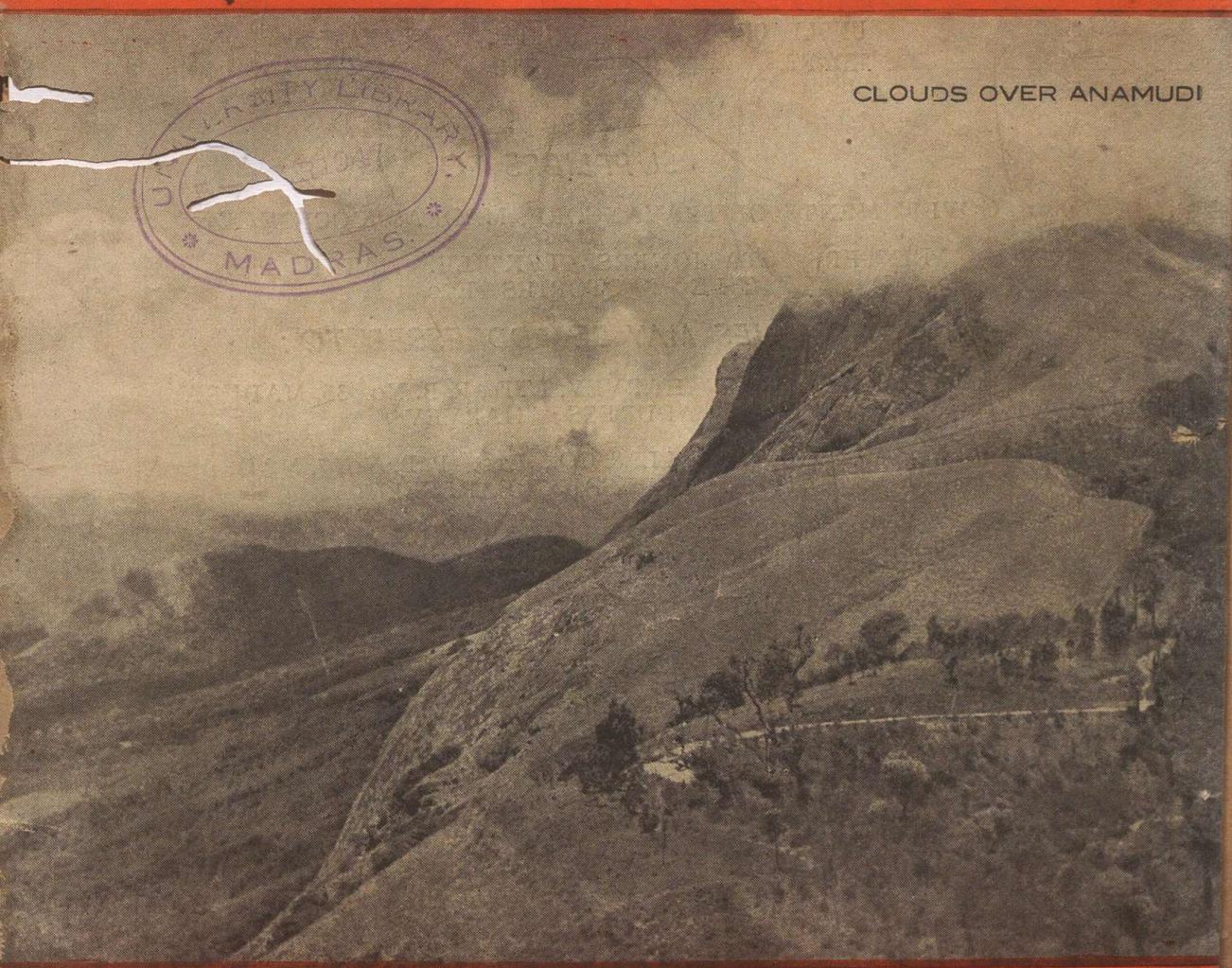


# TRAVANCORE

Information & Listener



CLOUDS OVER ANAMUDI



Vol. VII, No. 7



MARCH 1947

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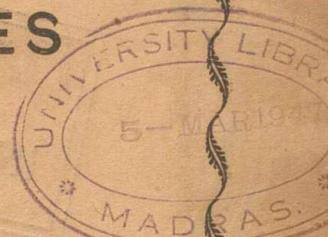
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Information &  
Listener

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## March of Events:

~~"I~~ hope that the National War Academy will not only serve as a memorial of the last war, but will also rank as the most up-to-date training ground for Officers to fill the Indian Army of the future", said His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in a letter to the Defence Department. This letter has been regarded as characteristic of the interest evinced by almost all the States which were recently visited by Dr. Amarnath Jha, Vice Chairman of the National War Academy Working Committee.

His Highness the Maharaja added :— "I am pleased to learn that the Academy will afford equal opportunities to young men from all parts of India and that no artificial discrimination will be made between the so-called martial and non-martial classes".

Keen that Travancore should take its full share in the defence of India, His Highness the Maharaja expressed the hope that "admission to the Academy will be available

in fair and just proportion to subjects of Indian States, particularly States like Travancore".

### **TRIBUTES TO THE STATE**

Eloquent tributes to the enlightened and progressive administration of the State were paid by distinguished speakers at the Dinner given recently by the Institution of Engineers (India) in connection with their Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting held at Trivandrum.

Mr. E. A. Nadir Shah, President, proposing the toast of Lieut. Col. C. G. N. Edwards, the Chief Guest, paid a tribute to his geniality and warm sympathy for progressive ideas which made him the most popular of Residents which Travancore had. Mr. Nadir Shah referred in eulogistic terms to the keen interest evinced by His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani in the welfare and progress of their subjects and the administrative ability and farsightedness of the able Dewan, Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar

Responding to the toast, Lieut. Col. Edwards, referred to the role of Engineers in the future progress of the country. He bore testimony to the wide and well-informed interest His Highness the Maharaja takes in all that pertains to the co-ordination of enterprise and well-planned progress in India. He added that they were missing the vivid and stimulating personality of Sachivottama Sir C. P. Rama-swami Aiyar who "is engaged in an engineering job of a different kind, the planning and construction of the constitutional fabric of a Union of India to include the Indian States".

Nawab Zain Yar Jung Bahadur, proposing the toast of the Guests, expressed their gratefulness for the overwhelming hospitality of the State. He said that Travancore had achieved meteoric progress under the inspiring guidance of her able Rulers. He stated that Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bai symbolised in herself the highest ideals of womanhood and that Travancore is indeed fortunate in having a wise and able Ruler in the person of His Highness the Maharaja during whose beneficent rule the State had risen to unprecedented heights of advancement. He said that the guests regretted the absence of Sir C. P. Rama-swami Aiyar, "the great administrator and Statesman of Travancore".

Proposing the toast of the Institute of Engineers, Mr. H. C. Papworth, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University, regretted that His Highness was unable to be present in the State during the visit of the Engineers, while the Dewan, to whose

initiative and drive the State owed so much of its progress during the past ten years and more, was also unable to be present here.

Replying, Rajyasevapravina Dr. K. P. P. Menon, Industrial Liaison Officer, reviewed in detail the tremendous progress made by Travancore, laying special stress on the advancement in various fields including revenue, education, communication, public works, hydro-electric projects and industries.

### TRIUMPHANT HOME COMING OF THE FIRST TRAVANCORE NAYAR INFANTRY

An enthusiastic welcome was accorded to the Officers and men of the First Travancore Nayar Infantry, who returned to the State recently after rendering meritorious service overseas.

They arrived in two special trains at Trivandrum Central Station which was decorated with flags, festoons and bunting. Prominent State Officials and non-officials received them at the Station. Lt. Col. G. T. Cruddas, Officer Commanding, other Officers and the men were garlanded. Tea, and biscuits were served to the men.

The Unit then marched to the Huzur Cutcherry premises where they were accorded a reception by the Officers of the Secretariat. Rajyasevapravina P. G. Narayanan Unnithan, Administrative Secretary to the Dewan, garlanded Lt. Col. Cruddas, and the other Officers were garlanded by the Civilian Officers of the Secretariat. The men too were garlanded. The Unit was

# Victorious Home- coming of the First Travancore Infantry

## RECEPTION AT THE RAILWAY STATION

The First Travancore Nayar Infantry photographed on arrival at the Trivandrum Central Railway Station. The Officers and men were garlanded and given an enthusiastic reception.



Major-General V. N. Parameswaran Pillai, G. O. C. of the Travancore State Forces is here seen congratulating Major O. C. Eapen of the First Travancore Infantry.



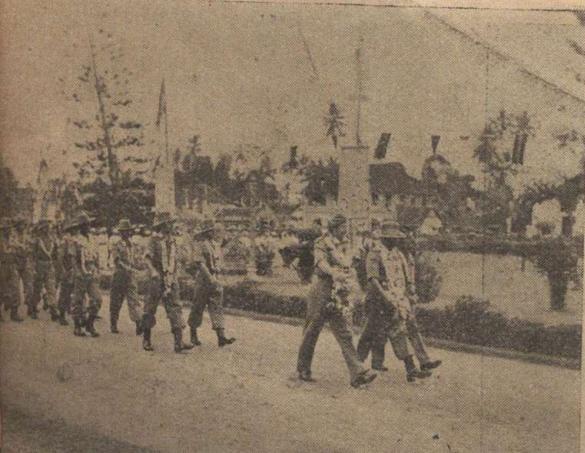
Major-General Pillai in conversation with Col. G. T. Cruddas, Officer Commanding the First Infantry.



Men of the First Infantry on arrival at the Railway Station were given hot tea, and biscuits, and other refreshments.



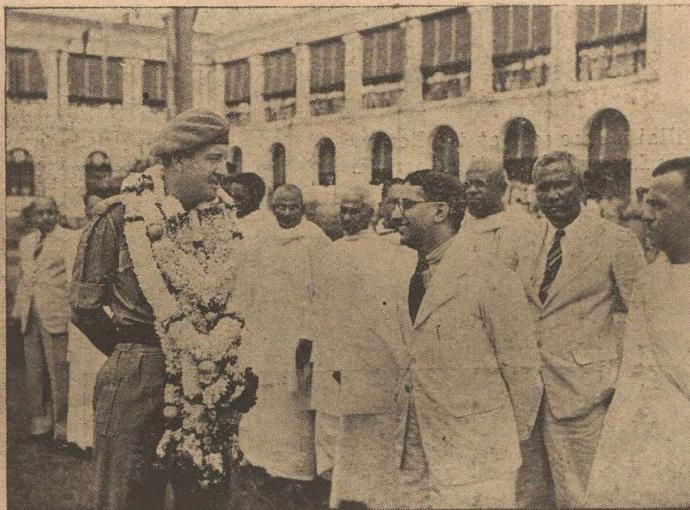
Officers of the First Infantry with G. O. C. and some of the high rankingian Officers of the State.



The First Infantry is here seen entering the premises of the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, where they were accorded a reception.

## RECEPTION AT THE HUZUR CUTCHERRY

Rajysevapravina P. G. Narayanan Unnithan, Administrative Secretary to the Dewan, is here seen garlanding Col. G. T. Cruddas.



Col. Cruddas in conversation with Mr. Unnithan and other Officers of the Secretariat.



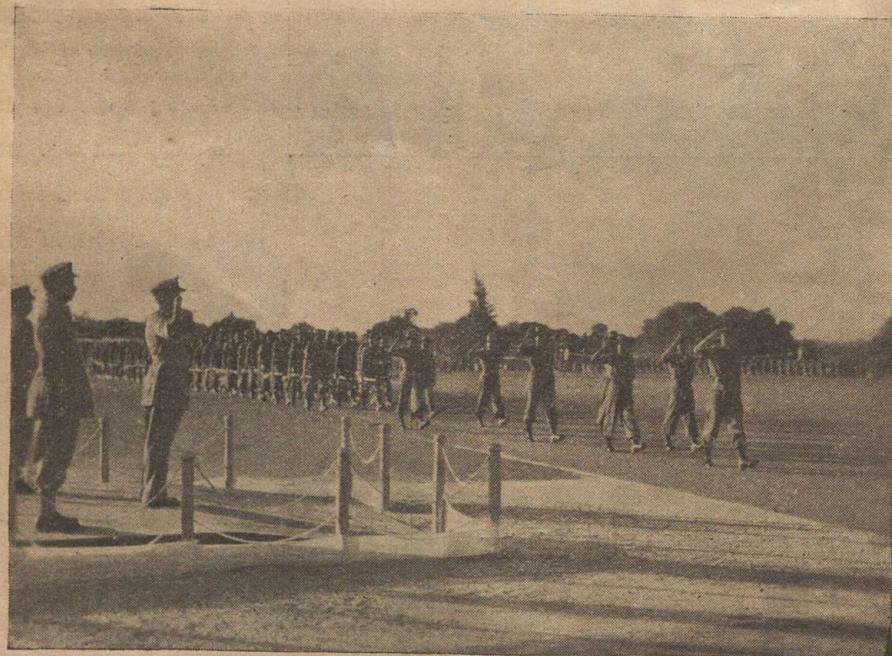
Some of the Officers of the First Infantry who were garlanded by Civilian Officers.





AT THE  
REVIEW  
PARADE

Major General Parameswaran Pillai is here seen at the Review Parade of the First Travancore Infantry held at the Garrison Parade Ground at Pangode.



March past at the Review Parade held at Pangode.

then taken to the State Forces Headquarters at Pangode in buses and lorries.

The State Forces Headquarters were tastefully decorated and a round of entertainments, dinners and parties awaited the returned War veterans.

The First Travancore Nayar Infantry left the State for Active Service in 1940 and served in the India Command, and the South East Asia Command. For the past several months the Unit was serving in Hong Kong as part of the Occupation Forces.

A Review Parade of the Unit was held at the Garrison Parade Grounds at Pangode at which Major-General V. N. Parameswaran Pillai, General Officer Commanding, the State Forces took the Salute.

The Mayor and Councillors of the Trivandrum Corporation entertained the Unit to a garden party. In welcoming home the men, the Mayor paid a tribute to their gallant and meritorious service. Congratulating them on their splendid record, he said:—"The Travancore State Forces have got a brilliant record from hoary antiquity. The Travancore soldier is imbued with loyalty to the Throne and love to his country. Your responsibilities are great and our Sovereign and country can never forget you". Lieut. Col. Cruddas, Officer Commanding the Unit, thanked the Mayor and Councillors for the splendid reception and paid a tribute to the excellent discipline and keenness of the Unit and added that they always upheld the honour and the good name of the State.

At a Review Parade of the First Travancore Nayar Infantry held at the University Stadium on the 21st February, Lieut. General Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan, took the Salute. Accompanied by Major General V. N. Parameswaran Pillai, G. O. C., and Lieut. Col. G. T. Cruddas. O. C., the Dewan inspected the Parade. Addressing the Officers and Men of the Unit, the Sachivottama extended to them a hearty welcome on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja and his own. Recalling the extent and variety of War Service rendered by the State, he said that it was a record of which any State or unit of India could be proud. He said that the policy of the Travancore Government would be to provide not only for internal security and defence but to be prepared and ready to take part in the defence of India. Concluding, the Dewan declared that the Battalion had proved itself worthy of the trust and confidence that His Highness the Maharaja had reposed in it.

Lieut. Col. Cruddas replying to the speech of the Dewan, said *inter alia* that it has been a great honour for him to command the Battalion.

## THE ROLE OF STATES IN FUTURE INDIA

Interviewed on the British Prime Minister's statement on the policy on India, Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, said that "the Prime Minister's statement marks the most important step taken by

the British Government since their assumption of rule in India" and that "their decision to transfer power to responsible Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948 demonstrates their good faith and indicates a fundamental alteration in world policy." He felt that "at the same time, "the Statement imposes a tremendous and inescapable responsibility on British India and the Indian States."

The Sachivottama stated as follows regarding the great and formative role of the States in the making up of Future India."

