the plan provision has to be larger as the outlay on the Hyderabad portion of the Tungabhadra Project will have to be included in the Plan for the new Mysore State.

The population of the areas transferred from Madras State to the new Mysore State is 14,70,000 as per 1951 census. This represents about four per cent of the population of Madras State. If the plan outlay is allocated on the basis of population an outlay of about Rs. 7 crores has to be transferred from the Madras Plan to the plan of the new Mysore State. However, considering that a substantial amount out of the plan outlay is on major irrigation and power projects and there are no such projects in the areas transferred from Madras State to the new Mysore State, it would be more realistic to assume that the outlay on the areas transferred from Madras State to the new Mysore State will be Rs. 5 crores.

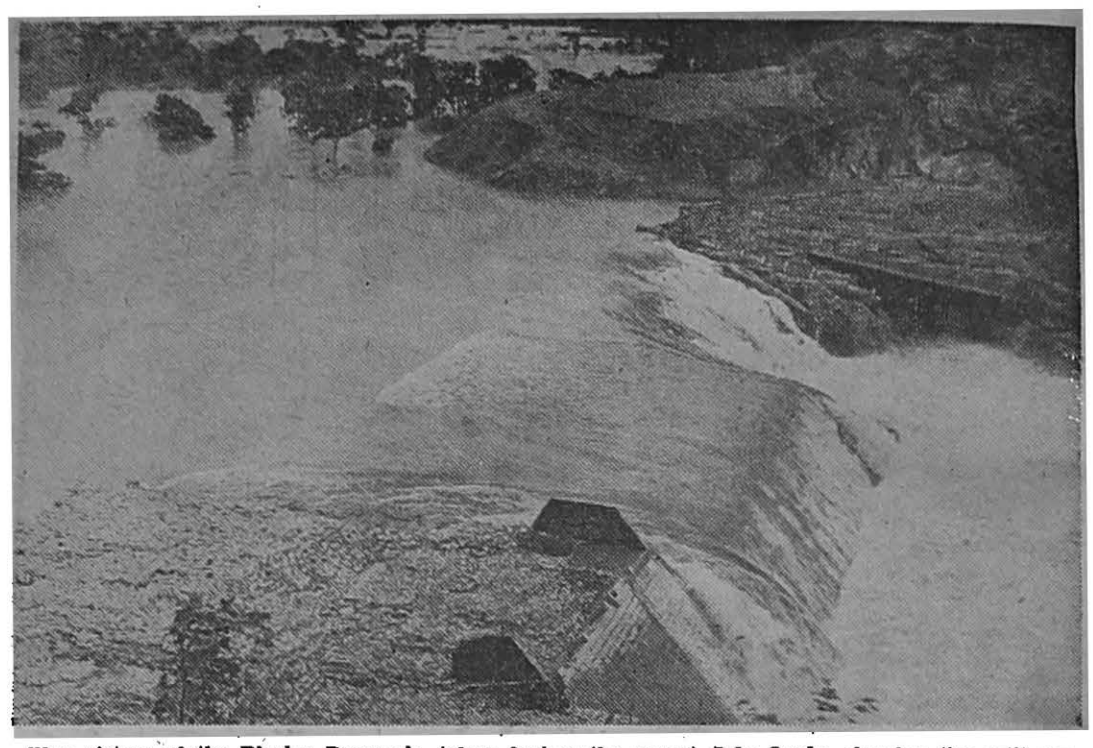
(Note: All references to States relate to the States as they existed prior to reorganisation, unless the prefix new is attached to indicate the reorganised State).

The total estimated outlay of Rs. 146 crores for the new State gives a per capita expenditure of Rs. 75 on State schemes. The all-India average per capita expenditure on State schemes is only Rs. 62. The per capita expenditure for the five different States from which areas are drawn to form the new States are as follows: Coorg Rs. 166, Mysore Rs. 81, Bombay Rs. 74, Hyderabad Rs. 54 and Madras Rs. 49.

The distribution of the Plan outlay of Rs. 146 crores among the major heads of Development is roughly as follows:

Head of Development.	Amount (In lakhs)	Percentage.
I. Agriculture and Community Development	3135	21.5
II. Irrigation & Power	6208	42.6
III. Industry & Mining	1025	7.0
IV. Transport and Communications	947	6.5
V. Education	1136	7.8
VI. Health	1059	7.3
VII. Housing	467	3.2
VIII. Other Social Services	356	2.4
IX. Miscellaneous	244	1.7

It will be seen that 42.6 per cent of the plan provision is for major and medium irrigation projects and for schemes for generating and distributing Electric Power. The bulk of the area of the new State is in the Cauvery and Krishna basins. More than 75 per cent of the flow of the Cauvery system is already utilised for irrigation and the scope for expansion of irrigation is, therefore, very limited in the Cauvery basin. The utilisation of the flow in the Krishna system was less than 20 per cent in 1951, and the projects taken up during the First Plan and those proposed to be taken up during the Second Plan will, on full development, take the utilisation to 55 per cent. It is, therefore, natural that the outlay on major and medium irrigation works during the Second Five-Year Plan in the new Mysore State will be mostly on projects in the Krishna Valley.



Fine picture of the Bhadra Reservoir, taken during the recent July floods, showing the spillway section.

Mr. Kadidal Manjappa, outgoing Chief Minister of Mysore, in a message says:

It gives me great pleasure to send a message to THE HINDU which is bringing out a special supplement on the occasion of the Re-organisation of the States. This supplement is of special interest to the people of Mysore. THE HINDU has been widely read and appreciated in this State for more than half a century and its contribution to the shaping of public opinion in the State has been notable.

We must not forget that under the scheme of States' Re-organisation, we are only altering the number and boundaries of the States for administrative purposes and not trying to set up independent sovereign States. We should never forget that we are Indians first and that our destiny is inextricably bound up with that of the whole country.

For the first time, all the Kannada-speaking areas with a population of nearly two crores are coming under a single administration. Whatever may be the difference that existed prior to the final decision, now it is our bounden duty to forget the past and strive our utmost to build up a prosperous Mysore State. The complete synthesis of the five administrative systems which have worked in isolation from each other for centuries may take some time. I feel that this synthesis will be smooth if all concerned make up their minds to approach it with the faith that we are Indians first and then Kannadigas. Our Prime Minister has pointed out that every one of us should realise that it is finally India and not any separate part that counts.

May God give us the strength to go forward united to build up a prosperous new Mysore State.

No major irrigation works in the Cauvery Valley have been carried over from the First Plan into the Second Plan of the new Mysore State. During the Second Plan, a reservoir with a storage capacity of 12,000 million c.ft. is proposed to be constructed near Heggadadevan Kote in Mysore District across the Kabini River, at a cost of Rs. 250 lakhs. This reservoir will irrigate 6,000 acres and will also maintain the minimum flow in the river Cauvery required for power generation in summer. This latter will release a storage of 8,000 million c.ft. in the Krishnaraja Sagara, now reserved for maintaining summer flow in the river, and an additional extent of 24,000 acres can be irrigated under the Krishnaraja Sagara Reservoir.

The Bhadra Reservoir Project near Lakkavalli in Chickmagalur District, the Tungabhadra Project near Hospet in Bellary District and the Ghata Prabha Project near Gokak in Belgaum District are the major irrigation projects in Krishna Valley in the new State, which were in various stages of progress at the commencement of the Second Plan. The plan contains provision for completing all the three. The Bhadra Reservoir Project is a multi-purpose project estimated to cost Rs. 17.75 crores. It will irrigate 2.34 lakhs of acres and the storage will also be utilised to work a Hydro-Electric Power Station with an installed capacity of 41,040 KW.

The Tungabhadra Project also is a multi-purpose project. It was originally intended to irrigate seven lakhs of acres in new Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and to generate 54,000 KW. of power. The total cost was estimated at Rs. 60 crores. A High Level Canal has since been taken up on the right bank and this will irrigate a further extent of 3.8 lakhs of acres in new Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The cost of this High-Level Canal is estimated to be Rs. 19 crores. Further development of power to reach a total installed capacity of 2,54,000 KW is also envisaged. The reservoir is almost complete. The new State of Mysore will have a total extent of about seven lakhs of acres irrigated by this project. The development of irrigation under this reservoir will receive special attention during the Second Plan period.

The second stage of the Ghataprabha project which envisages the construction of a storage reservoir with a capacity of 32,500 million c.ft. to irrigate 1,10,000 acres will be taken up during the Second Plan period and a provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been made for this scheme. A provision of Rs. 33.96 lakhs has also been made for completing the Ghataprabha left bank channel which will irrigate 1,20,000 acres.

The Second Plan also contains a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for the Malaprabha project, which envisages a dam across the Malaprabha river at Bhatwadi in Khanapura Taluka of Belgaum District impounding a storage of 12,000 million c.ft. A right bank channel of about 100 miles will take off from the pick-up weir at Mandi and will provide seasonal irrigation to 1,40,000 acres in Sundetti and Ramdrug talukas of Belgaum District and Navalgund, Nargud, and Ron talukas of Dharwar District which are often affected by scarcity.

The plan also contains a provision of Rs. 79.41 lakhs for the construction of an earthen dam across the Chickhagari river in Kudligi taluk of Bellary District. This reservoir will impound 2,850 million c.ft. and will irrigate 7,350 acres.

The scope for irrigation works in the Palar and Pennar basins in the eastern portion of the State is limited. The flow is generally small and the utilisation is governed by inter-State agreements for safeguarding the interests of the old irrigation in the lower reaches.

A large quantity of water falling on the Western Ghats flows into the Arabian Sea through a number of small rivers. These rivers flow in regions with heavy rainfall of more than 100 inches and there is no much need to utilise the flow of these rivers for irrigation. The scope for diversion of these rivers to flow eastwards to irrigate the parched lands on the eastern sides of the Western Ghats, as has been done in the case of Periyar river further south, may have to be investigated thoroughly.

The new State of Mysore has at present an irrigated area of 15 lakhs of acres. Of this only 3.63 lakhs of acres are irrigated by canals and thus enjoy certainty of irrigation. The irrigated area will be nearly doubled when all the projects for which provision is made in the Second Plan are completed and the irrigation developed fully. The area which will have secure irrigation by channels drawn from major reservoirs will increase by more than 300 per cent.

There are as many as ten suitable sites in the new Mysore State for setting up hydro-electric stations utilising the west flowing streams of the Western Ghats. The average output of all these stations will be nearly 2.4 million KW of power. The only power station which is at present utilising the western flowing rivers of the Western Ghats is the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Station at Jog with an installed capacity of 120,000 KW. Investigations have disclosed that this is a small fraction of the total power potential of the Sharavati Valley. During the Second Plan period work on the Honnemaradu Hydro-Electric Project will be pushed through. All the stages of this project are estimated to cost Rs. 39.45 crores and the station will have an installed capacity of 710,000 KW. This project has been given priority as the cost per KW of installed capacity will be very low, viz., Rs. 555. With the development of large and medium industries and the increased use of electricity for agriculture and cottage and small scale industries, the entire power generated at Honnemaradu is likely to be taken

(Continued on page 93)

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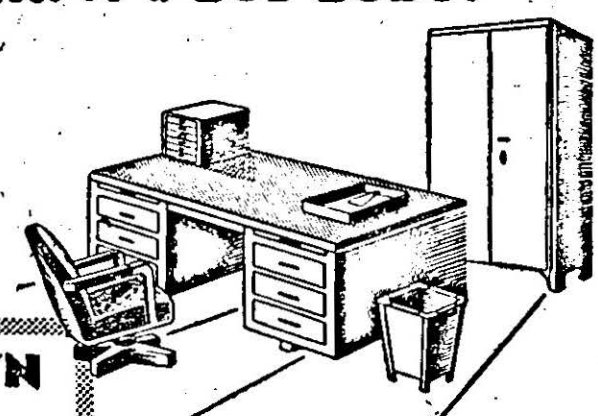

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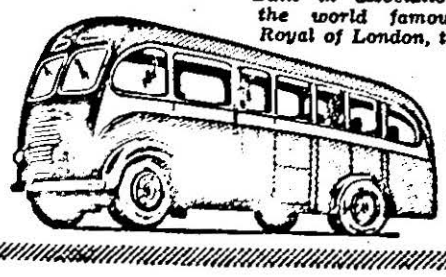