The position of the Indian States has been placed beyond controversy. British Paramountcy will last until the final transfer of power and will then automatically come to an end, but the intervening period will not be static as even in the interim the relations of the States with the Crown will be adjusted by agreement and after the final transfer of power, the States will become independent political entities, subject to agreements arrived at by negotiations with the new Government of the future, which will finalise their position in the new Indian set-up.

"The Indian States, in these circumstances, can play a great and formative part in the work of reconciliation and building up the India

of the future, if they work in unison and in a spirit of detachment from current controversies. It is to be hoped that the British Indian parties, by pursuing the path of conciliation *inter se* and with the States, will help to bring about that voluntary union, which alone can make for stability of administration and rapid economic progress which must characterise the self-governing India of the future."

#### GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

In connection with the Grow More Food Campaign Government have sanctioned the opening of a Central Vegetable Seed Store in the Trivandrum City for the distribution of seeds, manure, insecticides etc., and for giving advice to persons interested in vegetable cultivation in the matter of marketing their produce and controlling vegetable pests and diseases. The Store will be placed in charge of the Agricultural Demonstrator, Trivandrum, who will work under the guidance and control of the Special Officer, Grow More Food Campaign. It is hoped that the cultivators will take full advantage of the additional facilities now made available to them.

# VICTORIOUS HOME-COMING OF THE FIRST TRAVANCORE NAYAR INFANTRY

## HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S MESSAGE

*Welcoming the First Travancore Nayar Infantry at Madras on board ship the Dilawar on their arrival from Hong Kong and delivering a message from His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, Major General V. N. Parameswaran Pillai, General Officer Commanding, Travancore State Forces, said :—*

Lieut. Col. Cryddas, Officers and Men of the First Travancore Nayar Infantry,

On your arrival in Madras, enroute to Trivandrum, after several years of absence from home on active service, which has terminated victoriously, I have been commanded by His Highness the Maharaja to meet you and convey to you a message of welcome. I have great pleasure now in reading to you His Highness's gracious message :—

*“I have heard with very great pleasure that you are bound homewards now after many years of absence on service abroad and it is with sincere pleasure, therefore, that I send you a word of welcome on your arrival at this first port of your*

*disembarkation on your homecoming from overseas. My pleasure is mingled with regret that owing to domestic inconvenience, I am not able to meet you either here or on your arrival at the Capital of the State just now, but I look forward to being able to do so at a not distant date. I shall therefore content myself for the present with congratulating you on the record of service you have established during your absence and wishing you all a safe journey to your homes and god-speed for the future.”*

Before I conclude, may I on behalf of myself also bid you welcome most cordially and speed you homewards ?

# Travancore's Military Tradition

BY MAJOR GENERAL V. N. PARAMESWARAN PILLAI,

(General Officer Commanding, Travancore State Forces)

ADDRESSING the Review Parade of the First Travancore Nair Infantry at the Garrison Parade Ground recently, Major General V. N. Parameswaran Pillai, said :—

Col. Cruddas, Officers and men of the First Travancore Infantry, Ladies and Gentlemen :

On behalf of the Travancore State Forces and of the other units under my command, I have great pleasure in extending a most hearty welcome to you who, for over six years now, have been away on War Service in British India and overseas. You left the State earlier than the Second Infantry ; but you have come back later. That has made you dearer to all of us here, as well as to your kith and kin.

During the difficult war period, and since then, you have contributed your worthy share of great honour and tribute to me, as G. O. C., in the shape of enviable encomiums from successive Military Advisers-in-Chief, leading Commanders of other armies, and Princes, who saw you at work abroad. You have every reason for legitimate pride on your notable achievements and excellent reputation ; and I feel you have been exemplary in your devotion to duty, *esprit de corps* and all round efficiency and smartness.

## The Chief Motive Power

I am sure you remember, as I do, that memorable and most inspiring speech by His Most Gracious Highness our beloved

Maharaja, bidding you God-speed, on the eve of your departure for active service outside the State. That speech, I feel sure, has been the chief motive power behind all your splendid efforts for the great cause for which the Allies were fighting the common enemy ; and the real impetus for your substantial contribution towards the historic success of His Majesty's Forces during the Great World War No. 2.

You might have felt some little disappointment at the termination of the war just when you were getting ready for fighting roles in the Burma Front, but you cannot have both ways early victory as also prolonged fighting.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has worthily discovered and partly expressed that it has been India's singular credit to have been able to raise the largest voluntary army in the history of the World — an army of two million men, without conscription at any stage.

## Travancore's Contribution to Victory

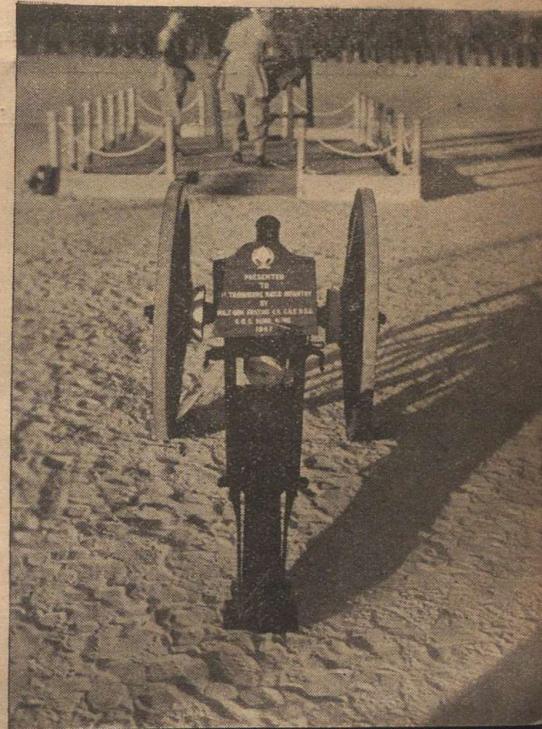
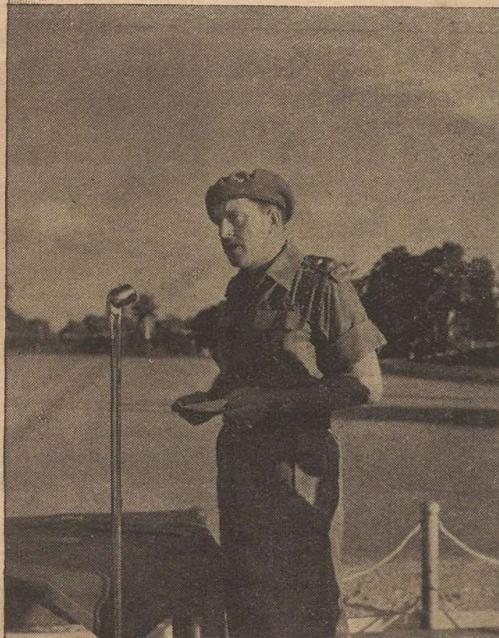
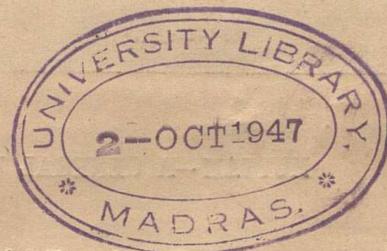
And, for her population, Travancore has contributed the biggest man-power, skilled and unskilled, for the different branches of His Majesty's Forces, during the last global war. What further proof is needed, of the glorious military tradition of this State ?

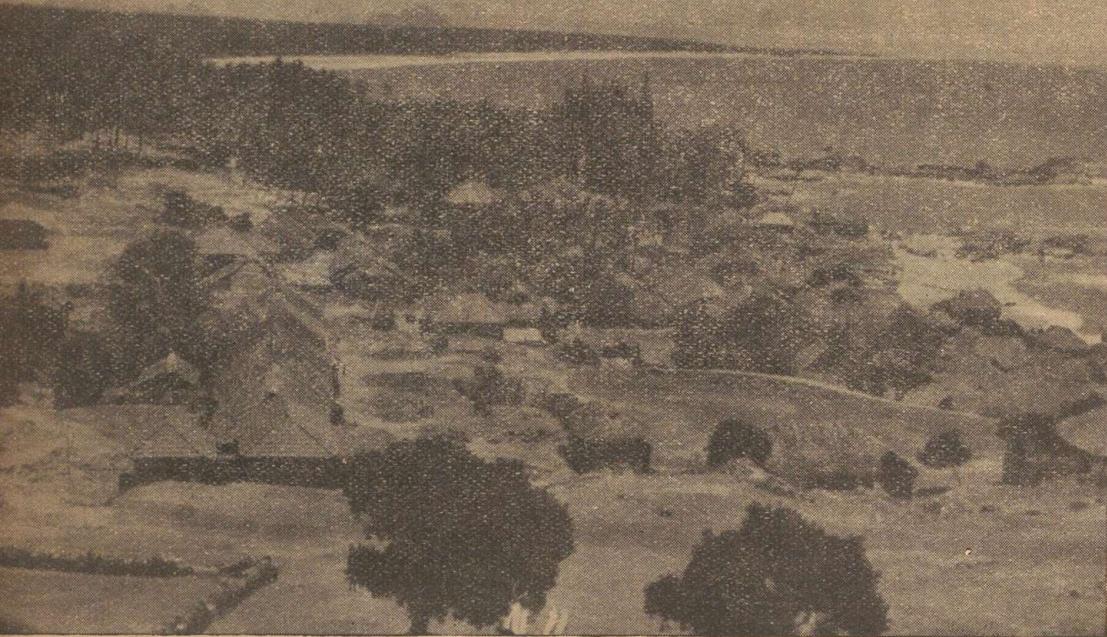
## AT THE REVIEW PARADE

Major General Parameswaran Pillai is here seen addressing Officers and men of the First Infantry.

(Below left) Col. Cruddas replying to the felicitations of Major-General Pillai.

(Below right) This Japanese gun which was captured by the South East Asia Command was presented to the First Infantry of the Travancore State Forces, as a Trophy in appreciation and recognition of their splendid work.





### **MUTTAM—A GENERAL VIEW**

MUTTAM on the coast of the Kalkulam Taluk in South Travancore is visited by persons who take delight in sea-side holidays.

A few miles out into the sea at Muttam is the Crocodile Rock which is well known to Mariners. A Lighthouse has been built at Muttam.

Several varieties of edible fish are obtained here. At Muttam there is a fish curing yard.

With the opportunities afforded to you, you have embellished and glorified that great tradition by the splendid record of your work. There is no one in this State who is not proud of you; and there is no one who knows of this State and does not envy you for your achievements. A better and more valuable testimony, and a more effective encouragement cannot be thought of, than what fell from the lips of His Highness, our beloved Maharaja, on the earlier parade welcoming back the Second Travancore Nayar Infantry. His Highness said:—

“ Time and again during these distressful years of war, your record and that of the First Travancore Infantry has been highly creditable. Visitors to your far-flung camps—from the highest military authorities to lay civilians of eminence—have conveyed to me by letter or in person the highest impressions of your spirit and smartness.”

Quite recently, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, the C in-C, has written—

“ The Travancore State Forces units have made a fine name for themselves in many countries for their discipline, efficiency and soldierly qualities generally, and they are still adding to this name in Hong-kong to-day.”

#### Gift of Jap Gun

And now, the Area Commander at Hong-kong has shown, in tangible form, his appreciation and recognition of your splendid work, by gifting to you a Japanese gun, as a trophy. That, I am sure, will be perpetual inspiration and encouragement to you

and your comrades of the other units for further achievements.

#### Post-War Problems

To the extent to which the last war was bigger than the previous one, the present post-war problems are bigger, more complex and difficult. They say, India is on the threshold of independence. Travancore has taken time by the forelock, and has led the other States by granting far-reaching reforms including universal adult franchise. If we, in Travancore are to hold our own, as part of the independent India and if India is to keep the independence she is stretching her hand for, the Army here, like that in India, has to be enlarged, implemented and augmented.

To quote our great Dewan, who, in welcoming the Second Travancore Nayar Infantry back to the State, said:—

“ Independence, when it is won—is not lightly retained. Independence has to be worked for, in order that it may be maintained. That independence can be maintained by discipline in civil life, by joint work in civil life, by co-operation in civil life; but human nature being what it is and the spirit of the world still being what it is, the civil forces and the forces at the command of the civil Government must be supplemented, reduplicated and augmented by a strong army, air force and navy. An independent India would be a misnomer unless she builds for herself a great navy, and a great air force.”

#### Enlargement of State Forces

It seems to me, he would have with his rare gift of powerful and felicitous

speech, uttered words to that effect to you also, had it been possible for him to be in the State now.

*It is in pursuance of such a policy, and in His Highness the Maharaja's solicitude for one and all of us, that the Government of Travancore is enlarging the State Forces to save demobilization as much as possible.*

#### The Soldier— A Fountain of Security for the Masses

Let me, at this juncture, sound a note of caution. "It is good to have the strength of a giant, but cruel to use it." The stronger the militia becomes, the more should it learn to control it. Discipline and strength are the two faces of the same medal, so far as the soldier is concerned. You who, for years now, have been on active service, in the midst of fighters whose duty and pride is to kill, are now back in your land of peace and quiet. It is our pride that we have gathered round our Ruler's banner to lay down our lives for his cause and for the cause of his allies, it is equally our duty—our most sacred duty—to extend our hand of co-operation to the civil Government, and to work to prevent killing and molesting, which, unfortunately, are becoming more and more apparent in many parts of India as in the rest of the World. The soldier must be the fountain of security for the masses, and not a source of fear. I count upon you, as I do on the other units under my command, for your patriotic service to our motherland—I mean this State—and loyalty and devotion to His Gracious Highness the Maharaja and to His Highness's Government.

Under very able commanders like Col. Cruddas, you have all done exceedingly well. You are longing to go back to your homes, and to have your well-earned rest and holiday, in your own land of peace and pleasure. Go home for a while, and have well-earned rest, merriment and relaxation during your period of overseas leave. With your vast and varied experience, and with your inborn loyalty to the Crown and the country, and devotion to duty, I am sure, you will settle down peacefully and bring glory to yourselves, to the Travancore State Forces and to our illustrious Ruler and to His Government. Good luck to all of you.

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# Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India)

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

By HIS HIGHNESS THE ELAYARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

*The 27th Annual General Meeting of the Institute of Engineers (India) was held at Trivandrum recently. The following Inaugural Address of His Highness the Elayaraja of Travancore was read at the meeting:—*

*Mr. President and Delegates to the 27th Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India), ladies and gentlemen,*

I greatly appreciate the invitation extended to me to inaugurate this annual general meeting assembled in Trivandrum, especially because it is composed of a body of distinguished experts of a highly technical and scientific profession. Your visit to Trivandrum now is not only an event of value and interest to the brother-members of your profession, serving the State of Travancore, but also a proof of the fact that today professions like yours cannot function in a merely local or provincial sense, but must also keep in view a picture of India and its far-flung regions, as a geographical whole. Your profession is a comprehensive one in its ambit and each branch of its activities is of vital value to the welfare of the nation, whether in the creation and upkeep of trunk-roads, feeder-roads, village-roads and the like, or in the execution of supreme works on behalf of industrial and agricultural prosperity. The teeming populations of India will in future look to you, even more than hitherto, for the evolving and carrying out of schemes whose vision, daring and beneficial outcome will far surpass the labour and the cost involved. As you will have already observed, Travancore presents certain peculi-

arities of its own, such as the phenomena of an undulating country, of an abundance of rivers most of which run rapidly to waste in the sea, the presence of a large tract of lakes and backwaters, a copious rain-fall through both the monsoons, a generally porous soil and quick natural drainage, well-wooded forests and sandy littoral—these present a rough picture of Travancore's physical formation. The harmonising of these conflicting phenomena, so as to harness a rich and luxurious soil for the maximum production of food among other things for a disproportionately dense and mounting population, the provision of quick and ample road-way for rural and industrial expansion and a scheme for the better conservation of the water-wealth of the State—these will be among the immediate and urgent tasks of nation-building.

I have no doubt that your conjoint deliberations and your itinerary within the State will result in the evolution of plans and ideas concerned mainly with the progress of Travancore and in a wider and co-operative sense with Travancore as a unit in the great motherland.

I shall conclude by thanking you for asking me to take part in this function and wishing this meeting all success. May I also wish you all a pleasant sojourn in our State?

# ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE INDIAN ROADS CONGRESS

## OPENING SPEECH

By LIEUT-GENERAL SACHIVOTTAMA SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR. K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D.

*The Eleventh Annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress met at Trivandrum recently. The following Opening Speech by Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan, was read on the occasion.*

**Mr. President, Delegates of the Indian Roads Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen,**

**I**T is a source of profound regret to me that I am unable to open the Eleventh Annual Session of the Indian Roads Congress and that I cannot extend in person my cordial welcome to the delegates to the Congress which has been convened to meet in Trivandrum.

### A Wide-spread Network of Roads

The Government of Travancore and I personally have been greatly interested in the problems that have engaged your attention during many years. We, in Travancore, are perhaps more interested in roads and road-making than any other similar area in this country. Owing largely to the lie of the land and the nature of the country comprising many hilly tracts and including winding back-waters, lagoons and rivers, our railway system cannot be usefully and economically extended. Our dependence on roads has resulted in a very widespread network of main and branch roads, our road-mileage being proportionately larger perhaps than that of any analogous unit in India. And, so far as one can foresee, we shall, in the future, continue to depend more upon our roads and our air services than upon our railways. We are thus very much

alive to the needs which it is your function to investigate and supply.

### Science and practice of Road Building

Your Congress has been founded for the purpose of exchanging information and for collating opinions and ideas on all topics relating to the construction and maintenance of roads in India and to focus professional opinion on subjects relating to the science and practice of road building and road maintenance including the setting up of standards and the promotion of research. Yours is a technical body, the membership being primarily confined to qualified engineers engaged in constructing or maintaining roads although you have generously extended your membership to others who are interested or engaged in road work or to use your own comprehensive language, in the use of roads. You have a fairly large and growing membership and you have referred with pride to the progress made since your constitution was framed by reason of the technical and other activities of your authoritative organisation. A very imposing list of publications bearing on bridges and bridge specifications, on standards for roads and other professional topics bear testimony to your energy and public spirit and you have appointed various technical

Sub-Committees which had endeavoured to formulate plans for post-war road development and have contributed a great deal to the knowledge of the subject of roads in its varied aspects. You have pointed out that the "Bridge Code" sponsored by you is now in general adoption throughout India. Your proposal to construct a road test track at Calcutta has been accepted and valuable experiments on the performance of various surfacing and road-making materials have been carried out.

### **Of special interest to Travancore**

I was specially interested to read what has been outlined by you regarding the setting up of a Road Research Institute and I noted with great care the objectives of the Bullock-cart Sub-Committee appointed by your Congress, knowing as I do what great and continuing damage is done to roads because of the deleterious effects of the passage of badly constructed bullock-carts as well as power-driven motor vehicles. I see also that you contemplate a discussion in Trivandrum on the bearings employed in cart wheels and the methods of improving them and that co-operation of the Travancore Government has been sought in order to carry out this survey, to discuss the present designs of wheels and to test new wheels side by side with the old ones.

Your Sub-Committee on Soil Research is of special interest to us in Travancore having regard to our rainfall and the nature of our soil. As you are, no doubt, aware, the Travancore Government have been, for some years conducting motor transport under State auspices. It was found by our Government that fast moving motor traffic produced serious effects in relation to the lay out and maintenance of the roads and also that the dust raised and dissipated by such traffic gave rise to grave public health problems. An experiment was

therefore made to construct a cement concrete road from Trivandrum to Nagercoil which covers a country-side where passenger traffic is, relatively speaking, heavier than anywhere else in India. The result has been very satisfactory both from the point of view of the improvement of the health of the localities adjacent to the road and of the convenience of the users and of economy in up-keep. It is the intention of our Government to extend the scheme on the basis of a ten or seven year plan to all the trunk lines of communication in the State and it is primarily with this object that the Government are starting a Cement Factory on a fairly large scale. This scheme, however, will not fully solve the problem of the roads in the State as there are many hundreds of miles of village and feeder roads where cement concreting in the near future would not be a feasible proposition.

The Government and the people of Travancore are therefore specially interested in the best methods of dealing with the lay out and the maintenance of the roads, in obtaining the best technical and scientific advice and trained scientific opinion on the subjects that are engaging our attention.

### **High-Way Engineering**

I have been reading the proceedings of recent conferences dealing with post-war reconstruction with special reference to roads and road-making and I must own to a feeling of disappointment that as was recently announced, the Central Government do not propose to include Indian States in their National High Ways programme. It is nevertheless the intention of the Travancore Government to construct roads on the basis of the same standards as may be decided with regard to the All-India High Ways Scheme. High Way Engineering is now becoming a very comprehensive and multiform science and we have to consider not only the present requirements but the future traffic trends. The Government and the people of Travancore will therefore look forward with great interest to the deliberations and decisions of your

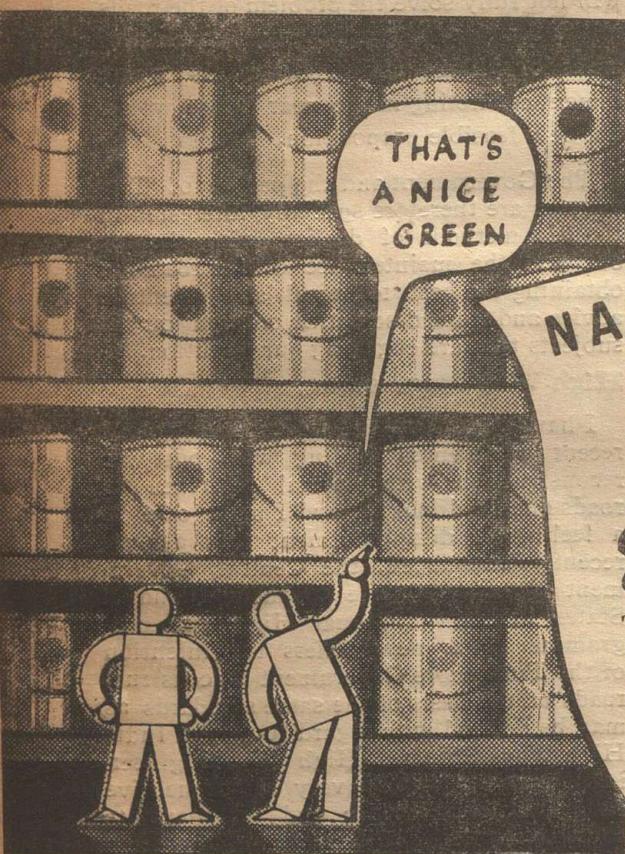
Congress and its various technical and other Committees.

### Village Roads

As part of our post-war reconstruction schemes we have further projected a scheme whereby village and local roads will be constructed by means of local effort and local co-operation, technical and financial, taking advantage of the presence in the State of non-official agencies including the demobilised War Personnel. Many different problems will arise for solution in regard to village roads, feeder roads and trunk roads and the right approach to the solution of these problems will, I have no doubt, be facilitated by your labours and the advice that you are so well qualified to offer. I may assure you that your advice

will be welcomed and implemented to the largest possible extent.

I know that it has been a great pleasure to His Highness the Maharaja that you have been able to make Trivandrum the venue of your present Session and I know that he greatly regrets his unavoidable absence on this occasion. My own absence, I specially regret, though it has been due to public and political duties which cannot be postponed, but I request you to take it from me that I yield to none in my estimate of the value of your work and though in absentia, I extend to you my heartiest welcome and trust that you will find your visit to the State not only pleasant but instructive. I feel certain that we shall, on the other hand, enjoy and benefit greatly by your presence. I wish this Session of your Congress all success.



# STOP!

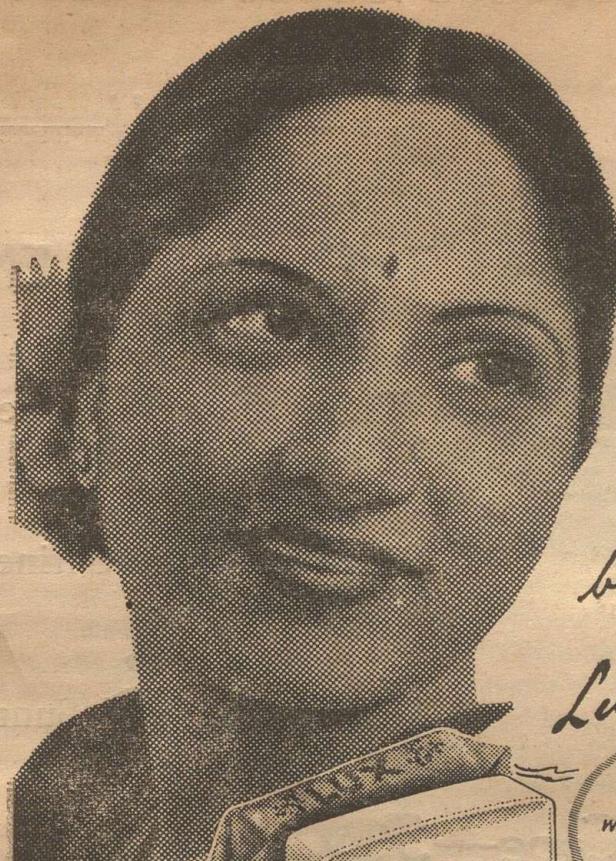
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# UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN SOUTH INDIA\*

By Mr. H. C. PAPWORTH, M. A., O. B. E.  
(Pro-Vice-Chancellor, University of Travancore.)

[A Symposium of the aims and direction of higher education in the Madras Province has been arranged by the Madras Station of the All-India Radio. Leading Educationalists in South India have been invited to broadcast their views on the subject. Mr. H. C. Papworth, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University, initiated the series with the following talk.]

## The Madras University

WHEN I first came to India, thirty years ago, the University of Madras was the only University in South India. Madras University was founded, along with the other two Presidency Universities of Calcutta and Bombay in 1857, and for 59 years—that is, until the foundation of Mysore University, in 1916—it reigned alone and satisfied the needs of all who desired university education in the Presidency and in the South Indian States. It was exclusively an affiliating and examining university; it maintained no colleges or institutions of its own, and, though prescribing the various courses of study and conducting examinations, it undertook no responsibility for any kind of teaching work, which was done exclusively by the various colleges affiliated to it. In spite of the laudable objective stated in the Preamble of the revising Act of 1923, which says that "it is expedient to reorganize the University of Madras with a view to establishing a teaching and residential university at Madras", I do not think that the earlier main characteristics of Madras University as an affiliating and examining university have been altered to any appreciable extent.

Thirty years ago, when I first had the privilege of working in the University of

Madras, its courses of study were much fewer in number than they are to-day, but those courses were good courses, the standard of the examinations was high, and the general achievement of Madras graduates as a whole was, in my opinion, higher than is the case to day. Various causes contributed to this, among which I should pick out as especially important the fact that classes and colleges were not hopelessly overcrowded as they are to-day, the standards of teaching had not yet become vitiated by the necessity for mass education, and very few influences, other than academic ones, intruded themselves into the management of the University and into the framing of its educational policy.

## Ever increasing Demand

This monopoly of position and duty enjoyed by the University of Madras—which monopoly I venture to assert was exercised wisely, conscientiously and with the fullest sense of duty and responsibility—was first broken, as I have said, by the foundation of Mysore University in 1916, which was the first university to be founded in an Indian State. It is not possible in this short address to analyse the causes which led to the establishment in somewhat quick succession of a number of new universities in South India. The chief cause, I take it, was the fact that a single university could no longer adequately cater to the ever increasing demand

\*With acknowledgments to the All-India Radio.

for university education on the part of all sorts and conditions of young men and women. This demand in itself was a laudable one; but I sometimes regret the speed at which new universities came into being one after the other, because it did not allow sufficient time for serious reflection as to the reformed lines on which it had already become necessary for new universities to mould themselves. Instead of modelling themselves in the main on the parent university, with its recognition of a School Leaving Examination as a sufficient qualification for admission, to be followed by the old-fashioned Intermediate courses and a two years' degree course, I wish it had been possible for some of the new universities to have started straight-way with a reformed scheme of university education.

This, however, is not to suggest that none of the new universities possesses distinguishing features of its own. Mention must be made in this connexion of Osmania University in Hyderabad, which has shown that teaching of a university standard can successfully be imparted in Urdu. Again, Annamalai University, though following in the main the old structure of courses, is an example of a unitary, teaching and residential university. I served on the executive of that University for twelve years, and I know from experience the great advantages which have accrued to it by reason of these innovations.

### Travancore University

The University of Travancore, which I now have the privilege of serving, was established and incorporated by an Act of His Highness the Maharaja in 1937 in order to fulfil specific functions, and to achieve definite aims and

objects in close connexion with the educational and industrial needs of the State, which were impossible of achievement whilst the colleges in Travancore remained affiliated to the University of Madras. It was the definite intention of its founders that the University of Travancore should possess new features, and should not develop into a replica of other universities. An outstanding feature of the policy of the State is rapid industrialisation, and this places upon the University the necessity and obligation of continuous research. A prominent feature of Travancore University, therefore, is its concentration upon research, which is being undertaken in a separate department of the University, known as the Central Research Institute, wherein continuous research is being undertaken in Industrial Chemistry, Agriculture, Economic Botany, Entomology, Fisheries, Statistics and Public Health.

### A New Orientation

An Education Reorganization Committee has recently sat in Travancore, and the recommendations contained in its report have been accepted both by the University and the Government. Many of these recommendations envisage drastic changes in all grades of education, including the University, and in implementing these reforms Travancore University will be a pioneer, and will, I hope, set an example of a new orientation in university education in India, which, judging from the criticisms which for many years have been levelled against the prevalent system of university education throughout the country, is urgently needed.

### Unique functions and great responsibilities

I know that it is the fashion to criticise severely and to decry the work of Indian Universities, and I myself with

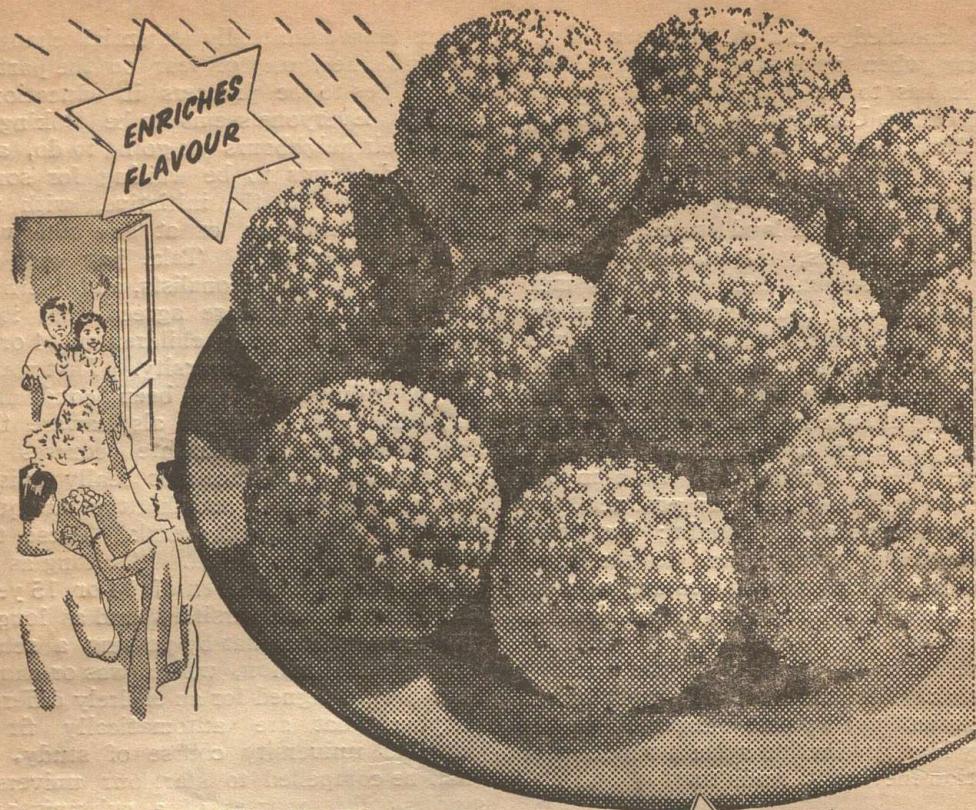
inside knowledge can do quite a lot of decrying when necessary. At the same time, it has to be admitted that, on the whole, Indian Universities have in the past faithfully discharged their unique functions and their great responsibilities. It is the universities of India which have produced the great men of the land in all walks of life—administrators, public servants, scholars, professional men, scientists, men of commerce and industry—all of whom have held their own with any rival in any part of the world. Indian universities have thus fully justified themselves. But in making this confident claim, I have perhaps hit upon a vital strength and a vital weakness. *At the top*, both in our courses of study and in our products, we are sound beyond any doubt; but it is when we come lower down—to the mass education of thousands of men and women, whose fitness for university education has by no means been satisfactorily gauged—that we feel very doubtful of the worth of our work. And unfortunately most Indian universities have become immersed in the factory like production system which mass education inevitably leads to.