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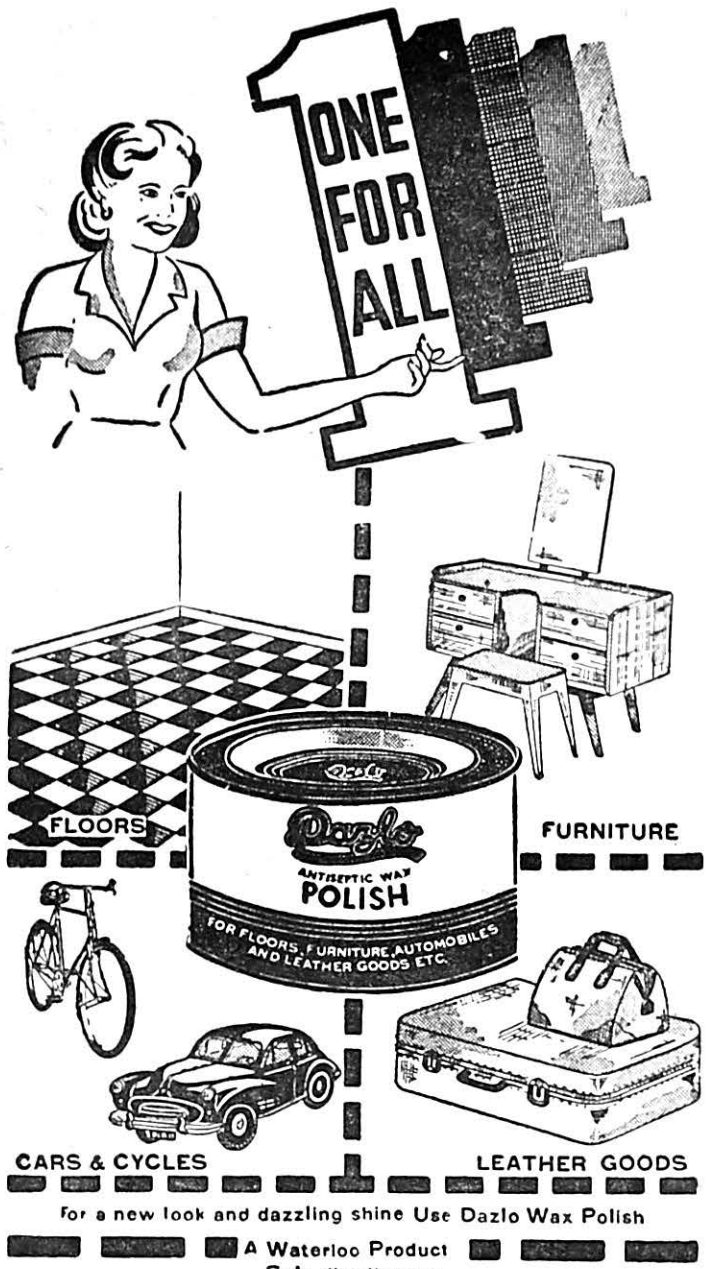

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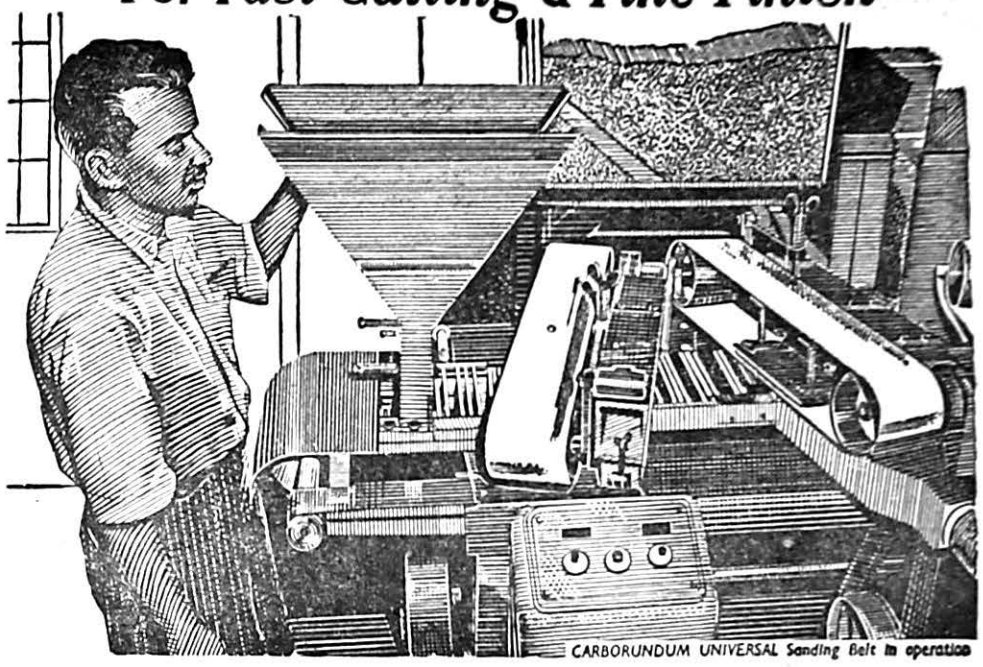

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KARNATAKA IN LEGEND AND HISTORY

By Dr. S. SRIKANTHA SASTRI

ON the auspicious day of the Festival of Lights (Dipavali), the New Mysore or Karnataka State will come into being, in fulfilment of the long cherished hopes and aspirations of two crores of Kannadigas. New Mysore will comprise most of the Kannada-speaking areas, though not all. The ancient limits of Karnataka, according to the *Kavi Raja Marga* of the Rashtrakuta emperor Amogha Varsha Nripatunga, extended from the Kaveri to the Godavari in the ninth century. The purest Kannada was spoken in the area between Purigere or Lakshmeswar in the Dharwar district, Pattada Kisuvolal or Pattadakal in the Bijapur district and Koppana or Kopbal in the Raichur district. From about the eleventh century Marathi and Telugu in the north and the east and Tamil and Malayalam in the south began to circumscribe the Kannada region.

According to the States Reorganisation Act, the New Mysore State along with the bilingual State of Bombay will form the Western Zone. For administrative convenience, the New Mysore State is tentatively divided into four divisions. The Mysore division will include the districts of Mysore, Coorg, Mandya, Hassan, South Kanara, Chikmagalur and Shimoga. The Bangalore division includes Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. The Belgaum division will have Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara districts. The Gulbarga division includes Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar districts with modifications.

In the two thousand years of the history of Karnataka, the Kannada area had been brought under the suzerainty of a single dynasty only in the times of the Kadambas of Banavasi, the Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyani, the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed. Even the Vijayanagara empire did not eliminate the Bahamani kingdoms, north of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna. Haidar and Tipu made inroads into north Karnatak at the expense of the Nizam and the Marathas, but no lasting effect was achieved. The British for their strategic purposes carved out the Kannada territory and distributed it among the Indian States and the provinces. The agitation for the unification of the Kannada areas during the last half a century has resulted in the formation of Mysore in an Independent India, with an area of 72,730 square miles and a population of 19 millions.

Mysore, which gives the name to the division and the State, can claim a legendary antiquity as the place where Mahishasura was vanquished by the Goddess Chamundesvari. Mahisha mandala, mentioned in the Maha Bharata and the Buddhist works, has been identified with Mahishmati on the Narmada by some. But in the early Tamil literature, a chief Erumaluran is mentioned as ruling near the Nilagiris and Mahishamandala occurs in grants of the Kadambas of the sixth century. The Mahabaleswara shrine on the Chamundi hill was a Kalamukha centre and received grants from Hoysala Vishnuvardhana in the twelfth century. Nanjangud was a sacred place for the Saivas as early as the 13th century and attracts pilgrims from all parts of South India.

STONE AGE CULTURES

Pre-historic stone age cultures have been found at Kittur, Gundlupet, Biligiri Rangan hills, Agara, etc. Srirangapatna is well known as the capital of the Wodeyars of Mysore from the days of Raja Wodeyar. Situated between two branches of the Kaveri it was a formidable place, three miles in length and one in breadth. The palace of the Vijayanagara Viceroys and the Wodeyars of Mysore existed to the west of the Narasimha temple built by Kanthirava Narasa Raja. This ancient palace was destroyed by Tipu in 1796. The Gangadhara and Ranganatha temples go back to the Hoysala times and were later enlarged by the Vijayanagara and Mysore rulers.

The last desperate struggle against foreign domination by Tipu has left lasting impressions in and about Srirangapatna. Near the Paschimavahini Bridge were the posts of Major Skelly and Wallace. General Harris besieged the fortress on 5th April, 1799 and the final assault was delivered on 4th May. General Baird who had a knowledge of the place, reached the outer ramparts in six minutes but was confronted with another rampart and a wide moat constructed by Tipu in 1793 after Baird had been released. Luckily the British discovered a plank connecting the two ramparts and after a hand to hand fight entered the city forcing Tipu to retreat. To the Water Gate known as 'Hole Diddi Bagilu' Tipu came from the outer ramparts mounted on a horse with a crowd of fugitives. A deadly volley was pouring from both ends of the gate and Tipu fell down wounded. His attendants placed him in a palanquin but he moved out of it and lay among the wounded. A British soldier tried to seize Tipu's gold belt but Tipu slashed at him with his sword. The soldier shot Tipu through the head and Tipu was buried at the Gumbaz in Ganjam by the side of his father Hyder and mother Sydani Begum. The de Havilland swinging arch (which collapsed recently), the dungeons, the Sultan's battery, the ruins of Tipu's palace near the parade ground, the Jama Musjir built over a Hindu temple, Darya Daulat with its historical paintings, the Lal Bagh, Kale Gowda's Battery, etc. in Srirangapatna form lasting monuments.

Along the course of the Kaveri there were very ancient places mentioned by Ptolemy and Pliny in the second century. Pannata and Punnata were famous for beryl, exported to Greece and Rome. Talakad, named as Talakata by Vrahamihira in the sixth century was the capital of the Gangas who ruled the eastern parts of Mysore for about nine hundred years. The shifting course of the Kaveri has buried the old city and only five temples have survived. Sivanasamudram, where the Kaveri takes a mighty leap and Ummattur were conquered by Krishna Deva Raya from the last Ummattur chief Chikka Ganga Raja. Tadi Malingi, Marehalli and Malavalli have Vishnu temples built by Raja Raja Chola and the Tamil inscriptions mention Sri Vaishnavas long before the advent of Sri Ramanuja into Mysore. At Somanathapura is the famous Hoysala temple built by Somanatha, a general of Narasimha III (1254-1291). Built on a star shaped terrace, three feet high, the temple follows the star pattern and had three images, beautifully carved, of Kesava, Janardana and Venugopala. The sculptures on the walls and rows of large images have elicited high praise.

Coorg or Kodagu is mentioned in the early Tamil literature and famous for its place of pilgrimage Tala Kaveri where the Kaveri takes its rise. Included in the ancient kingdoms of the Chengalvas and Kongalvas, Kodagu was conquered by the Hoysalas. Tipu conquered it and recruited the hardy people in to the Mysore army.

SRI RAMANUJA

Mandya was known as Mantheya and now the Kollegala taluk has been transferred to the Mandya district. Kollegala near the Kaveri is associated with Kahola Gajava and its silk weaving was famous in the Vijayanagara days. Maluru, near Maddur, is famous for its Vishnu temple built by the Chola general of Rajaraja, Aprameya. Under the Hoysalas this district became famous for the propagation of the philosophy of Sri Ramanujacharya. Sri Ramanuja is said to have come from the Chola country to escape persecution, by way of the Nilagiris, passing through Mirale and Saligrama to Tondanur where Vishnuvardhana is alleged to have been converted. At Yadugiri or Melukote Sri Ramanuja stayed for over twenty years and consecrated the Aprameya or Cheluva Raya temple. The Narasimha temple at the same place was constructed by Raja Wodeyar of Mysore (1578-1617). Chikka Devaraya was a great devotee and composed Gitas on Cheluva Raya. There are many Hoysala temples of great artistic merit at Mandya, Basral, Nagamangala, Kambada Halli, Hosaholalu, Yedatore and other places. Hirode was called French Rocks because of the encampment of the French troops in support of Tipu in the Mysore wars.

Hassan or Simhasanapuri is an ancient centre of worship of the Divine Mother as Simhasanesvari. The Gangas, Chengalvas and Kongalvas held sway until the Hoysala chief Vinayaditya moved from Sosevur to Halebid and made it the capital under the name Dvarasamudra. Illustrious Hoysala rulers like Vishnuvardhana, Ballala II, Narasimha II, Somesvara and Vira Ballala III dominated the history of South India from the 11th to the 14th century. The Hoysalas succeeded to the empire of the Chalukyas of Kalyani in Southern Karnataka, expanded in the north up to the Malaprabha, and fought with the Yadavas of Devagiri. From the days of Vira Ballala II, the Hoysala rulers became the protectors of the Cholas and established their capital at Kannanur Koppam, opposite to Srirangam, to check the Pandyas. Narasimha II, to protect the Chola Rajaraja II from Perunjinga, started from Dvarasamudra, released Rajaraja from prison at Sendamangalam. His generals Appayya and Samudra Gopayya conquered all the country up to Rameswaram. Vishnuvardhana may be called the Maker of Mysore as it was before integration.

Hoysala architecture, as typified by the monuments at Belur and Halebid, was a development of the Chalukyan style; but because of the greater elaborateness can claim an independent status. The Hoysala temple may have even five garbha grihas in the same complex and there are also twin shrines standing side by side built on the same plan. At Halebid is the "Parthenon of Hoysala Art". The Hoysalesvara and Kedaresvara temples moved Fergusson to ecstasy. "One cannot help wondering at the amount of lovely detail, all finished with scrupulous care tucked away in dark corners, where it is often impossible to see. But,

"In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part;
For the Gods see everywhere."