#### A Hesitancy to be Pioneers in Reform

We are all conscious of this grave defect. Many commissions and many committees have sat in India during the past 25 years and have deliberated upon the manifold problems of educational reform. Many of the recommendations of these commissions and committees naturally repeat themselves, and many of them have become axiomatic. They are accepted as necessary, at least in principle, in all quarters, and yet in spite of the frequent repetition of fundamental reforms in these reports, we find that only very few of them have been implemented. We find a hesitancy on the part of Governments and universities to take the lead in bringing

about these admittedly essential changes. We find a hesitancy or fear on the part of universities to be pioneers in educational reform. Everyone seems to be looking to what their neighbours are going to do, and everybody seems to be waiting for somebody else to take the initiative, with the result that nothing, or at any rate very little, has been done. Take just one example. All educationalists, and perhaps other people too, are agreed that it is wrong to admit young children of 14 or 15 years of age into a university. That young age of admission has been condemned wholesale. Everyone is also aware that the so-called Intermediate courses in Indian universities are not really university courses at all, and that they are quite unworthy of university rank. These two things are inter-related. As long as we admit immature children of 14 or 15 years of age into our universities, and as long as we deceive them that by passing a school leaving examination, which was or should have been designed for an entirely different purpose, that are automatically fit to pursue a university course of study, we shall be compelled to start our university studies with courses of a sub university standard.

Yes—*at the top*—our research work, honours courses and professional degrees—we are doing good work and producing fine products; but it is lower down, at the stages of the Intermediate and ordinary degrees where the masses come in, that we cannot but be sensitive as to the worthiness of our work and its products, on which so much time and money are spent. It is here that I would like to see the universities of India setting themselves bravely and courageously to the task of reform, for there is nothing so detrimental to efficiency, to good education and sound learning, as a placid contentment with low standards.



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# India Should Resume Leadership of World

(By SACHIVOTTAMA SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR)

PRESIDING over the twenty-first session of the Indian Philosophical Congress held at New Delhi, SACHIVOTTAMA SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, Dewan of Travancore, stressed the necessity of founding a newly orientated school of critical research which would bend its energies towards the compilation of a great "History of Indian Thought". He added that, for this purpose, all available talent must be enlisted and a co-ordinating organisation constituted, not merely for cumulative editorial work but for advancing independent research work in Indological learning.

The Sachivottama also announced an endowment of Rs. 25,000 towards the foundation of an Indological scholarship which sum, he hoped, would constitute the nucleus of a general fund for the purpose of allying Indianization with internationalisation for the advancement of Indological Research.

The following are extracts from Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's address :—

History has shown that increased vigour in cultural activity goes hand in hand with the heightening of the rhythm of political events; and that when the latter takes place on the morrow of great and destructive wars, the former expresses itself as a large-scale effort of reconstruction—reconstruction implying not merely restoration of the *status quo ante*, but renovation. Our present period is no exception to this rule, and the mental ravages of the war from which we have emerged make cultural reconstruction in many respects appear a dominant necessity.

Some advance over previous instances of building up again, after cataclysms, can be registered in the fact that we no longer see each nation singly trudging the uphill road; we discover the beginnings of a rational system of mutual assistance and joining of resources, where each nation

contributes her particular best to the common pool.

India has suffered comparatively little from material destruction of cultural property, but her rate of advancement in some lines has been retarded by the long seclusion from the normal channels of exchange. She has much to receive in the line of new scientific devices, she has much to give in the line of spiritual culture. Moreover, what she has to give is unique, there being no alternative to her performing this specific task: only she can effect in the world the revival of her own mental inheritance.

In most cases, cultural reconstruction faces only problems of acute quantitative shortage—easily made up by the pooling system where it concerns material implements such as books, but by no means so easy to be remedied where there have been serious losses in the ranks of cultural workers and scholars. In most cases, the genuine seeds of regeneration are extant

everywhere, and require only intenser cultivation.

But in the case of India these seeds, scanty and sterile in a progressively alienated soil, no longer hold spontaneous force of renewal. Not only a branch of learning, but the knowledge of spiritual forms of life inherent in its possession, are threatened with extinction at large, a prospective loss not for the receiving sphere of culture alone but also for the giving, which may thereby lose its hold on many minds and become separated by a growing rift from a large part of thinking mankind.

### Spiritual Heritage

In fact, the spiritualizing influence of Indian elements of thought still operating in pre-war Western culture, though hardly perceptible on its surface, kept up at least a partial counterbalance to the imported trends of materialistic culture that took hold in the last century of Indian intellectual life. Our influence abroad did much to enliven our sense of our own values ; *nemo propheta in patria*, and the immeasurably beneficial effects of the activity of Swami Vivekananda would not have had such strength in India without the response his teaching called forth in the West. These must not be allowed to become things of the past.

Our present, fortunately, has not been without its dynamic messengers of the Indian spiritual outlook to foreign lands ; but the indigenous resonator in those lands has of late become impoverished to the extreme. It can be built up anew only from within, by a process congruous to the newly prevailing disposition, which, once again and more than ever, is to test and probe and investigate new values offered.

### The Task Ahead

As a reaction to the slogan ridden war and pre-war years, the thinking Western mind has become impervious to thought elements which it has not thoroughly understood of its own accord. To achieve assimilation of the renewed mental message, it needs to retrace the shortcut of single impacts and allow the imagination to be swayed by the slow winding path of inquiry : it needs to follow up the master-touch of the philosopher and sage with the

ancillary job of the philologist. Once again, it needs the patent light of research for a constant guide ; and this it is our task to rekindle.

### India's Duty

Founded in her live past of a great spiritual culture,—one of the only two which produced philosophical thinking, and on either of which the later developments of human thought were based—India is manifestly called upon to preserve the knowledge and foster the true understanding of that ancient culture in the world.

Especially at this historical juncture, when India is resuming her rightful place in the community of nations, it is our patent duty to take the lead in reconstructing the studies of our proudest inheritance by co-ordinating the potentialities of enhanced research work at home and imparting new impulse to research abroad, including it in the orbit of such co-ordination on the uniform basis of a rational outlook, truly adequate to its subject and genuinely Indian.

### Comprehensive History of Indian Thought

The introduction of intrinsic understanding by Indian scholarship in international Indological research—the establishment of the intellectual leadership of India in the philological and historical study of the documents—will do much to restore the spiritual leadership of Indian ideas of which the world stands in great need. But mere intellectual leadership in the approach is not all. Ours is a time for leadership in attainment. What we need is a comprehensive History of Ancient Indian Thought, based exclusively on its original documents, but fully based on complete evidence obtainable from all its documents—a work to supersede the antiquated Western “Hand-books” (in which Indian conceptions are *a priori* functionally subordinated to classical “Indo-Aryan” viewpoints), and which at the same time would give us one vast survey covering in all its parts, a monumental standard work of the insight of our age, fully acquainted with its magnificent roots in the remotest past, fully aware of its historical relations

with the same. This doubtless is an immense and complex task, a task for a whole generation of Indologists, but also one capable of welding a whole generation in a common effort.

But to cover in this fashion a field of such dimensions, individual effort is patently insufficient. Even in a lifetime of devoted and strenuous work, an isolated scholar can at best cover a field circumscribed to single aspects, periods and problems—when his investigation is conducted on an entirely new basis, and the basis itself has to be worked out by preliminary investigation. When we are faced with the postulate to cover so vast a field in a uniform manner, doing justice to the whole range of its aspects, not in a conglomerate of loosely connected studies, but in one well-knit survey whose every part is organically related to every other and closely integrated in the whole, this is where the need of concerted teamwork becomes imperative. But this is also where such teamwork is realizable, if anywhere—the unity of method providing spontaneously the common that form the common denominator for the variety of contributions.

Under the conditions prevailing in large sets of homogeneous literature such as the Rigveda, where each nation has undergone manifold ramifications in a century-long process of elaboration by a wide circle of authors, ultimate certainty of not having overlooked any connections is hardly attainable to single researchers, for all the thoroughness of their work. The advantage of teamwork lies not only in the mechanical subdivision of labour, but also in the system of mutual checking and supplementing of results. This system would operate at periodical meetings of the editorial body, where collaborators would submit personally or in writing their observations and additional suggestions to preminutes of the ensuing discussions which would be published in a 'Bulletin,' thereby eliciting a still larger contribution of views. Whenever after thorough discussion a justified divergence of conclusions still persists, the alternative results with their references would be incorporated in the final text laid down in the Encyclopaedic Dictionary. This system would not actually tamper with the

liberty and originality of the individual scholar's research work, as this will be published in its full unmodified form in the separate monograph.

### Continuity of Ancient Literature

As resulting from the comprehensive study of all the occurrences and contexts of a technical term, we shall obtain not one fixed meaning, but the development of a sequence of meanings, and the historical train of this development. This line, clearly perceptible even in texts approximately coeval, more marked between those separated by a longer interval of time, will reveal most striking angles in the transition between two subsequent eras of thought e. g., the thought of the Upanishads is mostly surveyed as a separate unit, with some prefatory remarks at best as to some of their notions being partly anticipated in the Suktas. Terminological inquiry will show that almost all their dominant terms in fact pre-exist in the Suktas in different shapes, and will thus reveal the trends of unbroken and consistent evolution. It will equally disclose that the Upanishads cannot be treated on a single level as a unit, but as a succession of thought on different temporal levels, much like the temporal stratification of the Suktas, but only more marked. The same relation of continuity and gradual diversification will apply to the younger documents of early mediaeval Hindu thought, and eventually lead on to the dogmatized systems of orthodox Hindu philosophy and religion, as well as to the heterodox systems such as Buddhism and Jainism.

Each monographic inquiry into the origin and history of an ideoterm will thus provide a firm thread to the composite pattern reconstituting and visualizing the continuity of Indian thought from Vedic to modern times. It will triumphantly vindicate the indigenous tenet, complacently done away with by old fashioned Western criticism that the Rigveda is a book of Hindu thought—not of course in the unhistorical sense of timeless identity, but in the sense of evolutional continuity.

After the completion of the solid encompassing groundwork in the Encyclopaedia—thus practically containing, in analytical form all the elements of the future struc-

ture—the great synthesis can then be effectually taken in hand! the great "History of Ancient Indian Thought," cumulatively portrayed by a concerted team of experts.

### International Co-operation

If such a monumental enterprise is to be achieved not only by the labour but also as the legitimate fruition of the work of the present generation of Indologists—if it is to be completed, within, let us say, ten years—the work cannot be confined to a more or less limited group of scholars: all the available talent must be enlisted for the purpose. There is every reason why we should welcome the collaboration of foreign scholars, offering them full and equal opportunities of work. It is the sure way of popularizing and furthering in Europe the new outlook on Indological matters which we intend to establish throughout, and to consolidate India's leadership in major enterprises in Indology. We can expect to find suitable response since, as I have already remarked, modern Indological research in the West has, in its last halcyon days before the war, given evidence of turning away from its obsolete methods of "Western" persuasion and awakening to the need of reorientation towards intrinsicalness: of inquiry—the same need which to us defines the criterion of truly adequate, truly critical and historical research so that the progressive elements of Western scholarship are bound to meet us on common ground, which is at last genuinely Indian ground.

There will be further advantage to reap from such international co-operation. While securing all the best forces for the success of our *'opus magnum'* answering our first object, this universalistic policy will resuscitate, in the countries of the collaborating foreign scholars, the awareness of the present day importance and vitality of Indological studies, thus eventually furthering the second object modern India is called upon to fulfil in this line—reconstruction and revivification of Indology at large.

### Need For Co-ordination

The co-ordinating organization which we shall constitute for the needs of our cumulative editorial enterprise will also render service to the advancement of independent individual research work. Co-ordination is

a labour-saving device, favouring celerity, width and fruitfulness of results. Much valuable work is being pursued unknown to larger circles interested in the relevant line of research, until the results of this work are, in due but late course, published (and even then they sometimes escape general notice). Publication is slow and, except for papers short enough to be printed in Journals, it is fraught with difficulties.

At times, nearly a decade elapses between the writing of an extensive study and its reaching the interested readers. Apart from such communication through belatedly printed pages, only periodicals, mostly biennial, learned conferences provide brief and scanty opportunities for exchanges of views and mutual information on subjects of research and provisional results between individual scholars. Lectures in learned societies are more and more expected to obey the tendency towards popularity and accessibility to a general public. A lecturer deliberately addressing himself to fellow specialists would be looked upon as a crank and his failure inferred from the scarcity of his audience.

Thus, the prevailing condition is at worst total absence, or at best serious lack of continuity in, communications between scholars working on cognate subjects, often on complementary aspects of the same subject. Much wasteful duplication is the result and precious time and energy are lost that could be used for reaching a further stage.

A co-ordinating body of the kind suggested will enable all the research workers on common Indological subjects to give and receive, severally, current information on the work pursued by every one of them. Information would be informally supplied in connexion with the meetings, personally or by correspondence, and diffused through the Bulletin—exactly the amount of information that each worker would be disposed to volunteer at the provisional more or less advanced, or final stage of his research; yet in every case sufficient to facilitate and bring about the desired contacts. When I say all scholars I mean all. From these facilities of co-ordination, no one should be excluded, and it will actually fulfil its scope only if everyone on principle is included.

In other words, the co-ordinating information service must be more even than all-Indian: Indian in its centre, in its radius universal.

### Encourage enterprise

So far about the objects to be achieved in and for the present generation. Our third main object is to assure the survival and encourage the development in the coming generation of Indological studies at large, the danger of their disappearance tomorrow is a problem vitally solved only today. The number of chairs at European Universities which are still filled is appallingly diminished and the little extent cohort keeps rapidly dwindling. In proportion, the primary incentive for taking up these studies is reduced; young men and women joining the Universities have less and less opportunity to hear about our culture. Where such chances still exist, the enthusiastic beginner is deprived of the secondary and durable incentive to persevere—of the hope to make good to complete his studies and specialized training, to achieve a scholarly career. Only two of the countries once prominent in these studies still have any libraries left. Everywhere else the wreckage is total or nearly so. The incipient scholar's expectation of crowning the period of his apprenticeship in India, or to lay the foundations of his life's work is now an unattainable mirage.

It may be that States and various national and private foundations will institute scholarships for this purpose when our aforementioned aim attained and the contemporary importance of Indian studies is realized in those countries. But this will give the requisite chances only to the students who will start after a decade or thereabouts.