Belur was also the capital of the Hoysalas and remained as the capital of the last nominal emperor of Vijayanagara, Sri Ranga. Mythologically it was associated with the story of Mohini and Bhasmasura and hence Vishnu as Chenna Kesava has feminine features. Vishnuvardhana and his Jaina queen Santala Devi constructed the Vijaya Narayana and Kappe Chenniga temples in the same compound, to celebrate the victory over the Cholas at Talakad in 1117 A.D. Subsequently Vira Ballala II added many sculptures and the rulers of Vijayanagara, Mysore, Periyapatna, Coorg and Belur made considerable alterations and additions. The conservation and renovation of the whole temple was completed recently on the initiative of the late ruler of Mysore, Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar IV. The temple at Arasikere built by Vira Ballala II is also one of the finest examples of the Hoysala style.

Sravana Belagola was known as Katavapra or Kalbappu and is associated with Mauryan emperor Chandragupta and Sruta Kevali Bhadrabahu. The monolithic colossal statue of Gommata, 58 feet high, is the biggest free standing statue in the world. The artist has drawn "from the blank rock the wondrous contemplative expression touched with a faint smile, with which Gommata gazes out upon the struggling world".

South Canara, like the other districts of the west coast, is associated with Parasu Rama and was ruled by the Alupas. Mangalur and Barakur on the Netravati were famous ports mentioned by Ptolemy, Pliny and the Periplus. Conquered by the Hoysalas, it was ruled later by the Viceroys of Vijayanagara. Karkala and Mudabidire are famous centres of Jainism and at Karkala and Yenur are their monolithic statues of Gommata, erected by the local rulers. The Keladi kingdom extended over the Tuluva country and after the fall of Keladi, Hyder and Tipu made Mangalore a stronghold against the Bombay British government. Udupi was the centre from which the Dvaita philosophy of Sri Madhvacharya spread throughout India. The oldest shrines at Udupi are those of Chandramouli and Anantesvara from where Sri Madhva is said to have disappeared from mortal ken. The temples of Sri Krishna and Durga, Pajaka Kshetra, the birth place of Sri Madhva, Subrahmanya are other holy places.

BULWARK AGAINST MUSLIM ATTACKS

Chikkamagalur and Hiremagalur are associated with Janamejaya and a Yupa pillar with an inscription in Brahmi characters of about the third century, testifies to the existence of Vedic religion. Mudagere with Sasapura or Sosevur (Angadi) first witnessed the rise of the Hoysalas, Sala the eponimous hero, who founded the dynasty worshipped Vasantika Devi of Sasapura. Banavasi or Vaijayanti is mentioned by Ptolemy as *Buzanteion-a*—a famous sea-port. The Kadambas of Banavasi for more than three centuries wielded power all over the central and western parts of Karnataka after the Satavahanas. The Kadambas established a branch in Orissa and the cult of Madhukesvara was taken from Banavasi to Kalinga and thence to South Burma and Cambodia. Gersoppa was a capital of the Tuluva Bhairarasas and a Jaina centre. Sringeri is traditionally associated with Sri Sankara and Suresvara. The Jagadgurus of Sringeri, Sri Vidya Sankara, Sri Vidyaranya and Bharati Krishna Tirtha inspired Harihara and Bukka to establish the Vijayanagara empire in 1336, as a bulwark against the Muslim attacks on Hinduism. From the very beginning of the empire, the emperors expressed their gratitude to the Sringeri Jagadgurus and a branch of the Sringeri Matha was established in Vijayanagara itself, near the temple

(Continued on page 89).

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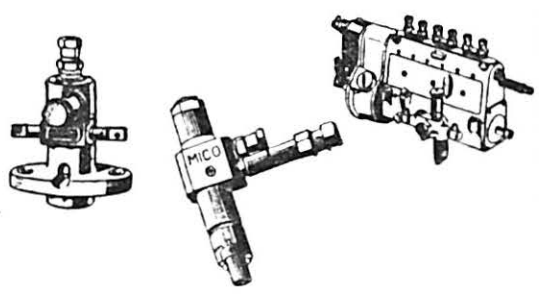

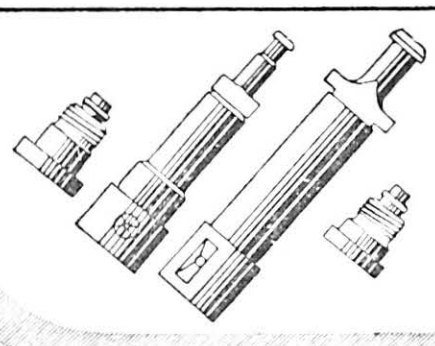

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The new enlarged State of Mysore with all its beauty spots, magnificent scenery, bracing climate and places of religious, historical and archaeological interest is verily a tourists' paradise.

(CONTRIBUTED)

THE new Mysore State, which will come into being from November 1 as a consequence of the reorganisation of States, has many an attraction, the chief of them being the mighty Jog Falls, the whispering dome at Bijapur, the marvellous ruins of the old capital of Vijayanagar Empire, Mysore—the city of lights and gardens, Badami, famous for its Jain excavations, the colossal monolith statue of Gomateswara at Sravanbelgola, Coorg—the land of oranges, honey, coffee and scenic beauty and the birth-place of River Cauvery.

The new Mysore State has a total area of 72,730 sq. miles and a population of over 190 lakhs, and this enlarged State is twice as big as the old State of Mysore. The need for the unification of all Karnataka areas had been urged for some years now. The Part 'C' State of Coorg is now a district of the new Mysore State. Vast areas from Bombay, the now disintegrated State of Hyderabad and Madras have been added to Mysore State, and for the first time in her history, the land-locked State of Mysore gets a long stretch of coastline and with the natural port at Karwar, Mangalore and Malpe, the potentialities of Mysore's trade and industry are very great.

Apart from sight-seeing attractions that the State abounds in, Mysore is a State where one could see wild life in its natural surroundings. Added to these, Mysore is justly famous for her great industrial concerns and engineering works. Bangalore, the capital of the State, is a great centre of scientific learning. Dr. C. V. Raman has made Bangalore his home and according to him Bangalore is the intellectual capital of India.

THE JOG FALLS

Of all show places in Mysore, the Jog Falls take the prize of place. The whole vista at Jog is wonderfully framed in a wild and gorgeous setting. The Jog Falls are formed by the river Sharavati falling into a mighty chasm about half a mile wide and 830 ft. deep. They are four in number.

Bangalore, the capital of the State, is a cosmopolitan city. It is well-known as the 'City Beautiful'. The Vidhana Soudha—the House of Legislature—recently built has added greatly to the beauty of the city. The central dome of this colossal building is yet to be completed. The Vidhana Soudha, it is claimed, is the biggest single-unit building in the whole of India. A special feature of this giant building is the steps at the entrance, 210 ft. long at the entrance tapering to 84 ft. at the top. This flight of steps is claimed to be the first of its kind in South-East Asia. The Assembly and the Council chambers, the chambers of the Ministers are all luxuriously furnished.

PLACES OF INTEREST IN BANGALORE

The other places of interest to a visitor to Bangalore are the famous Lal Bagh—the pleasure garden, the Indian Institute of Science, the Raman Research Institute, the Mental Hospital, reputed to be the best of its kind east of Suez, the innumerable industrial undertakings owned and managed by the National Government, *viz.*, the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Hindustan Machine Tools and the Bharat Electronics and industrial concerns owned and managed by the Mysore Government. The Government Porcelain Factory has a most modern electric kiln. The old Fort, Tippu Sultan's Palace, the Cubbon Park are the other places worth visiting.

From Bangalore, the visitor can proceed to Mysore, seeing *en route* the Mysore Sugar Mills at Mandya and making a slight detour, the Cauvery falls at Sivasamudram. It was at Sivasamudram, that Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar had the first hydro-electric works constructed, and Mysore has the pride of being the first State in India to have a hydro-electric station. From Mandya, the visitor proceeds to Srirangapatna, a town full of history. Hyder and Tippu Sultan, ruled here. At Srirangapatna, there is a famous temple dedicated to Sri Ranganathaswami and there are records to show that the Muslim rulers, Hyder and Tippu, endowed this temple with lands. Srirangapatna, like the noted Srirangam in South India, is an island.

Ten miles from Srirangapatna is Mysore city—the city of lights and gardens. The transformation of Mysore from a small town confined to the limits of the Fort to the present size is something phenomenal. Mysore to-day is a city of magnificent roads, imposing buildings and enchanting parks. In Mysore, one finds all the colour and glamour of the East. History, dating from remote legend, runs like a golden thread through all that is in Mysore—the city of ancient tradition and modern administration, the city of all that is oldest and newest in India. The palace in Mysore is an imposing structure in granite. The Zoological gardens in Mysore are among the most important of Mysore's attractions. The Chamundi Hills rise to a height of 3,500 ft. above the sea level. The Hill takes its name after the Goddess Kali. Two-thirds on the way up when one ascends the steps, there is a colossal figure of Nandi.

Twelve miles from Mysore city is Krishnarajasagar, the second biggest artificial lake in the world. Just below the dam, are the enchanting Brindavan gardens. Countless fairy fountains are at play, presenting a scene of sublime wonder and beauty. While the Jog Falls are Nature's greatest gift to Mysore, the Brindavan gardens have been made possible by the ingenuity of man. The smiling gardens, laughing fountains and cascading waters of the Brindavan gardens are a never forgettable sight.

GREAT RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Mysore has a glorious record of patronage of all faiths and to a succession of sages and saints which makes her pre-eminently a representative home of Indian culture. The addition of Udipi and Gulbarga to Mysore vests Mysore State with added spiritual significance. There is clear evidence to show that Mysore has been the home alike of Buddhists, Jains, Sanathanist Vedic culture, Smartha Advaita disciples of Sri Sankara, Sree Vaishnava disciples of Sri Ramanuja, the Veerasaiva disciples of Sri Basava and the Dwaita disciples of Sri Madhwa. It was at Gulburga that Sri Sharana Basawesvara, the great guru of the Lingayat community, demonstrated to the world, both by example and by precept, the eternal values and varieties of life, its essential goodness and basic oneness and exhorted all to live in peace and amity, mutual co-operation and unity.

Reputed for its sanctity owing to the celebrated Sri Krishna Mutt and the sacred association of Sri Madhwacharya, the staunch advocate and propounder of pluralistic theism, Udipi, a coastal town, is a picturesque place and a great pilgrim centre. Udipi is the headquarters of eight Mutts. Two miles from Udipi is Malpe, which has vast potentialities of being developed into a big harbour. On the way from Mangalore to Udipi lies Karkal, where is a big statue of Gomateswara, about half the size of the monolith statue one finds at Sravanbelgola.

BIDAR AND RAICHUR

Passing from the sea coast towns to the areas which hitherto formed part of Hyderabad State, the visitor comes to Bidar, Gulburga and Raichur, which abound in history and legend. In all these places, massive footprints left behind by Muslim conquerors from Muhammad Tughlak down to the Moghuls and the Vijayanagar interlude which has its own conspicuous place in the annals of Deccan are noticeable. Stone and plaster, caves and rocks, paint and pigment and relics, inscriptions and sites bring back to one's mind scenic associations with ancient glory.

Vidharna of Mahabharata fame is Bidar of to-day. Bidar is a place to delight the heart of the poet and the artist, as well as the archaeologist. The perennial springs and the abundance of verdure and fruit trees are still the attractive features of Bidar. Most beautiful of all Bidar tombs is that of Ahmad Wali. As one sees the various designs, one is drawn to the conclusion that here an attempt was made to forge a common Indo-Muslim culture, for though the architectural inspiration undoubtedly came from Iran, many

(Continued on page 95)

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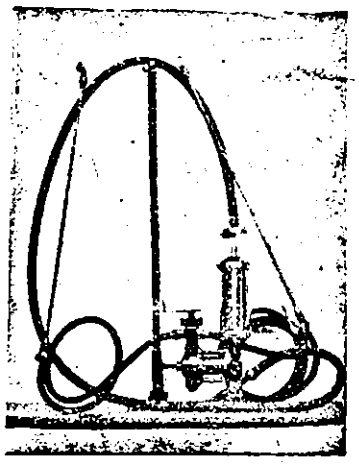

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NEEDS OF BOMBAY KARNATAK

Bombay Karnatak comprising the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara will now form part of the new Mysore State. Mr. Kanthi in the following article makes a powerful plea for the proper utilisation of the vast industrial resources of this area, which are so far untapped thus strengthening the economy of the new State.

By S. R. KANTHI

(Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly)

THE Bombay Karnatak has an area of 21,378 sq. miles with a total population of 52,16 259. As Chandgad Taluka with an area of 394 sq. miles and a population of 80,513 is proposed to be retained in the bilingual State of Bombay, 26,984 sq. miles of area in Belgaum Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara and a population of 51,35,746 will be included in the new Mysore State.

The total cultivated area of these four districts is 96,49,600 acres. The Districtwise figures are: Belgaum 26,09,500 acres; Bijapur 38,74,000 acres; Dharwar 28,29,700 acres and North Kanara 3,36,400 acres. The total irrigated area is 3,32,200, with 1,38,300 acres in Belgaum, 50,800 acres in Bijapur, 1,10,900 acres in Dharwar and 32,200 acres in North Kanara.