Our purpose is therefore to bridge over this dangerous gap. We want the promising student-adepts of the present generation to be able to study Indian culture with the guidance of modern, genuinely Indian methods, and possibly to study it in India, in direct touch with the monuments, of this culture, with original documentary evidence, in daily inspiring intercourse with

our outstanding pandits and scholars, to imbue themselves with the Sanskrit language and the living tradition of indigenous scholarship; and this will produce in record time a crop of sound research work and a vigorous vanguard of up-to-date Indological learning in the West, making up with a vengeance for the present decline.

### Nucleus of a General Fund

*With this end in view, I shall make a start by setting apart a sum of Rs. 25,000 towards the foundation of an Indological Scholarship Endowment which I trust will constitute the nucleus of a general Fund for the above purposes, which, it is to be hoped, will soon grow to appropriate dimensions. Our Institute with its extended co-ordinating activities will be an efficient organ for the selection of candidates, for the guidance of their efforts and for checking up their progress.*

These are the main points of our programme—allying Indianization with internationalization in its prospect of advancement of Indological research.

### Ambassador of Hindu Culture

Where such a programme is conceived, the mind naturally turns to our ambassador of Hindu culture in foreign lands, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, whose merits in vindicating India's cultural status in the world are immense, whose untiring efforts, whose qualities of mental apostolate, are unique in our time. This work is so much after his heart that we have good hope his manifold and ever increasing duties will not prevent from devoting some of his unequalled facilities to steering our enterprise to the hoped-for success.

His and my home-town, Madras, possesses as yet no academic society or institute for Indological studies, although it is the largest capital in the vast South Indian area in which ancient Hindu culture is a living tradition, with a sense of continuity stronger than elsewhere. It seems therefore in the fitness of things that Madras should become the seat of the new organisation.

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# ILMENITE AND ITS INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

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By Mr. K. VISWANATHAN NAIR, B. A., M. Sc.,  
(Lecturer in Chemistry, University College.)

## The Lure of Minerals

MINERALS are of vital importance to modern industrial civilisation. Without them there can be little material prosperity in times of peace nor effective capacity to wage war. The lure of minerals has inspired voyages of discovery and led to the development of uninhabited lands.

It is well known that due to the peculiar complexity of modern industrial advancement, no country, no nation, in fact no continent, is self-sufficient in its essential raw materials. This is because man has no control over the location of mineral deposits, the distribution of which depends entirely upon various geological factors. Many minerals of importance in Chemical industry are won from deposits of igneous ancestry. Such deposits are usually connected with crustal folding movements and are often specially related to mountain ranges that have been more or less deeply eroded by weathering agents. These deposits have generally been emplaced during one of the many geological periods of crustal disturbances, the relative ages of which are often known.

## Ilmenite Deposits

The Ilmenite deposits of Travancore are geologically termed secondary deposits. If one walks along the coastal strip of Travancore, one cannot fail to see its peculiar characteristics. In the extreme south is a curious combination of the red

of garnet, and the glistening black of mica and rutile, together with the pearlish white of the quartz sand. Further up, the coast is dull brownish yellow, the colour of monazite. Still further up, the beach assumes a greyish tinge as far as Quilon, from where for several miles, it is black in colour. It is the vast deposit of ilmenite that imparts its colour to the beach. According to modest estimates, these deposits are calculated to yield at least a hundred million tons of the mineral. This black beach sand mainly consists of ilmenite, which is separated from the accompanying materials by electromagnetic processes. The name ilmenite was given to this mineral as it had originally been taken from Mount Ilmen in Russia. In Travancore, ilmenite occurs in the form of fine grained sand. It also occurs elsewhere on the globe in lumps and blocks mixed closely with haemetite etc.

Ilmenite is an oxide mineral and contains roughly half its weight of iron and half of the metal titanium, both present as oxides. The exact constitution of this mineral as also its chemical formula were long debated problems. But now, various experimental evidences seem to show the latter to be ferrous metatitanate. The ilmenite deposits of Travancore are one of the biggest in the world and in fact supplies a major part of the world titanium output.



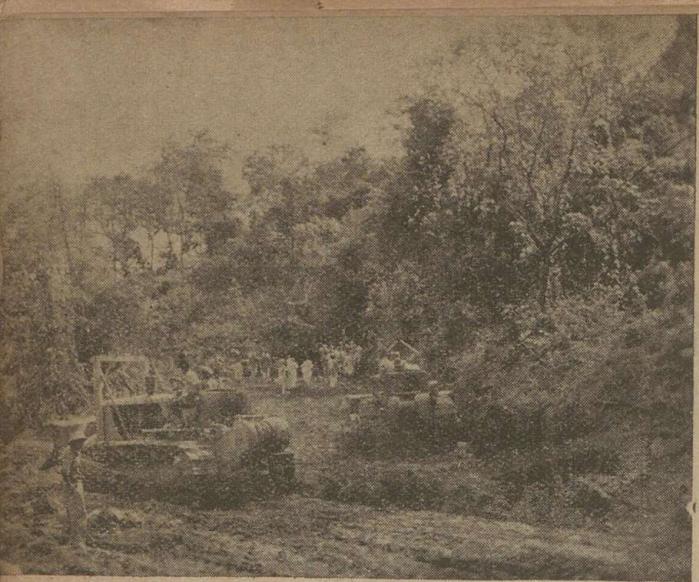
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Bulldozers are here seen making a road through thick jungle growth.



Another view of Bulldozers at work.



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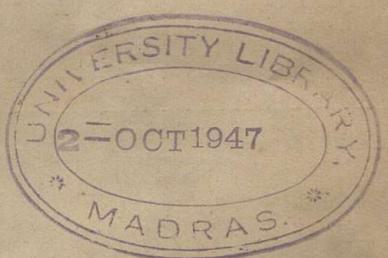
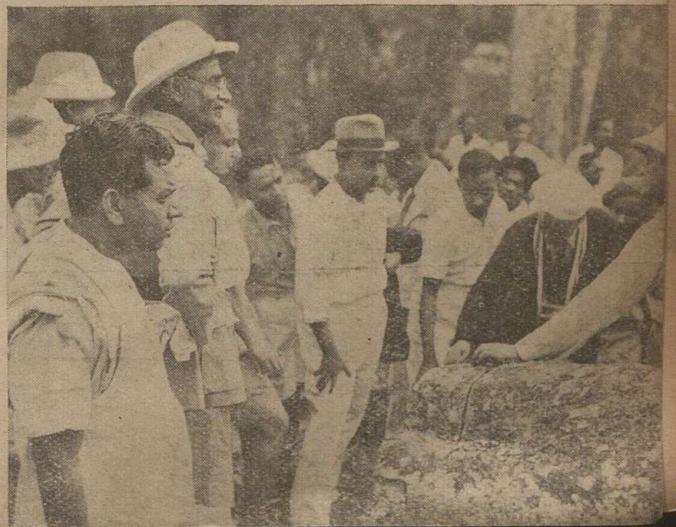
(Below) Huge cranes are being used for removing obstructions in the shape of rocks, boulders etc.



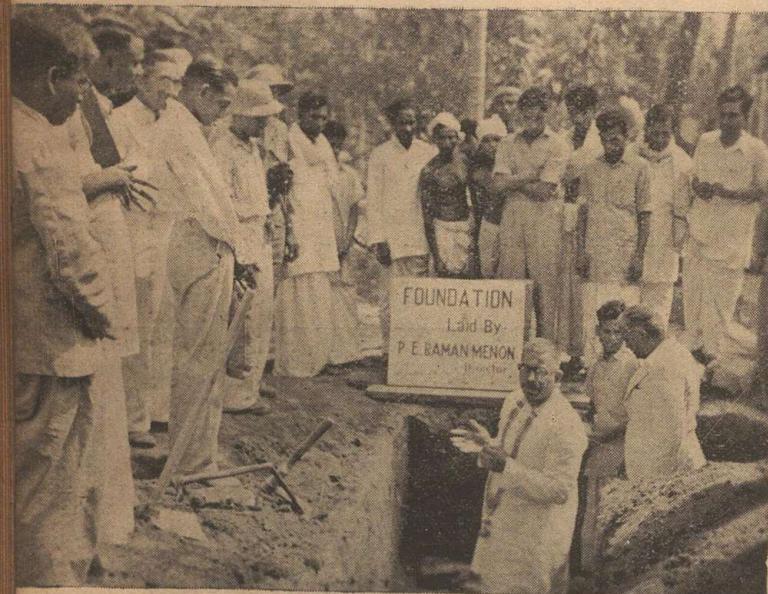
(Below) Here are two men using an electric saw which can cut even the largest of trees in the space of a few minutes.



(Below) A tree that has been cut is being examined by Directors of the FIT and others.



Here are seen some guests watching with keen interest the operations of the FIT.



Mr. Parayath P. E. Raman Menon, laid the foundation stone of the staff quarters of the FIT recently.

## Titanium

The metal titanium was, till fifty years ago, considered a rare element. But with the discovery and working up of several ilmenite and rutile deposits, titanium has been declared to be one of the most abundant of elements. According to F. W. Clarke, titanium is 9th. in order of abundance standing next to magnesium only. Also, it is little known that titanium is five times as plentiful as phosphorus and nine times as abundant as sulphur, in nature. Titanium is to be found in all rocks of igneous origin, and its presence has been detected even in certain spring waters. This element has found its way into almost all articles of daily use to such an extent that a modern man or woman cannot pass a day without using something or other which contains no titanium. The tooth-paste and face-powder for the morning toilet contain titanium. The rubber soles of the shoes are impregnated with titanium. The China in which tea is served may be glazed with titanium and what is more the paper on which we write may also contain titanium. Apart from these uses, the introduction of titanium alloys in metallurgy and of titanium dioxide into pigments has created for titanium and its ores considerable demand. The ferro-titanium industry may be said to be holding its own, but the pigment production is increasing rapidly and bids fair to become an enterprise of considerable magnitude.

The application of titanium in industry include among other minor uses its use in pigments, alloys, dyes, mordants, refractory materials, smoke screens, pyrotechnics, arc lamp electrodes, synthetic gem stones, cements, abrasives, catalysts, inks, medicinal preparations, nitrogen fixation, and innumerable applications in pure science. Of these, the use of titanium in the pigment industry is the most outstanding. Let us

therefore go into the production of titanium pigments in some detail.

### Coloured Pigments

Pigments of several shades of colour can be obtained from ilmenite by suitable treatments.

A compound of titanium called titanium ferrocyanide is used as a green pigment in the place of the poisonous arsenical ones. P. Farup has patented processes for the manufacture of coloured pigments from ilmenite and allied minerals by treating the latter with suitable reagents. By merely heating the minerals under controlled conditions he has been able to prepare a reddish pigment and by treating the minerals with sulphuric acid under control, an yellow pigment has been obtained. This, according to the worker, was unique in that, it was the lightest pigment of its kind which was also rust-resistant. In our own laboratory, a beautiful cream coloured pigment has been prepared on a small scale by deferring ilmenite

### White Pigments

The above mentioned pigments owe their pigmental properties to the titania (titanium-di-oxide) content in them. This dioxide of titanium in its pure form is a very white substance, and has got among other useful properties, a very high refractive index, which makes it the best white pigment available. No doubt, this property had been known for a long time, but its successful utilisation for this purpose was not realised till recently. The lack of a cheap method for the preparation of this compound from ilmenite stood, for a long time, in the way of its being used as a pigment.

### Hydrolysis

A reference to chemical literature shows that several methods have been tried with varying degrees of success, to break

up ilmenite. Most of these methods have been dropped in favour of sulphuric acid treatment which has several advantages over the other ones. Of late, however, pigments containing about one-fourth their weight of titanium dioxide and which have nearly the same covering power as the pure dioxide itself, have been cheaply prepared without the use of sulphuric acid, in America and England. The actual details of these processes are closely-guarded secrets, all of them being patented. The advantages of these processes over the sulphuric acid process are primarily economical. In these processes, the mineral is fused with a cheap salt which is obtained as a bye-product in several major industries. The products are taken up in water or dilute acids, and the titanium content in the solutions recovered by boiling. It may be mentioned that, when a solution containing titanium and iron is boiled under controlled conditions, the titanium alone is thrown out of solution. Such a process is called hydrolysis. The quantitative separation of titanium from iron is a difficult problem even in analytical chemistry, and it is all the more so when large quantities of materials are handled. Moreover, the complete separation of the two metals is essential, because the presence of one part of iron in ten-thousand parts of the pigment imparts an yellow colour to the latter. A lot of research work is being done all over the world on this problem of hydrolysis, and every year new patents are being taken on it. Work

in our laboratory along these lines for the last several months has shown that under certain conditions titanium can be completely separated from iron by hydrolysis, in presence of extenders or nucleating agents or both.

### Ammonium Sulphate

Whatever be the method of preparation of titanium dioxide from ilmenite, the bye-product is always iron in the form of ferrous sulphate. This chemical, though normally a cheap one has got a stable market. Apart from its use in ink manufacture and in laboratories, a new use has been discovered for this compound, recently in America by T. C. Oliver, R. D. Long, and L. H. Crosson. These workers claim to have used ferrous sulphate as the raw material for the manufacture of ammonium-sulphate.

Travancore is shortly to have her own ammonium-sulphate plant. The erection of a plant for processing ilmenite is also under contemplation, as a part of the post-war industrial expansion of the State. Being one of the major ilmenite producers of the world, she is perfectly entitled to have such a factory, which will perhaps be the biggest of its kind in India. Till now the only income that the State used to get from this important raw material was the royalty payment. But now the export of this mineral has been suspended and soon we shall be having the best white paints locally made and at competitive prices.

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the SUNLIGHT  
way!*

**SUNLIGHT  
SOAP**



# Government to be Handed Over to Legislature

*The whole Government will be handed over to the Legislature in Travancore, said SACHIVOTTAMA SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, Dewan, at a Press Conference at Madras, explaining the new Reforms.*

THE Dewan said : "Travancore was the earliest of the Indian States to introduce representative institutions, and it was in 1885 that the Legislative Council in Travancore came into existence. The powers and functions of that Legislature were augmented from time to time and under the most recent arrangements in force there are two Houses of the Legislature. The Lower House consists of 65 members with 10 nominated members, the Upper House consists of 37 members, also with 10 nominated members including officials.

"The present Legislature has practically the same powers as the Legislatures in other parts of India under the Montford scheme.

## High Standard of Education

"In view of the high standard of education and literacy attained by the State and the growth of political consciousness there H. H. the Maharaja has decided to vest in the Legislature complete control over all, but a few of the items of administration and executive policy. The Lower House of the contemplated Legislature will be elected on the basis of adult suffrage, every man and woman in the State above the age of 21, being entitled to be a voter for the election to the Lower House. There will be one member elected for 15,000 to 18,000 persons, and it is expected that the number of members in the Lower House will be

about 155. This adult franchise is possible of introduction in Travancore mainly on account of the high standard of literacy in the country and also because even the present franchise is based on the payment of one rupee by way of tax per year.

"Travancore perhaps is the only place in India where adult franchise has become a matter of practical politics.

"There will be no nominated members in the Lower House and officials who may take part in the discussions or explain their policy in the Lower House will have no right of vote.'

## Upper House

The Upper House is to be constituted on the basis of representation of various professions, and avocations which would ordinarily have not much chance of returning members on the basis of adult franchise. All interests in the State such as Labour Unions, unorganised labour, agricultural interests, traders, various learned professions such as doctors and lawyers, municipalities, village panchayats, and village unions in their corporate capacity are among the bodies which will be entitled to return persons to the Upper House. In other words, the Lower House will represent the mass of the people and the Upper House various professional and occupational interests in the State—high and low.

## Six new Committees

"From out of these two Legislative bodies, it is intended that six committees should be appointed who will be in charge of all the items of administration in the State. Each of those committees will have

an elected Chairman who will act as the mouthpiece and spear-point of these committees. The inauguration of these Committees is really the central point of the scheme. All the powers and functions of the Government, with very small exceptions, will be vested in these Committees which will be elected by the Legislature, and will act as the representatives of the Legislature.