It will thus be seen that the irrigated area in Bombay Karnatak is hardly 3 per cent of the total cultivated area. This has a special significance when we bear in mind that the economy of Bombay Karnatak is primarily agricultural. She is industrially backward having only four textile mills with 1,15,264 spindles. All of them employ only 4,918 workers on an average. There is a cement-producing company employing about 1,000 workers. A Ferro-manganese factory and a pulp and paper factory are being set up.

Though agriculture is the main occupation in Bombay Karnatak, she has varied and rich resources. She has a forest area of 4,817 sq. miles abounding in teak-wood, hard-wood, soft-wood, sandal wood, bamboos and medicinal plants. Of the total area of 3,976 sq. miles in North Kanara district, 3,220 sq. miles are covered by forests. The sandal wood in this area is rich in yield. Good quality cotton is grown in these districts and forms one-third of the total yield of cotton in Bombay State. Another important money crop is tobacco. Also, there is considerable export of betelnuts, cashewnuts, chillies, cardamom, pepper etc., from this part of Karnatak. The tables given below will give an idea of the extent of production and value per year of different kinds of crops.

FOODGRAINS

District	Area in acres	Production (in tons)
1. Belgaum	15,25,500	3,07,500
2. Bijapur	20,69,400	1,80,400
3. Dharwar	14,51,900	2,94,700
4. North Kanara	1,83,200	75,800
Total	52,81,000	8,58,000

MONEY CROPS

Commodity	Area	Production		Value in Rupees	
Cotton	10,40,183	1,29,882	Bales	415.65	lakhs
Groundnut (unshelled)	8,51,700	4,26,300	Tons	1427.53	"
Tobacco	48,900	10,000	"	447.93	"
Chillies	1,24,400	9,700	"	107.0	"
Sugar cane	36,300	98,600	"	552.16	"
Sesamum	30,200	2,910	"	21.07	"
Linseed	42,800	3,500	"	23.08	"
Castor-oil seed	7,200	700	"	4.95	"
Total	21,81,683	1,29,882 Bales of cotton 5,51,710 tons of other commodities		2999.37	lakhs.

Estimated value of all crops including money crops in Bombay Karnatak.

District	Annual value of all crops in lakhs of rupees.
1. Belgaum	2,518 lakhs
2. Bijapur	1,870 "
3. Dharwar	2,068 "
4. North Kanara	576 "
Total	7,032 lakhs

MINERAL RESOURCES

Bombay Karnatak is rich in mineral resources. The entire region of Karnatak is included in the vast mineral belt of India stretching over 2,000 miles from the Kanara coast to Assam in the north-east. A study of the mineral map of India reveals that Karnatak possesses India's second largest mineral grouping—the first largest being spread over four States viz., Orissa, M.P., Bihar and Bengal. On a State-wide reckoning, Karnatak would rank first or second amongst the States of India both in respect of variety and richness of her minerals. Bombay Karnatak has a large share in it. Gold is found in Kappat Ranges, Alnawar areas and the Malaprabha basin. High grade manganese and best quality bauxite exist in the Belgaum and Karwar districts. Ochres, asbestos, building and ornamental stones and high grade lime-stones are obtainable in abundance in Bijapur district. Slate-stones second-best in quality in the whole world are also available in Bijapur district. Water resources for hydro-electricity and forest wealth is abounding in Karwar district.

High quality fish is available in abundance along the North Kanara coast. North Kanara is the most important fishing district in the entire Bombay State.

Salt is again an important article which is available in large quantities along this coast. This industry has dwindled in importance during recent years, but North Kanara district alone could export about 25,000 tons of salt every year. The salt resources of South Kanara are twice as much. If suitably developed, well over a lakh of tons of salt could be easily raised in the near future.

Handloom must be mentioned as the most important cottage industry in this region. There are 72,947 handlooms in Bombay Karnatak.

DEVELOPMENT OF MALNAD

Bombay Karnatak thus abounds in wealth, but yet remains in a comparatively backward condition. In fact, Bombay Karnatak can be divided into three regions according to the natural conditions. The first is the Malnad area. This region is full of forests. The people in this region live in small hamlets and are extremely poor. Malnad has its peculiar features and the problems of education, health, employment and industrialisation will have to be dealt with on a separate footing. Then comes the transitional tract where there is assured rainfall and people inhabiting these parts are economically better. The third area is the one which is subject to famines.

Since 1956, much has been done by the Congress Government to improve these areas. Under the First Five-Year Plan, the Bombay Government spent Rs. 20.36 crores for the development of these areas. Between 1946, and the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, an equal amount must have been spent by the Bombay Government. The notable achievements are the irrigation projects, especially the Ghataprabha project, which is meant for the irrigation of famine areas of Belgaum and Bijapur districts. The other scheme which is now being investigated is the Malaprabha scheme. The next important scheme is the Upper Krishna Valley Project. This scheme is an inter-State scheme at present, because it is partly the concern of Hyderabad and partly that of Bombay State. But, after reorganisation of States, it will be a fully Mysore State scheme. When all the three schemes are completed, 10 lakhs of acres are expected to be irrigated.

The natural resources of Karnatak are large and so must be utilised to the fullest extent. Large-scale industries can be started to utilise the mineral and forest wealth of the region. Besides, hydro-electric schemes can be taken up by harnessing rivers like the Kalinadi and by extension of the Sharawati project. The Kali river project alone is estimated to produce about 5 lakhs K.W. of power.

The development of the port of Karwar is essential for development of the economy of Malnad and other areas in Bombay Karnatak. The development of ship-building industry at Bhatkal or somewhere near about must be given priority.

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KARNATAKA A DREAM COMES TRUE

(Continued from page 74)

Karnataka it is sweet too. But when we look round, all is not sweet and even the best of us have yet to learn to see things in the right of perspective. We have to realise that it is only territorial loyalty that is safe. All those, whatever their language, their caste their religion, their creed or their sex, who live in a certain territory must know that their interests—economic, political and social—are one and indivisible. As soon as we depart from this healthy principle and resort to extra-territorial or non-territorial loyalties, we give full scope for mischievous elements that breed suspicion, distrust and want of faith in each other.

It is now true that Karnataka is administratively one as from the 1st of November, 1956. If anybody is under the delusion that this is the end of the matter, it is better that he be warned. It is ultimately the integration of hearts which alone can stand the storms and stresses that are ahead of us. The more the number of people in Karnataka who realise that the interests of every part of Karnataka lies in unity, the more is the chance of success. This is a very great opportunity for those who have worked for independence of India and for unification of Karnataka for seeing that this dream that has come true becomes the basis for a grand effort to build Karnataka not for itself only but for enhancing the greatness and glory of the Bharat of our dreams.

Let the dreams that are realised give rise to a fresher and a greater dream for Karnataka as for all: To uphold the creed 'Satyamevodharamyaham" (Truth alone shall I uphold) which has been the age-long ideal of 'Karnataka-Simhasanadheeshwaras' of Vijayanagar and Mysore.

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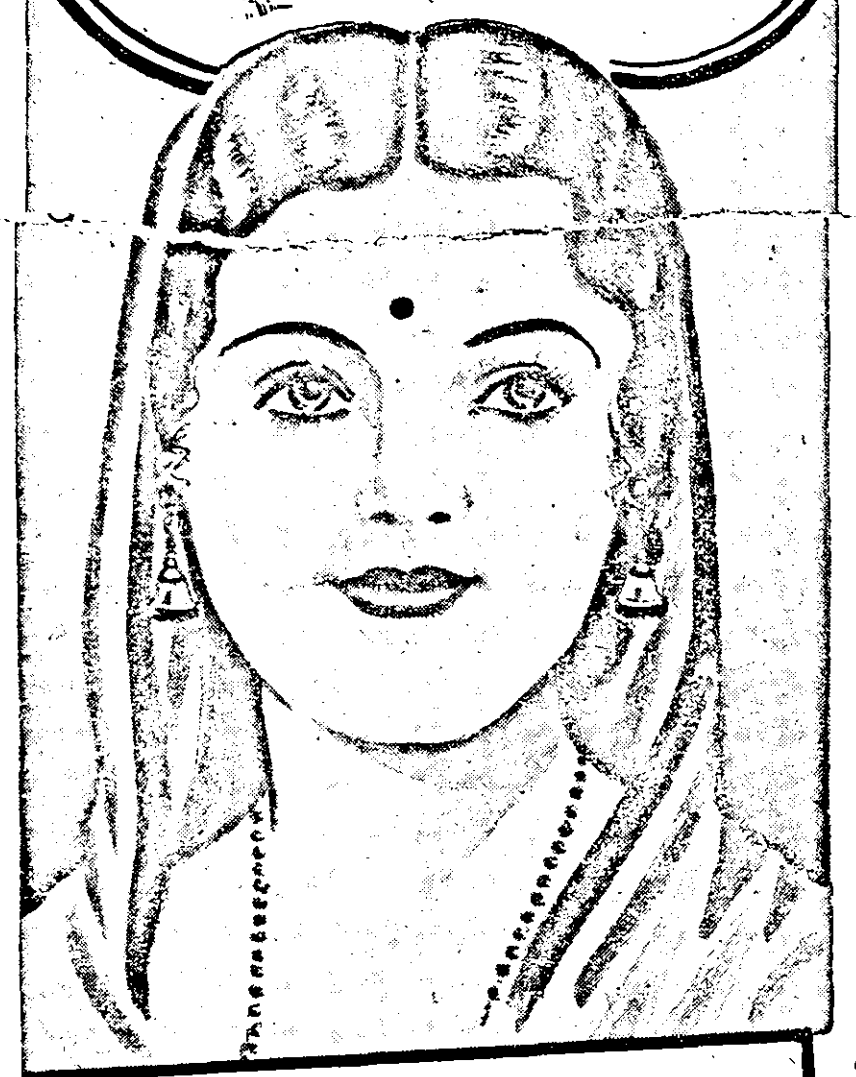

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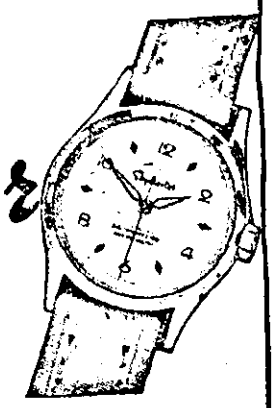

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KARNATAKA HISTORY

(Continued from page 84)

Virupaksha, the tutelary deity of the Vijayanagara emperors, The Vidya Sankara temple at Sringeri is a unique monument, built on the plan of Sri Chakra and apsided like the ancient Chaitya caves. The Shimoga district possesses some of the oldest dateable monuments in India at Talagunda, and Mallavalli. The Pranavesvara temple at Talagunda was considered very holy even by the Satavahanas. Baligame possessed a great University under the supervision of the Kalamukha Saiva Acharyas, whose influence extended all over India. Keladi, Bedanur and Ikkeri were the capitals of the Keladi Paleyagars upto the days of Hyder.

"CITY OF COOKED BEANS"

Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka, is popularly supposed to have been 'the city of cooked beans', but its original name was perhaps Begur in the Ganga times. The family of the Kempe Gowdas who also ruled Savandurga, Hulikal and Ulsore made it their strong hold and constructed the Basava and Gavi Gangadhra shrines and the Somesvara temple at Ulsore. Shahaji on behalf of the Bijapur Sultan governed the territory for twelve years. Later Chikka Deva Raya purchased it and erected the Venkataramana temple in the fort. The British captured the fort in 1792 and after 1799 established a cantonment. Sivaganga was a sacred place where Vishnuvardhana's General Bitti Deva built the temple of Gangadhara and Vishnuvardhana's queen Santala died by voluntary starvation. A branch of the Sringeri Math was established there in the sixteenth century. Pre-historic settlements of the neolithic times have been found at Magadi, Anekal, Savanadurga, etc.

The Kaidala temple near Tumkur is a beautiful Hoysala structure. The forts of Madhugiri, Midigesi and Pavagada played an important role after the decline of Vijayanagara. Kolar or Kolahalapura, like Kolhapur, is legenderaly associated with Durga vanquishing the demon Kolahala. As Kuvalala, along with Nandi, it was a capital of the later Gangas After the conquest by Chola Raja Raja and Rajendra, it was called Nigirili Chola mandalam and numerous Tamil inscriptions in the Kolaramma temple testify to the devotion of the Cholas to Pidariyar or Bhagavati. Nandi also has monuments in the early Ganga and Chola styles. Kundana was a Hoysala capital, and in the Vijayanagara period Mulubagal was the seat of a governor. The Nangali Ghat marked the limit of the Ganga and Hoysala dominions.

Chintanakal or Chinmaladri or Bemmachanakal was the old name of Chitradurga in Nolamba Vadi. The Asoka inscriptions at Brahmagiri, Jatinga Ramesvara and Siddhapura and the excavations at Brahmagiri and Chandravalli reveal that the Mauryan sub-capital Isila and the southern limits of the Mauryan empire existed in this region. The Kadambas, the Gangas, the Pandyas of Uchangi and the Chalukyas made Chitradurga a formidable fort. It was the seat of the Vijayanagara Viceroys.

The Chalukyan and Hoysala temples at Anekonda, Harihara, Nalkunda, Nanditavare and Nandigudi are of importance for the study of the evolution of the Hoysala style. The Medakere Naiks of Chitrdurga have left a lasting tradition of heroism.

BELLARY

Bellary invokes the memory of the glorious Vijayanagara empire. Kampili and Kummata are associated with the tragedy of Kumara Ramanatha whose sacrifice made possible the foundation of Vijayanagara. Virupaksha and Pampambika (Bhuvanesvari) presided over the fortunes of Vijayanagara until days of the Aravidu dynasty. The genius of Sri Vidyasankara and Vidyaranya created a new State for the protection of Dharma. Associated with the Ramayana episodes, Vijayanagara evokes the memory of illustrious rulers like Harihara, Bukka, Devaraya II and Krishna Deva Raya, great scholars and saints—Vidyaranya, Sayanacharya, Vedanta Desika, Jayatirth, Vyasa Raja; famous poets—the Dindimas, Srinatha, Allasani Peddanna, Mukku Timmanna, Tenali Rama, Dhurjati (the Asta Diggajas of Krishna Deva's court). Timmanna, Purandara Dasa, Kanaka Dasa, Chamarasa, Kumara Vyasa, Lakkanna, Magge Mayi Dev, etc., masters of Karnataka musicology —Vidyaranya, Kallinatha, Lakshmi Narayana, Ramayamatya Todaramalla and Somanatha. The stone-age cultures found at Kappagal, Sangankal and Ujjini in the Bellary district testify to the antiquity of the region. The monuments at Hampi, like the temples of Hazara Rama, Vithala, Elephant Stables, etc., the monolithic statues of Narasimha and Ganesa testify to the blending of Chalukyan and Dravida styles and Indo-Muslim influences are seen in the lay buildings.

Belgaum or Venugrama was the capital of the Silahara dynasty. Kolhapura or Karahata and Panduranga Palli (Pandharapura) were famous centres of Saiva and Sakta cults in the days of the Satavahanas and early Rashtrakutas. Gova was the capital of Konkana and ruled by the Kadambas until Madhava Mantri of Vijayanagara conquered it in the 14th century. The Hoysala emperor Somesvara was ruling up to Pandharapura. The Karnataka dynasty of the Yadavas of Devagiri subsequently ruled over the Belgaum district. Mangalavada was one of the capitals of the Chalukyas of Kalyani and of Kalachurya Bijjala. Virasaiva legends associate Mangalavada with Basava and it was also the birthplace of Jayatirtha.

Vijayapura or Bijapur was a capital of the Chalukyas of Kalyani. The earlier Chalukyas of Badami had made Vatapipura (connected with the story of Vatapi and Ilvala in the Ramayana) their capital. Pulikesin II, who defeated Harsha and has been eulogised by the Chinese traveller Yuwan Chwang, conquered all Dakshinapatha. He established the branches of his family in Andhra and Saurashtra. The cave temples at Badami were imitated by the Pallavas. The evolution of the temple architecture in South India can be traced from the early Chalukyan monuments at Badami, Pattadakal (Kisuvolal), Aihole, Ter, Itgi, etc. After the disintegration of the Bahamani kingdom, the 'Adil Shahis of Bijapur ruled here until Aurangazeb put an end to the kingdom. The destruction of Vijayanagara after the battle of Talikota resulted in the migration of Hindu architects to Bijapur and hence the Bijapur style of architecture became a mixture of Turkish and Hindu motifs. The Gol Gumbaz, Ibrahim Roza, Mehtar Mahall, etc., in Bijapur show that the Hindu symbolism of Maha Padma dome was adapted to Persian and Turkish pendentives. Bagevadi and Kudala Sangama are sacred to the Virasaivas as associated with the life of Bsavesvara.

Dharwar represents the ancient Satahani Hara or the original home of the Satavahanas who expanded later northwards, even to Central India and eastwards into the Andhra country. Kuntala was the name of this region and Kuntala Satakarni is mentioned in the Kama Sutras. Puligere or Lakshmeswara was a centre of pure Kannada and of Saivism and Jainism. Hangal was associated with Virata and was the capital of a branch of the Kadambas. Kundur near Dharwar was the centre of a district which included Darawada (Dharwar). Lokkigundi (Lakkundi) was an important place under the Chalukyas and Hoysalas. Bankapura was established in the name of the great general of Amoghavarsha Nrpatunga Bankesa, who conquered Talakad and did not hesitate to imprison the emperor's own son who had rebelled. Gunabhadra completed the Uttara Purana at Bankapura, when Lokaditya, the son of Bankesa, was ruling there. Gadag is famous for the Trikutachala and Vira Narayana temples. Kumara Vyasa received inspiration to compose the Bharata in Kannada in the Vira Narayana temple.

PORTS OF NORTH KANARA

North Kanara in ancient times was divided into Haive and Konkana. Bhatkal and Honnawara were famous ports mentioned by Ptolemy and the Periplus. Malpe is mentioned in a Greek drama of the 2nd century, discovered at Oxyrhyncus in Egypt. Mayura Sarma is said to have established a colony of Brahmanas and down to the last days of Vijayanagara, the country was ruled by the Karnataka dynasties. The Keladi Paleyagara and Sode (Sonda or Sudha) chiefs from above the Ghats occupied it and it was added to Mysore by Hyder. Sivappa Nayaka had established Basava Raja durga in an island to protect the merchants from the Portuguese pirates and Hyder built a dock at Honnawara for constructing war ships. After the Mysore wars, the territory was taken away from Mysore and entrusted to the Madras Government. An ancient trade route ran from Honnawara across the Ghats to Halebid and thence to Kanchi on the east coast. The British established their factories at Karwar in 1638 and in Honnawara in 1675. Gokarna with its temple of Mahabaleswara is a famous Saiva centre from the Mahabharata days.

In the Gulbarga division, Bidar is the ancient kingdom of Vidarbha associated with the story of Nala and Damayanti. The Vaidarbhi style in Sanskrit for which Kalidasa and Vijjika were famed, was evolved here. Bhavabhuti, next only to Kalidasa and Mandana Misra were natives of Vidarbha. Rukmini, the spouse of Sri Krishna was a Vaidarbhi. The later Chalukyas made Kalyani their capital and illustrious rulers like Chalukya Tailapa, Iriva Bedanga, Someswara I and Vikramaditya VI occupied the Telugu country and fought with the Cholas. The great poet Bilhana and the jurist Vijnaneswara of the Mitakshra code resided in Kalyani. Kalachurya Bijjala and Basava are associated with Kalyani in the Vira Saiva traditions. Hasan Gangu Bahman Shah had made Gulbarga his capital but it was changed to Bidar in 1423. Bidar is at the junction of the Kannada, Marathi and Telugu areas. After the capture of Bidar by Aurangazeb in 1656, it came under the rule of Nizam-ul-Mulk. The Barid Shahis of Bidar introduced Indo-Iranian motifs in architecture.

Kalubarige or Gulbarga contains the great mosque, which is unique for the 63 small domes and one large dome of 40 feet. Malkhed or Manyakheta was the capital of the Imperial Rashtrakutas, who dominated the history of India from the eighth to the eleventh century. The Arab traveller Suleiman visited it in the days of Amoghavarsha Nripatunga and calls it "Mankir" Jayatirha, Manikya Prabhu, Akbar Shah and Vira Saiva saints are associated with this region.

Raichur contains many pre-historic settlements and its gold mines like those of Kolar, are of great antiquity. Asoka's inscriptions have been found at Kopbal, Palkigundi and Maski, marking the southern limit of the Mauryan empire. Pampa Saras near Anegondi (Hastikona) and the surrounding places are associated with the Ramayana story. Nimoapura was the native place of Nimbarkacharya of the Dvaitadvaita school of Vaishnavism. Mudkal and Raichur were fought over between the Vijayanagara and Bahamani rulers and Krishna Deva Raya's capture of Raichur was a memorable event. Koppala known as Kupana Tirtha is as sacred to the Jainas as Sravana Belagola. The Koppal hill fort was famous in the history of the freedom movement in India when in 1857 it was defended by Bhima Rao and was captured by John Malcolm.

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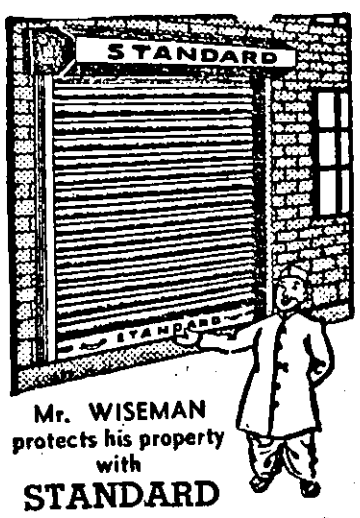

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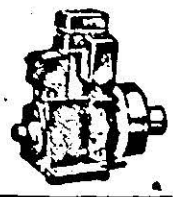

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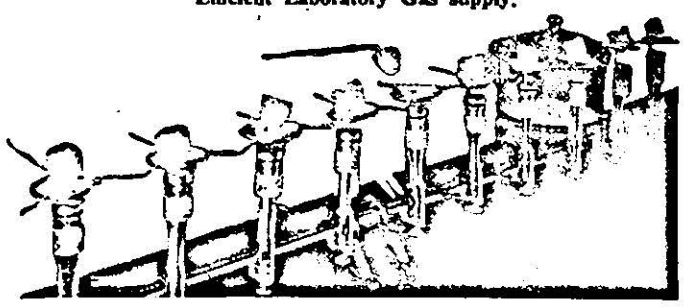

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MODERN TRENDS IN KANNADA

By V. SITARAMIAH

THE largest single event in the history and development of many Indian languages and literatures in the modern period—more particularly during the first half of this century—has been the impact of the West on India through English. Other historical forces were more or less of the same kind as the native Indian.

Many old forms of literature have disappeared. New ones have come up. The technique of composition has undergone a sea change. Attitudes totally alien to our tradition, temperament and cultural preference have gained ground. Views, objectives, impulsions have been tinged and affected by the contact. Whatever has happened elsewhere has happened here, a little more or less, a little later or sooner.

NAVYA SCHOOL

The Renaissance or Romantic movement in our literature was followed by the Progressive school with its social idealism and Communistic bias, and this in turn yielded place to the Navya school. This is the ruling trend in India to-day. All this establishes one fact; that the forces operating on thought, life, literature, and art are to-day more or less international. If they were national and Indian sometime back, the internationalisation in outlook and response has been their main feature to-day. No thoughtful modern writer has been free from it. Modern Indian literature would thus not be what it is but for the Western contact, for good, for bad.

Kannada is an illustration in point. It features all the trends all along the line.

During the first two decades of this century, the influence was formative, pupillary at first and imitative later—but yielded striking results in the 'Twenties and the early 'Thirties. The new movement was ushered in with translations and adaptations and soon took to independent flights of fancy and performance. Lyrics and blank verse patterns were created. Like the lyric, the Essay, the Sketch, the Short Story—spiritual brothers as they are—came into vogue. A Blank Verse Drama showed up and experimentation of every type filled the eye and the ear. A new critical, comparative and historical outlook informed composition and judgment. A prose medium developed good and ready for every need, supple beyond the dreams of expectation, secular, beautiful and human. This was fostered as much by the professional literary men as by the journalists and the universities. A notable point to remember here is that all new poetry was either done by the university men and women or was inspired by them and that almost every poet did considerable prose-work and criticism.

This phase gave us many fine specimens of work. Names of writers and of works may be given, but such cataloguing will not supply much real information. The old Champu composition was no more; the Shatpadis, the Ragales, the Sangatya and Tripadi forms—all narrative and descriptive—had worn themselves out. The subject-matter taken from classics, epics etc., no longer satisfied. The principles and rhetoric which gave us the traditional masterpieces were outmoded. The Gods, the kings and queens and the rishis, the influence of myth and religion faded out. And common life of the common people became the object of pursuit. The discovery and realisation of the individual was deemed the all worthy purpose. The pomp and circumstance and the altitude of things therefore, altered beyond recognition. Some did their work so simply and straight that ears and minds trained to classical Sanskrit patterns felt them as thin and banal. But all hailed the emergence of prose.

Accessory disciplines like grammar, rhetoric, prosody and poetics gained in depth and foundation since the latest methods of analysis and understanding got into the inquiries. East and West made a fine combination here. And so much that was vague, closed to view, and therefore, to understanding took meaning and value. Biography, travel-sketch, history, science and general literature of every kind, editing of classics and works of scholarship, all showed up among us. If the quantity was not much, the reason for it was that the best educated men were in government employment, stuck to English and disdained traffic with the vulgar tongue. Self-respect perhaps could not be beaten into them. But the departure was definite. At first frantic resistance was offered to the new modes, but they passed by unharming. The old soon found its place; for, when the best in the tradition was absorbed, it lost its awe and prestige value.