"It is intended that the decision of the Legislature and the Committees, acting as the mouthpiece of the Legislature, will be carried out by the executive Government.

"All the officers of the Government will be under the obligation to carry out the policy laid down by these Committees which will be under the control of the Legislature, the Committees being removable by a vote of no-confidence carried by two-third of the members of the Chamber that elected them.

"The functions of the Legislature and of the Committees extend to all except the following subjects, namely, H. H. the Maharaja, the management of the family of His Highness, State Army, Hindu Religious Endowments, treaty and political relations and foreign affairs. The whole of the normal field of administration will, therefore, come within the purview and competence of the Legislature which is entitled to frame and implement the Budget, covering the whole range of income and expenditure of the State. The only heads of expenditure which will not be submitted to the vote of the House are those referred to above, and those which are statutorily payable like interest on loans, obligatory expenditure of the State, pensions, etc., which under any form of Government are regarded as permanent items."

### No Ministers

"Attention will, no doubt, be focussed on two points in the scheme, namely, the

absence of a responsible Ministry, and the powers vested in the Dewan. The Travancore Government have come deliberately to the conclusion to which expression has been given more than once, that they feel that, while the popular will should prevail and that the wishes of the people should be carried out in the executive and administrative fields yet a removable Executive is not the best agency for the purpose, especially at the present juncture when large measures of reconstruction and expansion in the agricultural and industrial fields are under way. The Travancore Government are of the opinion that a removable Executive gives rise to constant lobbying and manoeuvring for position, and the deflection of persons from one party to another and bargaining which occupy the time of Ministries whose existence is dependent very often upon the chance vote of the Legislature. Such Ministries, in their opinion, are unable to devote undivided attention to large schemes.

"For this reason, a Ministry in the ordinary term has not been introduced under the new Reforms. The Committees, through their Chairmen, fulfil, in effect and in essence, all the requisites of a responsible Ministry.

"The policy will be carried out by the Executive whose policy will be guided by the Committees and whose routine administration will be settled by rules to be framed for the purpose.

### Dewan's Powers

"Where and only where H. H. The Maharaja is advised by the Dewan, who is retained as his Agent or representative under the new scheme, that the Legislature has either in financial or administrative matters gone wrong, the power of veto is reserved in the Dewan. Deliberately, His Highness is not brought into the picture.

"If the Dewan is not able to get on with the Legislature he is liable to be removed.

"To vest the power of veto in the hands of His Highness will be to bring His Highness into the arena of controversy. The Dewan is appointed by and is removable by the Maharaja, and naturally it would be the wish of the administration to bring about and maintain harmony.

"If any Dewan is unable to maintain harmony he will not be worthy of his place.

"There is residuary power vested in the Sovereign, as it must be in any monarchical system, but after such a Legislature comes into power, in the very nature of things such residuary power, will hardly, if ever at all, be exercised. It may be remarked in passing that during the last ten years there has been no instance of certification of the Budget or any major item in the Budget, and no resolution of the Legislature has been vetoed."

#### Committee Chairmen

Answering a few questions Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said : "The

Chairmen of these six Committees will be elected, and it is also intended that these Committees should work together and have joint consultations on matters of common interest. In other words, practically the whole Government is handed over to Legislature, who will have to develop conventions and joint responsibility. If this system works well there is nothing to prevent H. H. the Maharaja nominating his Dewan from the Legislature. The next step may be to make his nomination dependent on the goodwill of the Legislature. But these are matters which will have to be decided on the success of the present experiment.

"In the present state of communal tension prevalent all over the country," concluded Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar : "it will be very difficult to establish the same political conventions as are implied in a responsible Government at work in the Westminister statute sense. In fact, it has never worked elsewhere except in England, and that only during certain years."



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# MUVAYIRAVAR—A RELIGIOUS GROUP

BY RAO SAHIB M. RAGHAVA IYENGAR,

(Professor of Tamil, Travancore University)

## Thillai Muvayiravar

Besides famous individuals, we hear of groups of servants of God like the famous Thillai Muvayiravar (the three thousand devotees of Chidambaram). This group was one of learned Brahmanas engaged in temple services. These servants of God are placed in the front rank of devotees in the Thirut-tondat-tokai<sup>1</sup> of Sundaramurti Nayanar. They had the hereditary right of crowning the Chola Kings. What is more important, they had also the right of service in the Vishnu temple at Chidambaram and were devotees of this God too, as is witnessed by the songs of Thirumangai Alvar and Kulasekhara Alvar.<sup>2</sup>

## Muvayiravar of Kerala

There is a group known by the name Muvayiravar in the Kerala country also. Nammalvar sings of them in his verses on Sirraru Vishnu shrine in Thiru-Chengunrur.<sup>3</sup> Sri Ramanuja is also said to have been delighted at the greatness of the Muvayiravar in Thiruchenguntur.<sup>4</sup> Popular belief among the Brahmanas in present-day Chengannur also makes clear

(1) 'தில்லைவாழந்தணர்தம் அடியார்க்கும் அடியேன்'—opening of the *Thirut-tondat-tokai—Thevaram*.

(2) Periya-Thirumoli, II ii, 8—மூவாயிரநான்மறையாளர் நானும் முறையால் வணங்க—Perumal-Thirumoli, X, 2—அந்தணர்கள் ஒரு மூவாயிரவர் ஏத்த.

(3) Thiruvaimoli, VIII, iv, 9, 10—மனக்கொள்கிர் மூவாயிரவர்; அமர்ந்தகிர் மூவாயிரவர் வேதியர்.

(4) Ramanujarya-divyacharitai, p. 136.

the fact that there were two groups—*Ahatte Muvayiram* and *'Puratte Muvayiram*, and that the survivors are descendants of the *Ahatte Muvayiram*.<sup>5</sup> The facts noted below seem to indicate that the three thousand of Kerala and the three thousand of Thillai form one and the same group, known by the same name, but stationed in different parts of South India.<sup>6</sup>

## Evidence of Thillai Muvayiravar's connection with Malabar

(1) The Periapuranam which preserves all Saiva tradition and legend, tells us a story about Kurruva-Nayanar,<sup>7</sup> that he conquered all the kings of the south. Being a minor chieftain himself, he aspired to wear the crown of the Cholas, and asked the Thillai-Muvayiravar, the guardians of the Chola crown, to instal him on the throne even as they crowned the Cholas by right. The holy men refused to demean themselves to do this act; and fearing the consequence of the wrath of Kurruva-Nayanar they went away to the Chera-mandalam leaving only one family to be in charge of the Chola crown.

(5) There are many other groups from Nammalvar's verses on Thiruvallaval (Thiruvalla), we learn of a group of thousand engaged in worship there (Thiruvaimoli, V, 9, 10—நல்லருள் ஆயிரவர் நல்லேந்தும் திருவல்லவாழ்); An inscription of Parantaka Pandya at Kanyakumari (T. A. S. Vol. I, No. 3) speaks of a group of thousand and eight (ஆயிரத்தெண்மார்) learned priests.

(6) Ashta-sahasram Brahmanas are today spread out in different parts of the country, but still go by the same name.

(7) Vide Periyapuram, Kurruvanayanan puranam.

(2) The Sambandar's Tevaram songs<sup>8</sup> give the information that the Deity of Kilai-Paluvur, not far from Chidambaram, was worshipped by Brahmanas belonging to Malabar. Also, the chieftain of the place, Paluvettaraiyar, seems to have been of Kerala descent; his daughter was married to Chola Parantaka I. It is thus beyond doubt that people having associations with Kerala lived in Tamil Nad, and that one group of them was actually engaged in temple worship near Chidambaram.

(3) Perur, near Coimbatore, has a great Saiva shrine, and is known as Melai-c-Chidambaram, as Lord Siva showed himself as Nataraja to Sundaramurti Nayanar at this place. The shrine is particularly held sacred by the people of North Kerala who go there for performing important ceremonies like shraddha. The Sthalapurana of Perur tells us that the Muvayiravar of Thillai had associations with the God of the place. This is clearly an indication of the ties between the Eastern group of the Muvayiravars and the Kongunadu which originally formed a part of *Malai mandalam*.

(4) In the Mackenzie manuscripts dealing with the traditions of Thiruvanchikkalam near Cranganore the following pieces of information are noteworthy.<sup>9</sup> For installing the deity of the temple of Thiruvanchikkalam, the persons belonging to the group of Thillai Muvayiravar came with an image of Siva from Chidambaram. Among them were Muttavelutta Nambiar and Karutta Nambiar, both stated to be specifically of the group of Thillai Muvayiravar. Also there is another account found in the manuscripts that when Tippu Sultan broke the idols of the temple at Thiruvanchikkalam, two fresh idols of Chandrasekhara and Sabhapati were brought from

Chidambaram by a Pandaram and that these were consecrated in the temple.

### Resemblance between Muvayiravar of the East and West

Apart from the ties between the Muvayiravar of Chidambaram and those of the Chera country, pointed out above, it is to be noted that there are fundamental likenesses between the two groups. Both sections are followers of Adi Sankaracharya, being pure Vaidiks and not Agamiks or Siva Brahmanas. Both groups follow similar customs like having tufts of hair in the forepart of the head.

Probably the *Puratte Muvayiram* referred to in popular tradition of Chengannur are identical with the Muvayiravar of Thillai. It is but natural for members of the Muvayiravar group in Kerala to consider themselves as local people and others (originally of their group) in Tamil Nad as outsiders. While the Thillai Muvayiravar have ceased to be worshippers of Vishnu (which they were in the time of the Alvars) the descendants of the group in Kerala preserve their original character of serving both Vishnu and Siva.

(8) அந்தணர்களான மலையாளரவர்களும்.....பழுவூர் அரணை: மலையாளர்தொழுதேத்திப்பயில்கின்ற பழுவூரே—Thevaram, Swaminatha Pandithar Edition, p. 325 Stanza. 4, 11.

(9) This information was given by my friend Mr. G. Harihara Sastrigal of Trivandrum, who worked on the Mackenzie MSS. in the University of Madras :

“சிதம்பரத்திலிருந்து தேவரோடே கூடி வரப்பட்டவரெண்டும்,...சொல்லப் பட்டது, தில்லை மூவாயிரம் வகை முத்து வெளுந்த நம்பியார்கார், கறுத்த நம்பியார், கைவிளக்கு மேனவன் பட்டோள் முனு வீட்டுக்காந்தர், தந்திரிகுன்னத்துப் பட்டோள்”

“திப்புசல்தான் திருவஞ்சைக்களமூர்த்தி களை உடைத்துக் கோயிலையும் பாழ்பண்ணின பின், சந்திரசேகர மூர்த்தியையும் சபாபதி மூர்த்திகட்டுப் பிரதியாக சிதம்பரத்திலிருந்து பண்டாரம் விக்ரகங்களையும் கொண்டந்து பிரதிஷ்டை பண்ணியது”.

# VILLAGE UPLIFT WORK

PURSUANT to the resolutions passed by the Village Uplift Advisory Board and accepted by the Government, the Public Works Organisers attached to the Village Uplift Department, appointed to the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions, took charge on the 18th November, 30th November and 9th December 1946 respectively; the Public Health Organisers on 14th and 26th November and the Co-operative Organisers on 23rd December 1946. 18 centres for intensive village uplift work for 1122 were fixed upon by the Division Sub Committees within two weeks of the meeting of the Board held on the 28th September 1946, following the Board's resolution to that effect.

Village Committees were constituted at all the centres at public meetings convened for the purpose, at which the Village Uplift Officer was present. The last meeting for this purpose was held at Nedumudi-Champakulam on 2nd December 1946. In the meantime Vayalar also was included in the Uplift scheme for the year and a Village Committee was constituted there. Road works in this centre are however being taken up by the P. W. Department and a separate full time Public Health Organiser has been appointed for Vayalar.

## Rs. 5,000 for each Centre

The Village Committees were requested to send up concrete proposals for uplift works in their respective centres giving a rough idea of the cost involved for each item. Before the end of November 1946, proposals from the following centres were received :—

Aramboly  
Kallara  
Kunnathur

Mannar  
Muthedathukavu  
Karinkunnam  
Menamkulam  
Vakkam-Nedumganda-Kayikara  
Elanthur  
Onamthuruthu  
Veliyanur  
Kizhmad.

Proposals from the remaining centres were received during the months of December, January and February. The total approximate cost of working out all the proposals of the committees will be nearly Rs. 9·0 lakhs. But it may be stated that some of the committees have not given a rough idea of the cost involved, and in such cases, therefore, the approximate cost has been fixed at about Rs. 50,000 on an average for the purpose of arriving at the above total.

## Village Roads and Minor Irrigation

A great part of the proposals relates to the formation of roads, improvement of existing traces, minor irrigation works, sinking of wells, construction of latrines, provision of medical aid, construction of a central building for use as office of the committee and library, etc. The P. W. and the Public Health Organisers were therefore deputed as and when the proposals from each centre came in, to investigate and estimate the various items. Estimates have now been prepared for some of the works proposed in almost every centre except Thalakulam, Nattalam and Vayalar and the total amount of the sanctioned estimates till date is nearly Rs. 3·5 lakhs.

## Preference to Local Contractors

As soon as the estimates are sanctioned the Village Committees are asked to call

for tenders preferably from local contractors. Tenders for works in all the centres except the following have been received :—

Thalakulam  
Nattalam  
Thrikunnappuzha  
Champakulam  
Vayalar  
Muthedathukavu  
Keezmad.

Contracts have been settled and arrangements made to start work in the following centres :—

Menamkulam  
Kallara  
Vakkam  
Kunnathur  
Elanthur  
Veliyannur

In the matter of execution of the various items of work for which estimates have been sanctioned some difficulty is anticipated on account of the dearth of iron materials and cement; but it is proposed to limit the use of these materials to a minimum and carry on with the work.

#### Type Design Buildings

In regard to the provision of stalls for markets in the various centres and of a building for the library, village committee office, etc., and also for latrines to be put up in the centres type-designs are being prepared and work on these items in the various centres is expected to be started very soon.

#### Propaganda

Government have been pleased to sanction the appointment of a Propaganda Officer with three assistants whose main work is to organise libraries and night schools and make other arrangements for adult education. The officer is now visiting the centres and ascertaining the needs of each locality in these directions.

#### Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies

Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies are being organised in the centres through

whose agency Government manure is proposed to be supplied to the ryots. Arrangements have been made with the Director of Agriculture for the supply of good stud bulls and good varieties of vegetable seeds in the centres. The Milk Canteen Committee has kindly agreed to supply milk in the various centres for free distribution to undernourished children and nursing mothers and arrangements have been made for that purpose.

#### An House to House Survey

It is proposed to conduct a house-to-house survey of all the village uplift centres in order to collect statistics regarding the economic and health conditions of the people. Preliminary steps are being taken for this purpose.

#### A Mid-wife in each Centre

Government have been pleased to sanction the appointment of one qualified mid-wife in each of the centres where mid-wives are not available now. Postings of these mid-wives are expected to be made shortly. Government have also sanctioned the starting of a class for training 15 candidates in midwifery, the idea being that if possible one qualified person from each centre should be selected for training and finally appointed to that centre with advantage to herself. The question of opening dispensaries and of awarding grants to vaidyans in centres where there is paucity of medical aid now, and the question of opening primary schools in some of the centres are under consideration.

#### Lands Free for Roads

In the implementation of the various public works proposals it is satisfactory to find that the question of land acquisition has not come up seriously in regard to the formation of roads, fixing up of sites for the building, market etc., in view of the readiness on the part of the local inhabitants to surrender the necessary lands free of cost. With such enthusiasm on their part and their willing co-operation it is hoped that the Village Uplift Scheme inaugurated by Government can be worked out successfully and expeditiously.



# ENLARGEMENT

## OF LIVER IS CURABLE

The days have gone by when 'Infantile Liver' was dreaded. Unless the disease is far advanced, a valuable life can be saved.