The later Thirties and Forties brought the progressive movement to the fore. This was less the period of beautiful poetry,—though, thank heaven, it was there—than a period of reaction and debunking of the earlier trend. It was a period of the novels in Kannada. Even drama which seemed to have suddenly come into view in the early period could not keep vital. It had come as a mirror and criticism of middle class society—in manners if not in morals also—with humour (and satire) and pathos for persuasion. But what seriousness was let in did not produce major drama. Some writers wrote allegory and child poems, created myths of their own and spoke of things far away and long ago! Some wrote song and verse plays of high merit. But all reflected a

(Continued on next page)

Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister-designate of the new Mysore State says:

"It is a privilege and a pleasure to send a message to THE HINDU, which is bringing out a Special Supplement to commemorate the important event of the Reorganisation of States. The first of November is, in more senses than one, a historic day. This is the first step towards a more rational and better integration of national life and effort. This step to reorganise the States is the culmination of the attempts of the concerned people to have these new States, and of the assurances held out by the Congress. It is only because there were more pressing problems that this necessary step could not be taken much earlier.

"Now that these new States are coming into existence, the responsibility to run them effectively and to the best advantage of the concerned States and of the Indian Union is great. It is up to everyone of us to put our shoulder to the wheel to see that every ounce of energy in us is directed and canalised towards the fulfilment of this great objective, viz., the establishment of a Welfare State.

"Coming to the new Mysore State, I am happy and feel proud that the efforts of two crores of Kannadigas have been successful. This State will be practically self-sufficient in all matters. It is true that on account of its disintegration all these years, it has been neglected and backward, not only socially but economically. Few States in India have a greater variety of natural resources than the new State of Mysore. To the extent that we can exploit and utilise these resources, to that extent we can make the life of the people happier. Now that the responsibility has been placed on my shoulders, it will be my humble endeavour to see that the objectives which the Congress has will be fulfilled and to this end, I crave the co-operation and understanding of all concerned."

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(Continued from previous page)

sober realisation of the truth of life here and now; devoting themselves to values acceptable to the bulk of the normal people, sensitive to art and socially beneficent. It is against this that the reaction ranged itself.

The change was influenced by the hardships, and the shadows of the war years and by psychopathology. Social institutions were arraigned, political order was challenged; the Communist attitude was preferred. It was to the left of the Left in everything. Not that the work had ardour or great substance, but the predilection if not even the partiality was there.

The post war novels which are a modern equivalent for the epic reflect the sorrow, frustration and bitterness which, to those well placed in life looks wanton and vicious. The language used and the technique of the novel have improved considerably in quality.

MASTI'S WRITINGS

This phase has been succeeded by the Navya. Old writers like Panje, Sri and Kailasam have left us, but many stalwarts like D.V.G., Masti, Govinda Pai are still, happily, with us. They are adding to their good work even now. Only, one feels that they are repeating their successes and have given us no new excellence. Perhaps, it is wrong also to expect it. Only Masti has given us a Novel and is even now working on another. His collection of narrative poems called Navaratri is unique with many pieces of singular moving power. His prose has become surer and smoother than ever; though nothing can be superior to the expository prose of his Kavi Valmiki.

The second generation of poets with Bendra, V. si, Puttappa, Vinayaka, Mugali and Kadengodlu have but rung changes on their early work in theme and mode. Nothing intrinsically new has been produced. Their work is individual and much beautiful poetry and prose have come from their pens. And that is but a fulfilment of the tendency of their earlier years. Kuvempu has produced a large 1000-page epic presenting his vision of the Ramayana. Bendra has deepened some of his effects and Vinayaka has produced in his Bala Duguladalli (in the Temple of Life) a series of value portraits in hierarchies of personal attainment. Karanth has scored success after success in fictional presentation. With variety, concreteness and human observation; but sometimes he fills in more social chronicling than vital, organic fictional vision. His pictures of men and women belonging to the lowest classes and of primitive tribes are full of beauty and power. A. N. Krishna Rao wears the moods of all the new movements. He is the *enfantterrible* of the modern Kannada literature. He is extremely popular but his appeal could have been less lax and less rhetorical. All these writers have an interesting personality and contribute to the richness of our literary scene.

P. T. Narasimhachar and G. P. Rajarathnam have produced some new work but none so new as to be called modern. Their expression is more humane and finished; but their values and preferences are traditional and conservative.

K. S. Narasimhaswamy is the only one who has changed time from love and flowers to the robust tasks and exhilarations of a new realism which seems to the present writer full of promise in vision and positiveness. But he should be careful about being unnecessarily petulant.

TWO SETS OF WRITERS

The Navya School has a queer history and a queerer temper and loyalties. There are two sets of writers of this name between whom there does not seem to be much traffic or sympathy. One set is headed by Vinayaka who opened brilliantly with his Sea Songs in free verse. Content and manner were both new. He developed a critical thesis in behalf of the Navya movement illustrating it from Hopkins, Eliot, Auden, Empson, Thomas, etc. But curiously enough, he has, in later practice sought spiritual sustenance and compensation in Aurobindo's metaphysics. Aurobindo's influence is on Bendre and perhaps on Kuvempu also.

The other branch of the Navya writers is against the entire present dispensation. Its roots are not in our life or culture. Its mood is bitter. Its voice rancorous, its figures, rhythms and expression forced, satirical and dramatic. Its mind and world are private and it does not care if it does not communicate with the rest in the community. Order in space and time are kicked over-board and movement is by ellipsis and their association. Naturally this group is isolated and speaks to a coterie and to the converted. The writers are technically competent. If these poets could go and be with the people

(Continued on next page)

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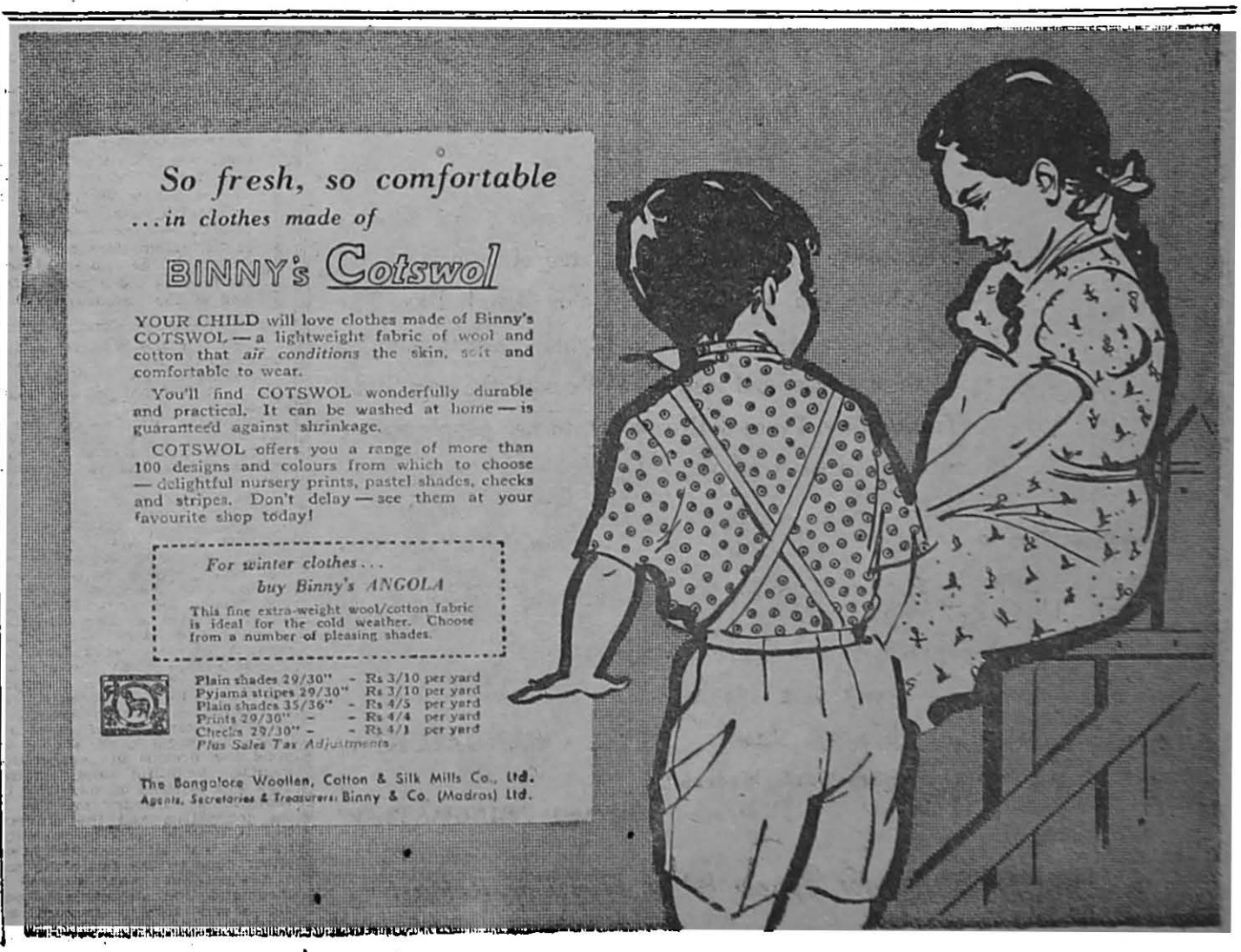

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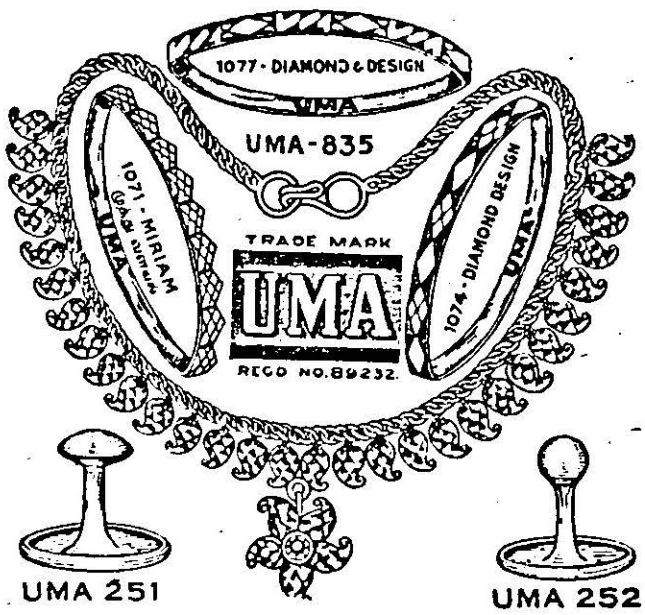

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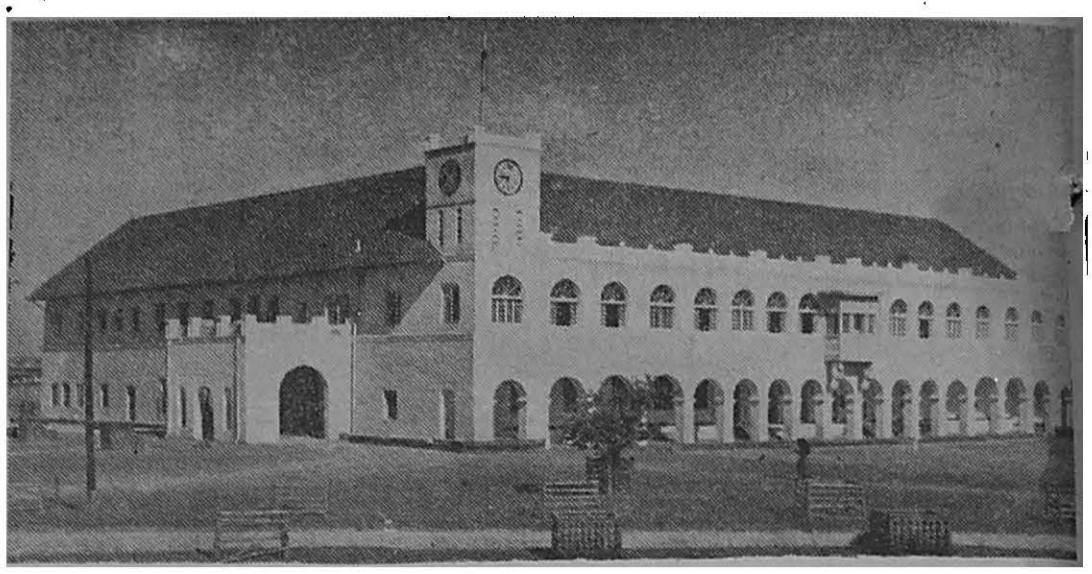


Coorg Raja's Palace which is being used as the Government Secretariat building at Mercara. It is to become the District Office building in the new set-up.

COORG'S SPLENDID RECORD

By C. M. POONACHA
(Chief Minister of Coorg.)

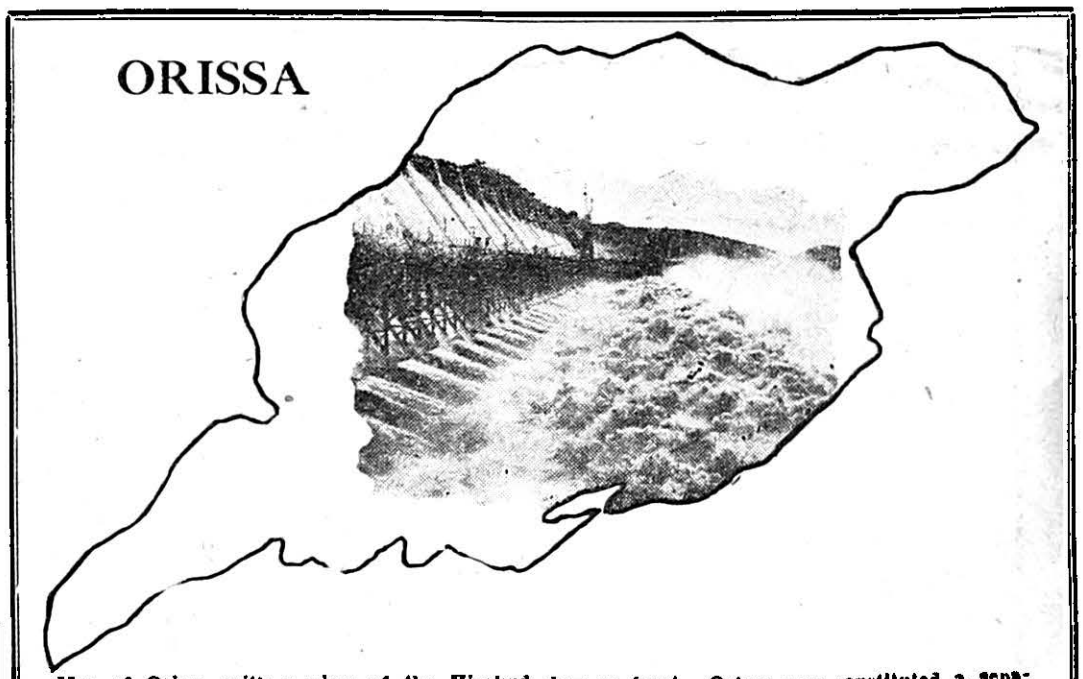
COORG, ceases to exist as a separate State and becomes a district of Greater Mysore. Coorg thus loses its individuality which it had maintained for centuries. This self-effacement although it has the capacity to stand on its own legs—it has sufficient resources and an efficient administration to carry on without external assistance—was accepted by Coorg in the larger interests of the country.

Coorg covers an area of 1,586 square miles, mainly on the Western Ghats. It is rich in scenic beauty and natural resources. Wherever one turns he feels enchanted with the beauty of nature. Coorg's ever-green forests, spreading over an area of 517 square miles, aid several national industries, besides making significant contribution to the people's welfare. Coorg's fauna too is magnificent. It is the habitat for tigers and elephants, deer and rabbits. Wild life can be seen in its natural habitat especially at the Nagerhole game sanctuary extending over an area of 111 square miles.

Coorg is, by virtue of its physical features, essentially an agricultural country. Almost all its hill slopes grow coffee, cardamom, pepper or orange, while almost all its valleys and plains produce paddy. Coorg is, with its population of about 2.50 lakhs, surplus in food. Coorg coffee accounts for one-third of India's total production, while its spices earn foreign exchange for India. Coorg orange is famous for its sweetness, colour and quality. By the application of intensive methods of cultivation including the "Japanese method", the over-all rice production has been stepped up by as much as 50 per cent.

Coorg is on the march towards a Socialist society. Its progress in developmental activity, especially since Independence, has been outstanding. Coorg is one of the only two States in India fully to implement the First Five-Year Plan. Coorg has to-day 157 educational institutions including three colleges and 12 high schools; 28 medical institutions including 18 hospitals with a total bed-strength of 700; 437 co-operative institutions with a total working capital of Rs. 1.47 crores and 14 veterinary institutions. All the main roads in Coorg are black-topped, while rural communications have made considerable progress. The five-mile road from Bhagamandla to Talakavery, the birth-place of the river Cauvery, is under construction and will be completed soon.

Coorg's Second Five-Year Plan, estimated to cost Rs. 4 crores, if fully implemented, will take the country nearer to its goal and it is the fervent hope of her people to attain the objective. It is also the ardent desire of the people of Coorg to play their rightful role in the promotion of the happiness of the people of the new State and the country. The people of Coorg are robust, enlightened and self-reliant and have always risen to the occasion at the call of the motherland as true patriots. Given sufficient opportunities of service, they will certainly not regret the new order. They are anxious to discharge their responsibilities in the new set-up.



Map of Orissa, with a view of the Hirakud dam as inset. Orissa was constituted a separate Province in 1936, some portions of the then Central Provinces and Madras being transferred to the old Orissa division. The States Reorganisation Act has in no way affected the boundaries of this State, the total area of which extends to a little over 60,000 square miles. The State has a population of nearly 15 millions. The Capital of the State was Cuttack, but has now been shifted to Bhubaneswar. Cultivation of rice is the main occupation of nearly 80 per cent of the population, though jute is also produced. There are a number of cottage and small-scale industries in the State, most well-known of which is silver filigree work. The State has two prominent hydro-electric schemes, the Machkund, a joint scheme of Orissa and Andhra Governments located at Koraput and the multi-purpose project, Hirakud, situated at Sambalpur. Only recently, Mr. Harekrushna Mahtab relinquished the Governorship of Bombay and took over the Chief Ministership of this State.

MODERN TRENDS IN KANNADA

(Continued from previous page)

and could speak for them in relief, amelioration and joy, they could produce work of much worth. But they are content to be negative. Their emphasis on technique and their extravagance make theirs a sort of an inverted and decadent romanticism. Theirs cannot but be a passage or corridor phase. They will not get into a hall or resting place; nor offer us any banquet to feed the human spirit. Instead they give us Satyrism and Stench. If they are not careful they will be led to sterility. If not to incoherence and even hysteria. But the ability of poets like Adiga and Sharma is real and has to be reckoned with. It has to harness itself to the larger tasks of the human spirit and situation, and they must become more socially purposive and beneficent. There is no sign of it yet.

Meanwhile, a new generation is growing up aware of both the Navyamoods and the achievements of the past, uncertain yet in its mind which to accept definitely. It is young and deserves to be happy. It likes to be grateful to homelife and to the delights of nature and art. Kanavi and Sivarudrappaare are two instances of an innocence of spirit which might yet save them for poetry, genuine, rich and yet modern.

A new writer Prof. K. V. Iyer has come on the scene with three books of fiction each bigger than the other with a meaning power and a humaneness which are nearest to an angel's. Sri Ranga has given us a novel or two reminiscent of the Sankhya duality and nomenclature of Prakriti and Purusha and Kasturi produced a Grihadaranyaka. And this is a mercy that our men still love and recognise goodness, courage, cleanliness and joy in the life lived around us, and that these are still considered worthy of pursuit!

Earlier fiction writers like Ta Ra Su, Kattimani, Anna Rao, Inamdar Niranjan, Chaduranga—to name only a few—have contributed work of striking merit one or two of which are undoubtedly masterpieces. Karanth and P. T. Narasimhachar have written operattas which deserve to be developed.

No drama has recently been written or produced, except of the kind written for All India Radio. This is good as far as it goes and shows much intelligence and originality but anything like real full-length drama which can interest all sections of the people is not anywhere on view. A gulf still yawns between the common man and the Western educated intellectual.

BIG SCHEMES FOR EXPANSION

(Continued from page 82)

up by the time the project is completed and it may become necessary to harness the other rivers also for generating electric power.

The first stage of the Honnemaradu project can be completed only by 1961 even if adequate funds are provided. The ever-increasing demand for electric power till then has to be met by the generating stations at the Bhadra Reservoir and by new Mysore's share of the power generated below the Tungabhadra Reservoir. The former which is expected to be ready by 1958 will have an installed capacity of 41,040 KW. The total installed capacity of the generating stations under the Tungabhadra project will be 54,000 KW. and the new Mysore State will get about half the power generated. The plan of the new State contains substantial provision for Rural Electrification also.

The development of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati at a cost of Rs. 600 lakhs will be the most important major industrial development in public sector in the new State during the Second Plan. The Works will step up the annual production of Steel to one lakh tons. The plant for the manufacture of spun cast iron pipes will also go into production during this period.

The Hatti Gold Mines in Raichur district were being worked by the Hyderabad Government. There is a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the development of these Mines and the production of gold is expected to increase from 11,000 fine ounces to 30,000 fine ounces a year. The Kolar Gold Mines in Mysore State are also being nationalised and it must be possible to work these two gold Mines in co-ordination with each other so as to utilise the technical knowledge gained in one for the development of the other.

The new State of Mysore has got vast natural resources for starting several medium and small-scale industries in the private sector. It has not been possible to refer to the programme of the private sector for want of detailed information in the matter.

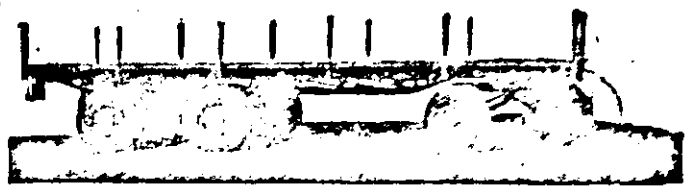
In this brief article it is naturally impossible to refer in detail to many of the important schemes which have been included in the Second Five-Year Plan. Mention has, however, to be made to the fact that adequate provision has been made for the development of the two Universities in the new State, namely, the University of Mysore and the Karnatak University. The provision for the development of the Karnatak University is Rs. 19.6 lakhs and that for the University of Mysore Rs. 46.55 lakhs.

The schemes included under various heads in the Second Plan have been selected to subserve three major objectives of the Plan, viz., to increase agricultural production substantially, to increase the national income by 25 per cent and to provide adequate employment opportunities.

Before concluding this article I would like to make a brief reference to some of the schemes which have to come under the Central sector of the plan. Though the new State has got nearly 200 miles of coast-line, it has no major port. Malpe has got all the natural facilities for establishing a major port and the development of this port has been suggested by the West Coast Major Ports Committee. The scheme, however, does not find a place among Central schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan and the Government and people of new Mysore State have to urge the Government of India to take up this scheme during the Second Plan itself

The railway facilities in the new State are also very inadequate. There are no direct routes from the new State to West Coast and railways connecting Mangalore to Hassan, Coimbatore to Chamarajanagar, Mysore to Tellicherry and Bangalore to Salem are essential for the economic development of the new State. It is hoped that the Government of the new Mysore State will be able to persuade Government of India to take up these schemes during the Second Plan itself.

The integrated development of this new State could not have been kept in view by the five different units which drew up the plan which are now broken up for working out the plan for the new State. The new State has to address itself from now alone to the preparation of the Third Plan which should be an all-out effort for the economic development of this vast area with rich potentialities. The zeal and enthusiasm with which the Second Plan is worked by the new State will naturally set the pace for the Third Plan. It is to be hoped that all the people of the new State will address themselves to this task with earnestness and will not allow the problems arising from States reorganisation to hamper the progress of the Plan.



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THE NEW MAP OF INDIA

The sanction for the re-division of India into new administrative units is the States Reorganisation Act. The following article outlines some of the more important provisions of this Act. It might be useful to read it in conjunction with the map appearing on pages 24-25 of the first Section.

By EASWAR SAGAR

WHEN the British left the country in 1947, India inherited over 550 administrative units, some almost as big as Spain and some smaller than the smallest State in the world, the Vatican. It took the vision and organisational genius of Sardar Patel to re-shape this nightmare of a map into something more comprehensible. The country was, as a consequence, welded into nine Part A States (the former Provinces), eight Part B States (units or group of units formerly ruled by the Princes), 10 Part C States and one Part D State. The formation of a separate Andhra State carved out from Madras in October 1953 set in motion a country-wide demand for the formation of linguistic States. Based largely on the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission set up by the Union Government and no doubt, also governed by the opinion of the people and their elected representatives, voiced sometimes peaceably, sometimes violently, the map of India has again been re-drawn. The new State borders, except in the case of the bilingual State of Bombay, have residing within them, generally, people speaking the same language.

THE TWENTY UNITS

The States Reorganisation Act which came into force on August 31 re-divides the Republic into 14 new States and six Centrally administered areas. These new units come into being to-morrow, the "appointed day" mentioned in the Act. In the case of four States, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Orissa there have been no territorial readjustments and their boundaries remain the same as before. Bihar yields two small areas to West Bengal and as a consequence will now have no common border with East Pakistan. Andhra acquires the Telengana districts of the old Hyderabad State to form the much larger Andhra Pradesh, the fifth largest State in the Union. Another new big State is Bombay which now includes the old States of Kutch and Saurashtra, the Marathwada area of old Hyderabad, a bit from Rajasthan and a large chunk, Vidarbha, from old Madhya Pradesh. Karnataka areas in old Bombay, however, go to new Mysore which includes, besides the old State of Coorg, the Karnataka areas of old Hyderabad, most of South Kanara district which was formerly part of Madras, and another small piece from Madras (Kollegal taluk). As a consequence the new Madras State is smaller in size, Malabar district also having joined new Kerala. The only new territory that is added to Madras are the five Tamil taluks of the former Travancore-Cochin State. Kerala itself will be the smallest State in the Union. In Central India, Madhya Pradesh, though it yields Vidarbha to Bombay, improves vastly in size with the inclusion of the old States of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh and a small area from old Rajasthan. The last named State remains practically the same size as before with the inclusion of the old small State of Ajmer. PEPSU which was a pocket in the centre of Punjab now disappears to merge with the surrounding State.