### SUSPECT THESE EARLY SYMPTOMS

Occasional rise in temperature, constipation or diarrhoea or vomiting, loss of appetite, abdominal distension, general dullness and peevishness.



### BEWARE OF THE INITIAL STAGES

Neglect or maltreatment spells DANGER

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# What Others Say

## MARCASITE IN TRAVANCORE LIGNITE

THE occurrence of Marcasite has already been reported in the Geological Reports of Travancore.<sup>1</sup> But no work on the chemical aspects of Travancore marcasite seems to have been done. The purpose of the present work is to determine the percentage of marcasite in Travancore lignite and also to explore the possibility of the utilisation of its sulphur content.

In Travancore, marcasite occurs distributed in the lignite beds at Varkalai and also in certain localities in the north. It is present as thin white cylindrical pieces varying in diameter from  $1/4$ " to 1" and also as small concretions and nodules inside lignite. Representative samples were collected along with the surrounding lignite from six different localities. Each was crushed and weighed after drying in the sun. The marcasite in it was then separated by gravity-washing, and again weighed after drying. The results of this experiment with the six samples gave an average of 5.6 per cent. by weight of marcasite to be present in lignite. The specific gravity and chemical composition of marcasite as known<sup>2</sup> were identical with those of the mineral under investigation. On treating the mineral and also authentic specimens of pyrites with hydrogen peroxide, sulphur separated only in case of the latter, thus establishing that the

mineral was marcasite.<sup>3, 4</sup> Known weights of the mineral were roasted, separately in a combustion tube, and the gaseous oxides of sulphur evolved were absorbed in alkali. It was then oxidised by bromine water, and the amount of sulphur was estimated as barium sulphate. It was seen that the whole of the sulphur could be made available as gaseous oxides.

Although marcasite obtained as bye-product in coal mining industry has been used as raw material in the production of sulphuric acid in Germany and America<sup>5, 6</sup> it is not possible to pronounce any opinion on the matter about Travancore marcasite because the extent of lignite deposits at Varkalai is under investigation and so the amount of marcasite that could be obtained is uncertain.

Chemistry Department,  
University College, K. VISWANATHAN  
Trivandrum. NAYAR

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1. Records of the Department of Geology of Travancore 1921, 1, 37.
2. Text-book of mineraloghy E. S. Dana.
3. Grill, E., *Periodica Mineral*, 1932, 3, 84-6.
4. Namiens, G., *Atti. Sc. Nat. Moth. Modena*, 1933, 64, 12, 1.
5. Bruno Waser Metallborse, 1933, 20, 61-2-117.
6. Domke, K., and Behrisch, C., *Braunkohle* 1928, 23, 1005, 9.

(CURRENT SCIENCE)

# Press Comments on the Proposals for the New Constitution of Travancore

*THE MAIL, Madras says :—*

ONCE more Travancore has broken new ground. In the constitutional reforms adumbrated on Monday, there are novel features which will attract attention not merely in India, but far beyond. The new constitution will not be democratic in the accepted sense of that term, for there will be no Ministers responsible to the Legislature, and, through it, to the electorate, nevertheless the results should be such as orthodox democracy aspires to produce, yet seldom does. It is wrong to suppose that a removable Ministry is necessarily democratic in the sense of being responsive to the wishes of the electorate. Far from it. We in this Presidency have seen how widely divorced some of the actions and policies of an elected Ministry can be from the true wishes and desires of the people. In Madras, and not in Madras alone but throughout India, the policies being implemented are those of a Party, and in this Presidency the majority of the supporters of that Party were returned to the Legislature without an election. The absence of a strong and active Opposition Party, capable of forcing contests in all constituencies, and the general practice of seeking the return of candidates without a contest nullifies democracy, and justifies the seeking of alternatives to its orthodox manifestation.

Travancore has sought and found one. It proposes to introduce a system of administration of six committees, elected by the Legislature. These committees, each of which will have an elected Chairman, will

exercise control over the policy of Government Departments. Thus the two Houses of the Legislature will exercise jurisdiction over the entire field of Government with a few specified exceptions which deal mainly with the person, family, and prerogatives of H. H. the Maharaja, the State Army and foreign affairs. Thus the whole of the normal field of administration will be within the purview and competence of the Legislature, which is entitled to frame and implement the Budget covering the whole range of the income and expenditure of the State.

Instead of six ministers, Travancore will have six committees exercising the functions of Ministers. It is intended, the Dewan explained in a Press Conference, that these Committees should work together and have joint consultations on matters of common interest. The development of joint responsibility rests with the Legislature, and its chosen instruments, the members of the six Committees. This is the novel and intriguing feature of the proposals. Can it be truly said that these committees will prove less an expression of the popular will, and therefore less democratic, than elected Ministers would be? The Legislature can remove members from the committees by passing a specific motion of non-confidence against one or more of them, and members can be removed if they fail in their duties. And to prevent members of the six committees being suborned by the executive it is expressly provided that "no member of the executive committees shall be eligible for any office of profit under Government for

the duration of the normal period of his membership of the committee." His only remuneration will be that fixed by a vote of the Legislature.

Since these Committees approximate in powers and responsibility to the Legislature orthodox members of a responsible Ministry, why has H. H. the Maharaja preferred the committee system. The Dewan explained this on Saturday—"The Travancore Government have come deliberately to the conclusion, to which expression has been given more than once, that they feel that while the popular will should prevail, and the wishes of the people should be carried out in the executive and administrative fields, yet a removable Executive is not the best agency for the purpose, especially at the present juncture, when large measures of reconstruction and expansion in the agricultural and industrial fields are under way." In other words, His Highness, listening to the advice of his Government, has decided that to ensure that measure of stability and freedom from party machinations and other adverse influences for which the times call an executive that cannot be summarily dismissed by a chance vote of the Legislature is necessary. It is a sound reason for the device he has proposed, and it is India's good fortune that that device can be tried in the State for the possible benefit of India as a whole. For many are agreed that the British democratic machinery is not suited to this land of many diverse and often opposing interests.

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THE INDIAN THINKER, Trivandrum, writes :—

THE Travancore Government, in their Communiqué of yesterday, have published the details of the Proclamation projected

for constitutional Reforms in the State. This Communiqué is in view to elicit expressions of public opinion from all quarters. It is also intended by Government to hold direct consultations. They promise that all views expressed will be taken into consideration before the Royal Proclamation enacting the new Constitution is issued.

A perusal of the Communiqué will show that it brings out full details. Besides the provision for adult suffrage, there is to be a system of six Executive Committees elected by the Legislature. These Committees will exercise control over the policy of the various Government Departments. There will also be combined meetings of the Executive Committees whenever the Head of the Administration considers it desirable. It is thereby hoped to bring the Legislature and the Executive Government into close day-to-day contact.

There are also to be facultative constituencies for the Upper House. Their number is more than was foreshadowed in the earlier Communiqué on the subject. There is also the promise to consider the question of reservation of seats in Joint Electorates in favour of interests and classes that will be otherwise unrepresented. This is necessary as there is to be no nomination of members any longer.

Speaking generally, we must say that the projected Reforms will be a landmark in the history of the State. There was a time in the social history of India when every need was catered to by a responsible group of people. The duty of Government, as represented by the King and his officers was only to *protect* the social structure, which the people in the country had themselves built up, and were maintaining under the urge of their own enlightened consciousness. The protection was to be against all

disturbances to the Social Order emerging from either within or without, either by way of forcible aggression or of unperceived penetration—the latter being the more perilous.

Those happy days of Government have gone. Society has become a mass of unorganized strugglers for individual uncoordinated existence. It is so in every part of India. There have been penetrations hurtful to the body politic in all its departments—political, economic, cultural, etc. The result has been that the country has been converted into an arena of inter-individual competition and a prospective colony for other nations. The natives of India have got to remember that there is a thing called national extinction from which they themselves are no immune.

All this has made the work of Government very difficult. When a Government embarks on a programme of honest betterment, according to the best of its lights, it is subjected to an amount of ill informed criticism that hampers it at every step. The preservation of overt peace through the exercise of police, judicial, executive and legislative function has almost become the engrossing programme of modern Governments. In this situation, councils and assemblies on the modern pattern have become absolutely necessary. And Government have to stand by for the most part as the executor of their decrees. We don't complain of it. We are only stating facts as they now stand.

At the same time, it must be a long-time policy for both the Government and the popular legislative bodies to so organize society as not to need the attention of the Government or other agencies over—much. This must not be forgotten.

This, no doubt, is an ideal which even other parts of the world do not seem to

have yet placed before their minds' eye. But that is no reason why Travancore, with her large literacy and great traditions should not consider it beyond its vision. Such an aim and such an accomplishment would be, we are sure, sufficient satisfaction to His Highness's Government for their successive efforts to take the people into their confidence and give them an increasing share in their burdens and responsibilities.

*THE WHIP, Calcutta says:—*

THE Travancore Government has done well in awarding adult franchise to all the State people over the age of twenty-one. That is the best of the provisions in the set of new reforms announced last week. The legislature has no power to remove the Executive and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer has convincingly explained why. The State is now in the course of productive industrialisation and if the Executives went on constantly changing, the progressive measures initiated already would suffer. Critics of the State regime will not of course accept this explanation but there is much in this. The present is not, however, the opportune moment for effecting Constitutional changes in Indian States on account of India's Constitution as a whole in itself remaining on the anvil. Once it takes a definite shape, it is only a question of time for the States Subjects to have people's Government. Till then, they will be well advised to continue their patience. In this connection, it may be also recalled that a good government need not necessarily be always a self-government, run by people's representatives. Once the Executive is elected, in most cases, he has his own way of administration, irrespective of the fact whether it meets with the wishes of the people who elected him. This is one fallacy

of the so-called democratic rule. In Travancore, if Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar says that Executive should not be interfered with, he is only putting before us the reality without beating about the bush. A realist could be better trusted than the visionary slogan-monger.

*THE DAILY POST, Bangalore, says:-*

PROPOSAL for the reform of the Constitution of Travancore published yesterday will be read with great interest and no small amount of satisfaction by those who have been pleading for the progressive democratisation of the Indian States. The most striking and in some degree, a revolutionary step has been taken by the present Ruler of Travancore in introducing universal adult suffrage for the elections to the new Sri Mulam Assembly. Men and women above the age of 21 and otherwise entitled to vote will form the general electorate without any weightage in favour of any class or community. In short, what the most radical political party in British India has been wanting to have for many years has now been put into effect in Travancore and that by itself constitutes a big advance in political status. That apart, there is the negative aspect of dispensing with the controversial and much maligned communal franchise now obtaining in British India. It will be hailed as a healthy departure from the beaten track of constitution-making now so much current. It is counter to the fashionable pastime of astute administrators who often find communal electorates to be a way out of the labyrinth of political claims of radical politicians who have been trained to think on the Westminster model.

Having referred to these important proposals pleasing to advanced schools of political thought, we shall now examine for a

moment the proposals for the conduct of the administration of the State. The fundamental claims of those who clamour for Responsible Government centre round two points. One is the supreme power of the legislature to initiate policy and direct administration. The other is vesting of authority to govern in the hands of a Cabinet subject to the vote of the legislature. In other words, an irremovable executive has in argument, been held to be contrary to the conception of responsible government. In these respects, the new constitution of Travancore might not satisfy the advocates of responsible Government. Irreverent critics may even go so far as to say that all the rights of the legislature are nullified by the power of veto and certification vested in the hands of the Dewan who will hold office at the will and pleasure of the Ruler. Perhaps the monarchical type of Government makes this kind of reservation of power inevitable if the Ruler is not to be dragged into the arena of political controversy. But the need for check on executive excesses is not adequately recognised in the constitution which is ostensibly intended to create an administration broad-based on the will of the people.

The introduction of the proposed Committee System of administration is another departure from practice in India. While we have the example of some colonial constitutions to support this novel plan, we think it is rather an experiment of dubious value. In a system of administration by Committees there is generally a corresponding superstructure of a Council of Ministers who are removable by the vote of the Legislature. In the new constitution for Travancore, there is to be no elected ministry nor removable executive. It is, therefore, like the proverbial curate's egg good in parts, and we are not hopeful of its

success as an experiment in democracy. The only safeguard is that the Chairmen of Committees will be elected and if they find that their advice or direction is flouted either in important matters or with frequency, they may resign *en-bloc* thus creating a constitutional dead-lock and demanding forcible reconsideration of policy by the Dewan or the Sovereign Ruler. These are some of our first impressions of the new reforms scheme for Travancore. We have no hesitation in saying that the State has upheld its past tradition of liberality in associating the people with the administration of the land. It is an improvement on the present and contains the germs of true democratic administration for the future, if the Committees are manned by men of patriotism and goodwill. It will give points to other States embarking on reform of their administrations and will also help direct attention towards the pitfalls of tinkering with democratic principles.

**THE SWATANTRA, Madras, says:—**

**T**RAVANCORE'S new constitution contains two satisfactory features that invest it with a considerable potentiality for progress in the future. These are adult suffrage and the provision of reserved seats for minorities under joint electorates.

Adult suffrage provides the people of Travancore with a tremendous opportunity for cohesive political action. A legislature elected by adult franchise will have the whole force of the will of the entire people behind it. The fact that in Travancore the level of education is exceedingly high is enough to absolve the introduction of adult suffrage there from the perils associated with the transfer of the potentially formidable power of the vote to large masses of ignorant and illiterate people unequipped with resources for exercising it intelligently.

A legislature elected by the entire body of adult citizens of so well advanced a State as Travancore will step into a position comparable to a Constituent Assembly, and as it gathers its might, all impediments to its sovereignty are bound before long to be eliminated.

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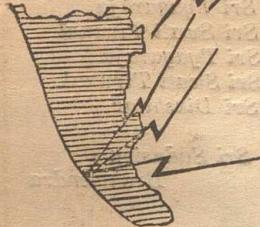
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## TRAVANCORE RADIO PROGRAMME

Programme for March 1947

(455.9 Metres 658 Kilocycles)

TUESDAY, 4TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Learn to Sing—Maharaja Swati Tirunal's Compositions.

7-45 P. M.—Talk in English on "Cinema in Education"

by E. R. Sankara Iyer.

8-00 P. M.—Recorded Music—"Mohanam" by Satur Subramoniam and Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer.

8-15 P. M.—Music by K. R. Jayarama Iyer and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Sarasijaksha (Varnam)	Nayaki	Kandajati	Tripura
Budhiratu	Sankarabharanam	Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Sarasijanabha	Todi	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Manasaguruguha	Ananda bhairavi	Rupakam	Sri Dikshitar
Sarasaksha	Kamavardhini	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Thumabinumori	Jonpuri	Adi	Sri Meera Bai

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music by M. Neelacanta Iyer and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Pahiparvata	Arabi	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Ambaparadevate	Rudrapriya	Jampa	Sri Krishnaswami Iyer
Mamavasada	Kanada	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Himadrisute	Kalyani	Rupakam	Sri Syama Sastri
Evarunnaru	Dhanyasi	Adi	Sri Tiruvotiyur Tyagaraja
Mamavaminakshi	Varali	Chapu	Sri Dikshitar

8-30 P. M.—Talk in Malayalam on "കവക്കാരൻ കൊക്കിം അവകാശം കും" by Kainikara Kumara Pillai

8-45 P. M.—Recorded Music:—Dance tunes.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music by A. S. Panchapakesan and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Muntuvenuka	Durbur	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Pahijagajjanani	Vachaspati	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Manasuswadhina	Sankarabharanam	Misra Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Sadaramava	Saraswati	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Varalekshmimbhaare	Sourashtra	Adi	Sri Dikshitar
Ninayatasamudram	Ragalamika		
Pipare Ramarasam	Yamunakalyani	Adi	Sri Sadasiva Brahmendra

8-30 P. M.—Recorded Music:—New Releases.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 7TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music Concert :—

Kamala Krishnamoorti (Vocal).

Nellai Mani Iyer (Violin).

Martandapuram Mani Iyer (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

TUESDAY, 11TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Learn to sing—Maharaja Swati Tirunal's compositions.

7-45 P. M.—Talk in English on “Pre-University School of Travancore” by Dr. D. Jivanayakam.

8-00 P. M.—Music by T. S. Krishna Iyengar and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Swaminatha	Nata	Adi	Sri Dikshitar
Sarasasuvadana	Kalyani	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Kaddanavariki	Todi	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Sakethanagaranata	Harikamboji	Rupakam	Sri Mysore Sadasi va Rao
Kripayapalaya	Charukesi	Misra Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Niraimatimukham	Hamsanandi	Adi	Sri Arunagiri

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music by R. Mangalam and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer.
Telisirama	Purnachandrika	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Pahijagajjanani	Vachaspati	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sankari	Saveri	Rupakam	Sri Syama Sastri
Intakannananda	Bilakari	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Pahitarakshu	Anandabhairavi	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Dhyayami	Madhyamavati	Jumpa	Sri Swati Tirunal
Ninnai charan	Punnagavarali	Adi	Sri Subramonia Bharati

8-30 P. M.—Music by M. V. Santanam and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH 1947:

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Sangitakalanidhi Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer (Vocal).

N. Krishnan (Violin).

Marthandapuram Moni Iyer (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam*.

FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

T. R. Mahalingam (Flute)

N. Krishnan (Violin).

T. A. Meenakshisundaram (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam*.

TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Learn to sing—Maharaja Swati Tirunal's Compositions.

7-45 P. M.—Talk in English on 'Essential oils in Travancore' by Rajyasevapavina Dr. K. L. Moudgill.

8-00 P. M.—*Music* by Mannargudi Naganatha Iyer and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Satbhaktiyu	Anandabhairavi	Rupakam	Sri Ramanad Srinivasa Iyengar
Evarura	Mohanam	Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Tanayunibrova	Bhairavi	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Kripayapalaya	Charukesi	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Paritanamichite	Bilahari	Jampa	Sri Patnam Subramonia Iyer
Sarasijanabha	Todi	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam*.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Flute* by R. Padmanabha Iyer.

8-30 P. M.—*Bhajan* by Gopalan Nair and party.

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam*.

THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Music* by Sitamani Srinivasan and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Swaminatha	Nata	Adi	Sri Dikshitar
Ramabhirama	Durbar	Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Sivepahimam	Kalyani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Mandaradhara	Todi	Triputa	Sri Swati Tirunal
Vandesada	Navarasakannada	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Kridativanamali	Sindhubhairavi	Adi	Sri Sudasiva Brahmendra

8-15 P. M.—Talk in English on "Animal Architecture" by L. R. Kasturirangan—The second talk in the series—"World of animal life".

8-30 P. M.—*Music* by S. Kuppuswamy and party—'Selections from Subbaraya Sastry'.

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam*.

**FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH 1947 :**

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

V. V. Satagopan (Vocal).

T. N. Sundaresa Iyer (Violin).

Martandapuram Mani Iyer (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

**TUESDAY, 25TH MARCH 1947 :**

7-30 P. M.—Learn to sing—Maharaja Swati Tirunal's Compositions.

7-45 P. M.—Talk in English on "X-rays" by Dr. C. S. Venkataswaran  
—the 6th talk in the series "Progress of Science".

8-00 P. M.—*Music by Savitri Ganesan and party.*

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Paramapurusha	Vasanta	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Mamavasada	Kanada	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Vasudevayani	Kalyani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Evarura	Mohanam	Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Tyagaraiaya	Begada	Rupakam	Sri Dikshitar
Brochevarevarura	Kamas	Adi	Sri Vasudevachar

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

**WEDNESDAY, 26TH MARCH 1947 :**

7-30 P. M.—*Music by Peethambara Menon and party.*

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer.
Intakannananda	Bilahari	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Sarojanabha	Chakravakam	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Pahijagajjanani	Vachaspati	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Parvatinayaka	Bowl	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Manasunanera	Begada	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Ratisukhasare			

8-30 P. M.—*Ottan Tullal.*

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

**THURSDAY, 27TH MARCH 1947 :**

7-30 P. M.—*Music by Neela Ramamurthy and party.*

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Vidjalatura	Janaranjani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Mamava Karunaya	Shanmukhapriya	Misra Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sarasadala	Kamas	Chaturasra Jampa	Sri Dikshitar
Dayavillaya	Karaharapriya	Adi	Sri Papanasam Sivan
Kripayapalaya	Charukesi	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Swamikisari	Kedaramowla	Chapu	Sri Papanasam Sivan

8-15 P. M.—*Thiruvatirakali songs.*

8-30 P. M.—*Short Drama in Tamil.*

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

**FRIDAY, 28TH MARCH 1947 :**

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Asthana Vidwan Musiri Subramonia Iyer and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

*Suggestions from listeners are welcome*

*Office of the Travancore Broadcasting Station,  
Trivandrum.*

# LEARN to Sing

The following Composition of Sri Swati Tirunal will be taken up in April 1947 :—

राग : भैरवि—ताळ : आदि

पल्लवि

चिन्तयामि ते पदनीरसुहं  
निर्जितदेवानौकहपल्लवम्

(चिन्त)

अनुपल्लवि

अन्तकारिकमलासनसेवित  
हरे रमानायक जगदीश्वर

(चिन्त)

चरणम्

कामजनक चराचरलोक-  
कारणकार्य तमाला-  
श्यामशोभ जितेन्द्रियतम वर  
सात्त्वतगेय सुरार्तिवि-  
राम देवानन्यशरणजन-  
राजिसहाय जगन्नुत  
रामणीयकावास वरसुजन-  
स्तोमविधेय धरेश

मध्यमकालसाहित्यम् ।

भूमीघनतरभारनिवारण  
पूतचरित परिपालितवारण  
भीमागाधभवाम्बुधितरण  
भीषणपटुतमनौकविदारण

(चिन्त)

ராகம் பெருகி — தாளம் ஆதி.

பல்லவி.

கிந்தயாமி தே பதங்ரருஹம்  
நிர்ஜ்ஜிததேவானெகஹபல்லவம் (கிந்த)

அனுபல்லவி.

அந்தகாரிகமலாஸன்ஸேவித  
ஹரே ரமாநாயக ஜகதீஸ்வர  
சரணம்.

காமஜனக சராசரலோக  
காரணகார்ய தமாலா  
ச்யாமஸோப ஜிதேந்தரியதம வர

ஊத்வதகேய ஸாரார்த்திவி-  
ராம தேவானன்யசரணாஜன-  
ராஜிஸஹாய ஜகன் னுத  
ராமணீயகாவாஸ வரஸீஜன  
ஸ்தோபவிதேய தரேஸ  
மத்யமகாலஸாஹித்யம்.

பூமிகனதரபாரனிவாரண

பூதசரித பரிபாலி தவாரண  
ப்ரீமாகாதபவாம்புதிதரண  
ப்ரீஷனபடுதமனெகவிதாரண

(கிந்த)

றாகம் வெறவிதைகூக் குறுபி

பஸுவி.

வின்யாகி ரே பத்திரியஹ  
நின்ஜிததேவானெகஹபஸுவ  
(வின)

றாகபஸுவி.

றாககாரிகமஹாஸநஸேவித  
ஈடுர ரமாநாயக ஜகதீஸ்வர

(வின)

பரஸாஂ.

கொமஜங்க வராவரலோக-  
காரஸ்காந்து தமாலா-  
ஶ்ராமஸோஷ ஜிதேந்தியதம வர  
ஸாதபதாரை ஸுராத்தியி-  
றாம வேவாநாஸுரஸாஜன-  
றாஜிஸஹாய ஜகந்த  
றாமநீயகாவாஸ வரஸுஜன-  
பேஸுமவியேய யரே,

மயுமகாலஸாரிதுங்.

பூமிலாநயதோந்திவாரண  
பூதவரித பரிபாலிதவாரண  
பீமாநாயதவாநபூயிதரண  
பீஷஸபடுதகெநாகவிதாரண

(வின)

ஆரோஹணம்: ஸரிகமடதநிலை  
அவரோஹணம் வந்தபமகளில் } 15-வது மேள ஜன்யம்  
பல்லவி

1. நி, ததாபா; பாதபமா | பாதாநி, ஸி | ஸ்தி.தாபா; ||  
சிந்-தயா மி தே- - - பதி நி - - - ர-ரு ஹம்  
2. தா ஸி ஸி நி ததாபா; பா நி தபதம் | பாபதநில் ஸ்தி.க்ஸி | ஸ்தி தாபா; ||  
சிந்- - - - - தயா மி-தே- - - பதி நி - - - ர-ரு ஹம்  
3. ; பமநிதபாமகபமகாரி | கஸஸ்காரிகா | மா; பாபத |  
நி - - ரஜ்ஜிததே- - - வா- - - - நெளா-கஹ் பல்லவம்-  
4. Do. மகதபமகரி | ககரி | க்க்ஸி ஸ்திதபத |  
நிரஜ்ஜிததே- - - வா- - - நெள- - - க-ஹ் பல- - ல-வம்-  
|| சிந்தயாமி ||

அனுபல்லவி

1. பதநி தநிஸ்ரா; ஸ்ரா, தநி | ஸ்ரா; ஸ்ரா ஸ்தி | ஸி ஸ்திதபாதம் ||  
அந்- - த-காரி கம லா ஸன- - - வே- - - வித-  
2. Do. ஸ்ரி ஸ்ரி மக்ஸி, | ஸ்ரா; ஸ்ரா ஸ்தி | ஸி ஸ்திததாபா ||  
அந்தகாரி - - க-ம- - லா ஸன- - - வே- - - வித-  
தநிஸ்ரா, ததநிஸ்ரா ஸி ஸ்திதாபா | மாகாரி கா | மா; பாபத ||  
ஹ-ரே- - ர- - மா- - - நா- - - யக/ஜக | தி.ஸ்ரவர- - - தி.ஸ்ரவர- - -  
|| சிந்தயாமி ||

சரணம்

மா; , கபமகாரி ஸாரிக | மா; கரி கா | மா; ; கா ||  
கா- - ம- - ஜனகச- - ரா ச- - ரா ச- - ரா க  
பமகாரி ஸாரி தி.தநி ஸா | ரி காபமகரி | ஸா; ; ; லா ||  
கா- - - ரணகா- - - ரயத | மா- - - - - லா  
ரி, கமாகாபமகரி ஸாரி | மாபாதாபா | பாபநிதபதம் ||  
ஸ்ரயா- - மஸோ- - - பி.ஜி- தேந- - தநி.ய | தம- - வ- - - ர- - -  
; பதாநி தாபா; தாபா | பமகரி கா; | மா; ; மா ||  
ஸா- - தவத கே. - யஸ- - - ரா- - - - - ரத்தி வி

பா தா பா மா பா மா மகரி | ரீ கஸ ரீ ரிக | மாபம் கரி காமா ||  
 ரா - ம தே<sub>3</sub> - - வா - - ன - - ன்யச - ர - - ன - - ஜ ன  
 பதமா மாங் நி ததா பா மப | காரி கமபத | பா ; ; ; ||  
 ரா - - ஜி ஸ ஹா - - ய ஜ - க<sub>3</sub> - ன்னு - - - த  
 பதநீ தா பா ; பநி தபதம | பா , தநீ தா | நீஸா ஸ்ரா ஸ்ரா ||  
 ரா - - ம னீ ய - கா - - - வா - ஸ வ ர ஸ - ஜ ன  
 நீ காரி ஸாரி நீ தா பா | ஸா னீ ஸா பா | தா மா பா தா ||  
 ஸ்தோ - ம விதே<sub>4</sub> - ய த ரே - - - - - பா -  
 நீ - தபம் கரி ஸ காரி கமபதப | மாமநி தபதப | பதநி தநிஸ்ரி ஸ் ||  
 டு<sub>4</sub> - மிக<sub>4</sub>னத<sub>4</sub>ரபா<sub>4</sub>ர நியா - ரண டு<sub>4</sub>த சரி.தபரி பா- வித வா- ர ன  
 ஸபதநி ஸாரி மக்காஸ் னி தநி ஸ் | நிக் ரி ஸ்ரி நிதப |  
 பீ<sub>4</sub> - மா - கா<sub>3</sub> தபவா - ம்பு<sub>3</sub>திக<sub>4</sub>த ர ன  
 ஸ் னி ஸ்ரபத மபத  
 வெளா - க விதா<sub>3</sub> - ர ன  
 ||. சிந்தயாமி ||

(ஹெடி ஸாஹி த்யம் அனுபல்லவியைப் போன்றது.)

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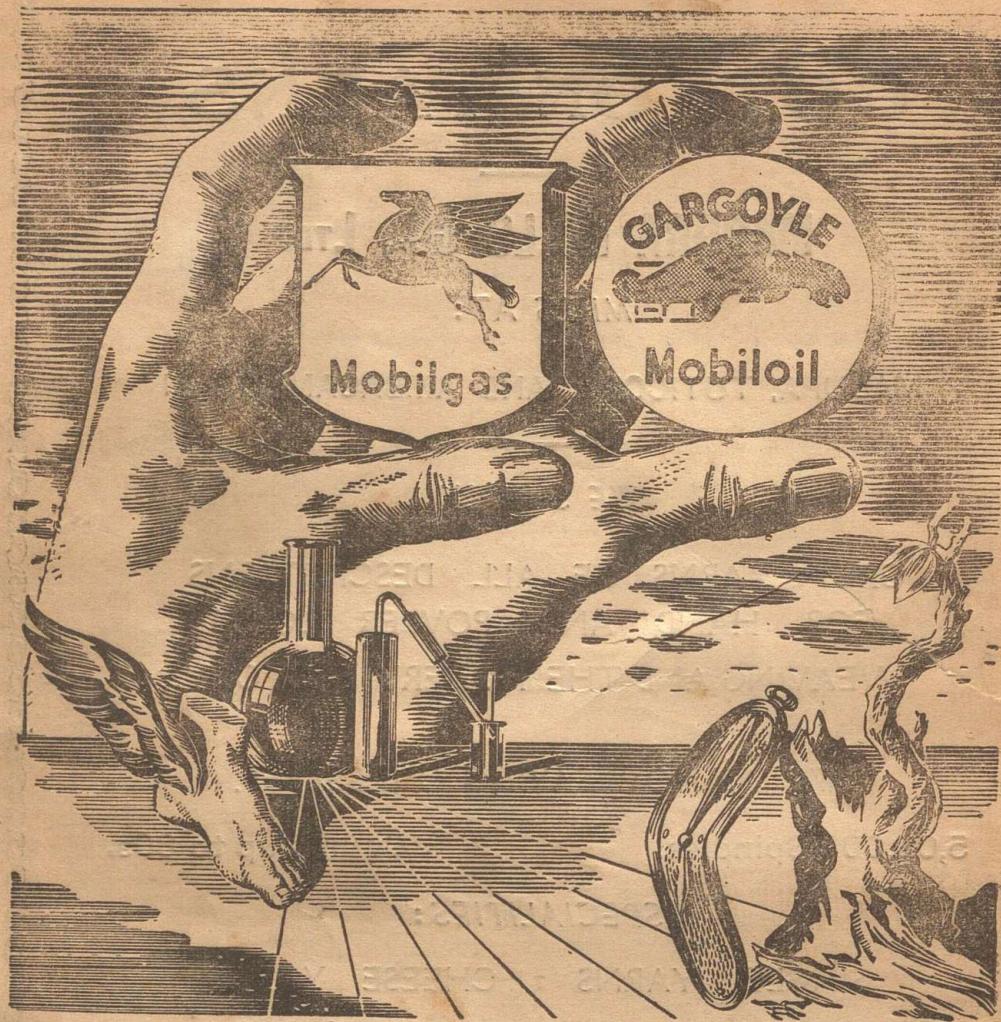
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