LARGEST AND SMALLEST

In the new set-up the State with the biggest population continues to be Uttar Pradesh with a 430-member Assembly; 86 members from that State will sit in the Lok Sabha, the largest single group. The largest State will, however, be bilingual Bombay which is 188,240 square miles in area. Though Kerala is the smallest State in area, it is ahead of Assam and Jammu and Kashmir in population with 136 lakhs residing within its borders.

Each of the 13 new Part A States now has a Governor, the institution of Rajpramukh having been abolished. The Sadar-i-Riyasat is the head of the only Part B State of Jammu and Kashmir. Of the new Part C States, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, and the Laccadive-Minicoy-Amindivi group only the last named, which is detached from old Madras State, is a new unit. The future of the former French settlements, Mahe (a pocket in Kerala), Pondicherry and Karaikal (pockets in Madras) and Yanam (on the Andhra Pradesh coast) will naturally be only decided after the ratification of the Indo-French Treaty governing their transfer to India. It will also be noted that the only two new names in the new State map are Kerala and Andhra Pradesh (formerly Andhra).

Two old Part A State Capitals are reduced in stature consequent on reorganisation. They are Kurnool, capital of old Andhra and Nagpur, capital of old Madhya Pradesh. Hyderabad which is now capital of Andhra Pradesh and Bhopal, new capital of Madhya Pradesh, will naturally increase greatly in importance.

The new States will be grouped together in five different Zonal Councils: thus the Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh will form the Northern Zone; Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh will be the two States in the Central Zone; Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Tripura in the Eastern Zone; Bombay and Mysore in the Western Zone and Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Madras in the Southern Zone. These Zonal Councils which are advisory bodies would discuss and make recommendations to the Centre with regard to matters of common interest in the field of economic and social planning, border disputes, linguistic minorities, inter-State transport and any matter arising out of the reorganisation of States. Each Council will have a Union Minister as Chairman and have as members the Chief Ministers and two other Ministers of the component States—all nominated by the President of the Union. In the case of Centrally administered areas the President will nominate two members. The Chief Ministers will act as Vice-Chairmen by rotation, for a period of one year at a time. The Zonal Councils will besides have Advisers. They will be (1) a member of the Planning Commission, (2) Chief Secretaries of the States in the zone, (3) the Development Commissioner or any other officer deputed by the States in the zones. The Council will meet in the different member States by rotation and will have an office in the Zone. There is provision also for joint meetings of Zonal Councils.

All sitting members of the old State Legislative Assemblies will become members of the Legislative Assemblies of the new States in which their constituencies are situated except in the case of Kerala where there is President's rule. Those members of the old Madras Assembly who were elected from Malabar constituencies will cease to be legislators. But the members of Parliament from these areas will, as in the case of other States, continue to be members of Parliament. Areas which were part of old States which had no Legislative Councils and which now form part of new States which have upper houses elect members to the Council of their respective States.

Each new State will have a *High* Court and the High Courts of the old Part B States (except Jammu and Kashmir) and the Courts of the Judicial Commissioners of Ajmer, Bhopal, Kutch and Vindhya Pradesh are abolished. The jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court will extend to the new Part C State of Laccadive-Minicoy-Amindivi islands. The High Courts of the States will have jurisdiction over areas which were formerly part of other States but are now included in it.

The Delimitation Commission which was appointed after the commencement of the States Reorganisation Act has already set to work determining the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies into which the new States shall be divided and the general elections, proposed to be held in February-March next will be based on the new divisions.

The apportionment of the assets and liabilities, lands and goods, treasury and bank balances, arrears of taxes, etc., are governed by provisions contained in the Act. There are also provisions in the Act relating to State undertakings, irrigation and power projects and agreements with regard to them entered into by the old States.

The six Schedules of the Act enumerate the State Assemblies of which those elected from certain border constituencies shall be members, the number of seats to be allotted to each new State in the State Assembly and the Lok Sabha, the proportion in which Union excise duties and income tax revenue shall be distributed to the new States in the first and second half of the current year, the apportionment of liability in respect of pensions, and the use of facilities in certain institutions like colleges, hospitals etc.

From November 1 each new State is to have a State cadre of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. From the same date the Public Service Commission of the old State of Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, PEPSU and Saurashtra will cease to exist and the Commissions in the old States of Bombay, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin will become the Commissions of the new States of which they are the major part. Allocation and redistribution of Government personnel is also dealt with in the provision in the Act detailing the above. The last part of the Act deals with legal and miscellaneous provisions.

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THE TOURISTS' PARADISE

(Continued from page 86)

features do integrate Indian motifs with the Iranian and the Arab Bidar's suburbs are littered with tombs and monuments too numerous to mention. Modern Bidar is a lively little place famous for the production of a beautiful kind of metal ware known as 'bidri ware'.

Sacred to the memory of great saints and religious leaders who are universally venerated by Hindus and Muslims alike, Gulburga is one of the 'holiest' of districts. While other places may be famed for archaeology, architecture, art, industry, or history, Gulburga has inherited an unrivalled tradition for spiritual glory. In Gulburga lies buried Jayathirtha, the celebrated commentator of Sri Madhava's teachings. In the 19th century, there was another revival of the spiritual tradition of Gulburga when Sri Sharana Basaweswara and Manikh Prabhu began their campaign of religious teachings and uplift of humanity Sri Sharana Basaweswara was a Lingayat saint of a high order. His samadhi at Gulburga is one of great importance, and attracts thousands of devotees every year. The Sharana Basaweswara temple is a good example of 19th century architecture. Among the many places of interest in Gulburga is Chand Bibi's tomb built in characteristic Bijapur style. This tomb is said to have been built by Chand Bibi.

Raichur district has a direct link with the Stone Age. Popular tradition identifies the Kishkinda of Ramayana as Anegundi and Vijayanagar. A part of the army of Sri Rama on its march against Ravana is stated to have passed through Raichur district. Anegundi recalls the days of the great Vijayanagar kingdom, for just across the Tungabhadra, is Hampi, the ruined capital of the Vijayanagar empire. Both Hampi and Anegundi were destroyed by the Muslim confederacy after the great battle of Talikotta in 1565. Anegundi means 'elephant pit' being the place where the elephants of the Vijayanagar kings kere kept. The ancient town of Anegundi is in a state of complete ruin now.

GOL GUMBAZ OF BIJAPUR

Bijapur, the ancient capital of the famous Adil Shahi kings, today presents a picture of ruined walls and monuments. Its many relics of architectural glory constitute a perennial invitation to the tourist. And of all these, the Gol Gumbaz is undoubtedly the most fascinating. Gol Gumbaz, experts say, is unquestionably one of the finest structural triumphs of the Indian builders, and is a building of phenomenal grandeur. The Gol Gumbaz is the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah and is acclaimed as the second largest dome in the world. The most wonderful aspect of this Gol Gumbaz is its accoustic property, and it is more widely known as the 'whispering gallery'. The dome has an interior diameter of 124 ft. 5 in. After getting up through the winding staircase, one finds the inside of the dome and when one whispers one hears it repeated nine ...

Near Bijapur is Badami, originally a Pallava stronghold which was wrested from them by the Chalukyan, Pulekesin I. Badami town is interesting for the Jain excavations and cave temples. These caves mark the period when Hinduism was rensserting itself, previous to its final triumph over Buddhism in the 7th or 8th century. Near Badami is Gadag, a place of great commercial importance. Gadag is noted for its Veeranarayan temple. It was in this temple, sitting before the Deity Veeranarayana, the poet, Naranappa, under the pen name of Kumara Vyasa wrote the Mahabharata in Kannada.

MERGER OF COORG IN MYSORE

The tiny little Part 'C' State of Coorg, has as a result of the reorganisation of States, been reduced to the status of a district in Mysore State, but it can never lose its attraction to the tourist. Coorgs worship Cauvery as their deity. Every year during Thula Sankramana, pilgrims, devotees and tourists throng in their thousands to Thalakaveri in Brahmagiri Hills, the origin of Cauvery. The river originates in a pool, where people take a dip as they consider it sacred. Mother Ganga is believed to grace the Cauvery pool every year on the Sankramana day.

Mercara, the chief town of Coorg and till now the capital of Coorg is on the Mysore-Mangalore Highway. Perched on the top of a Hill, Mercara is a tourist's spot of great fascination. The Omkhareswara temple here is a curious and skilful blend of Hindu and Muslim styles of temple architecture. From a distance it creates a perfect illusion of a Mausoleum, but actually it is a Hindu shrine.

The new Mysore State thus affords innumerable attractions to the tourist. Mysore has a hoary past and to the student of history, it is a mine of information.

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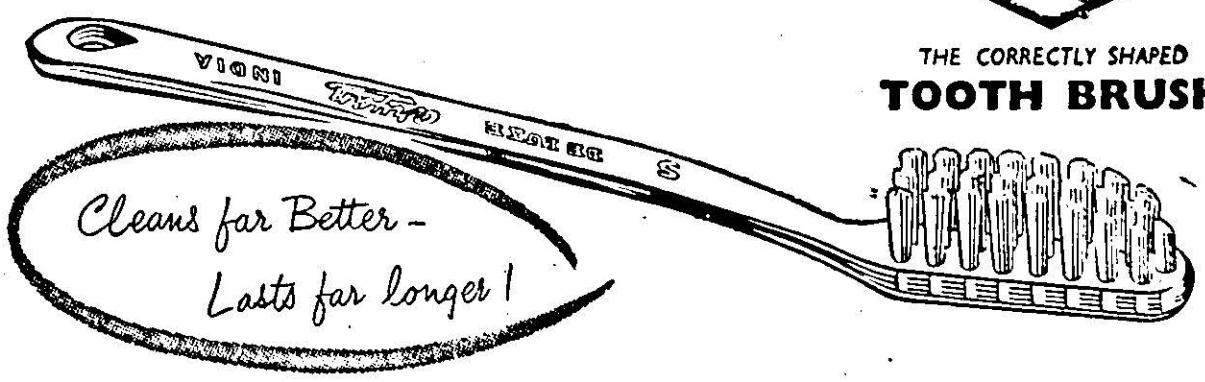

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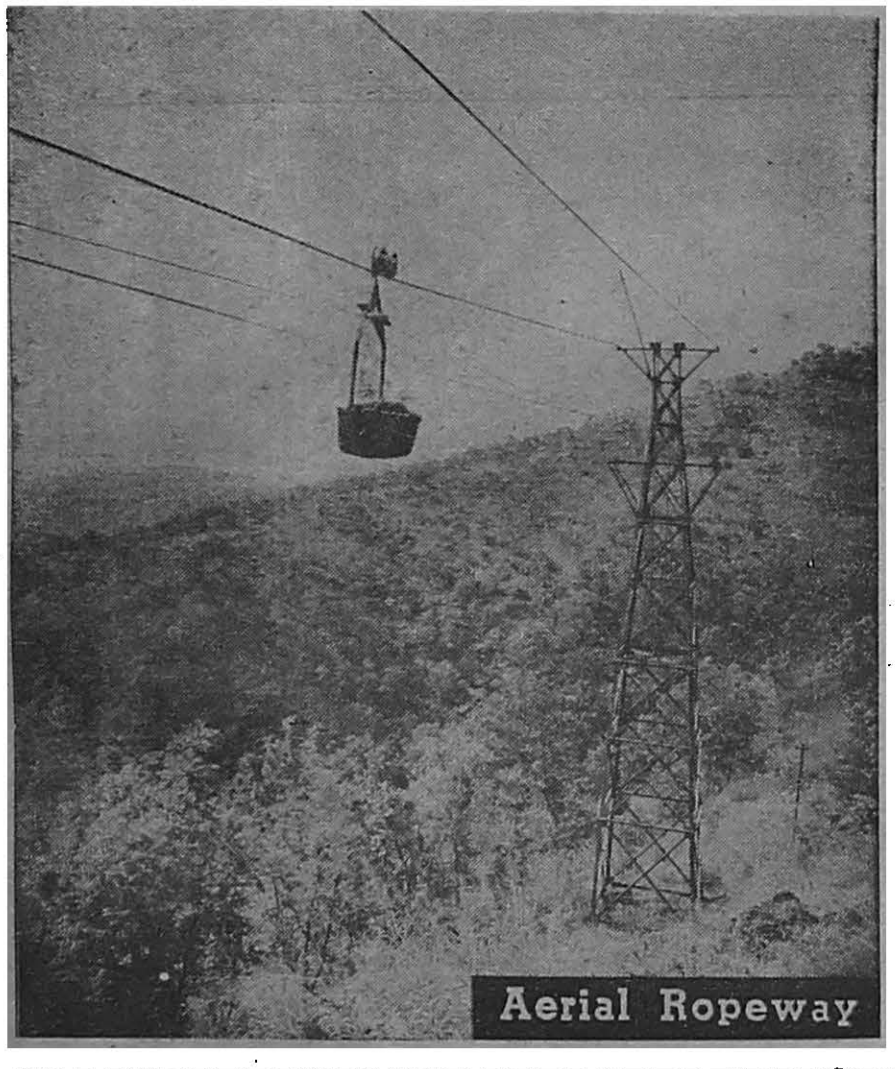

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