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TRAVANCORE INFORMATION & LISTENER

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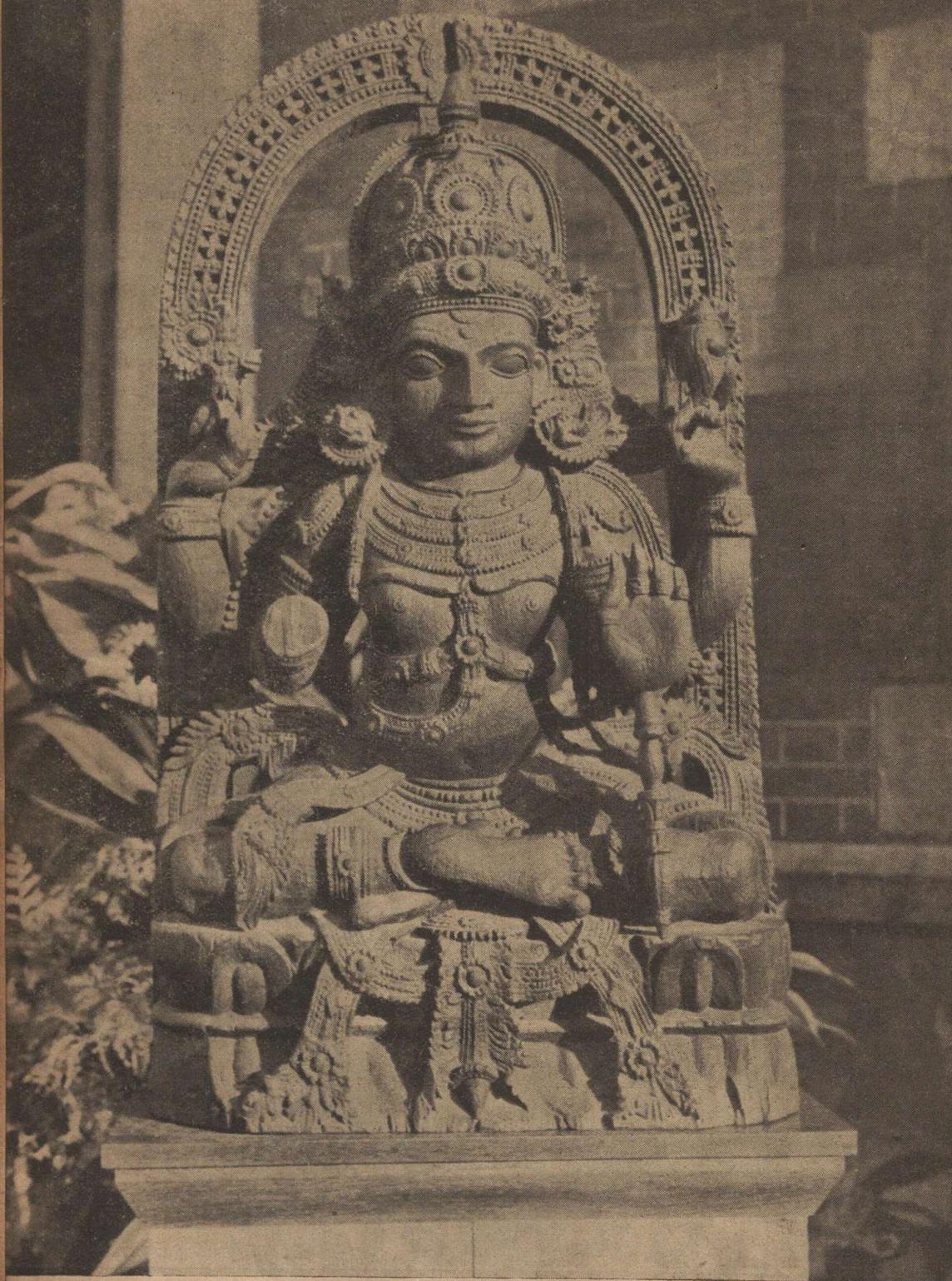
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NARASIMHA

(Wood carving in the Trivandrum Museum).

—2 APR 1947



VISHNU

(Wood carving in the Trivandrum Museum.)

TRAVANCORE Information & Listener

Vol. VII

APRIL 1947

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2 APR 1947

MADRAS

March of Events.

THE twenty-fifth birthday of His Highness Martanda Varma, Elaya Raja, brother of His Highness the Maharaja, was celebrated on the 17th March. We offer to His Highness our respectful greetings and wish him many returns of this happy and auspicious day. On the morning of His Highness's birthday he worshipped in the historic temples in the Fort area.

PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

SCHEMES for the all-round industrial expansion of the State are proceeding ahead rapidly. Most of the existing factories will be expanded and their productive capacity augmented with the arrival of new machinery and other equipments for which large orders have been placed with some of the leading foreign firms.

The Rubber Factory which at present manufactures only cycle tubes and tyres, apart from other rubber goods, will be expanded so as to put into production motor car, bus, lorry and other tyres. For this purpose it is proposed to start a Government-sponsored Concern with a capital of one crore of Rupees, and the support of

the big businessmen has been enlisted to this venture. Preliminary negotiations have been completed with Messrs The General Tyre Company of Akron, U. S. A., whose experts have already visited the State and satisfied themselves about the suitability of the State for establishing a tyre manufacturing factory. The Government of Travancore will, as is usual with all key Industries, be a major partner in the new enterprise, and ample opportunities will be afforded to the investing public of the State to take advantage of the new industry.

The West Coast Fisheries devoted to the exploitation of the fishery industry has made considerable progress in its plans. About sixty acres of land have been sanctioned for the factory at Vizhingam which is a fishing centre. Representatives of the Concern will shortly be visiting America and other countries with a view to selecting the required equipment including curing machinery, trawlers fitted with refrigerators etc. A part of the equipment will also be fabricated in India.

Another Concern promoting electrical and allied industries has acquired lands to

erect its factory and imported the major portion of the machinery required. The Concern will soon commence manufacturing dyes. The company is negotiating with one of the world's largest electrical accessory manufacturers in Britain for assistance in manufacturing accessories under their patents in Travancore.

The Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd., is expected to start production shortly. Considerable progress has also been recorded by the factories devoted to the manufacture of Aluminium Products, Plywood Industries, Mineral Concerns, Rayon manufacture and others.

PASSING OUT PARADE OF AIR CADETS

AN impassioned appeal to the parents of young students of Indian Universities to help them to use their leisure aright and urge on them to work together for common ends was made by Mr. H. C. Papworth, Pro Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore University, addressing the Passing Out Parade of the 8th and 9th course cadets recently at the University Stadium. Squadron Leader Chopra, Staff Officer, Air Headquarters, India, was present at the function. Flt. Lieut. K. V. Nair, Officer Commanding the Corps, in the course of his report, stressed the need for a strong army for the defence of India.

Mr. H. C. Papworth, pointed out that the Travancore 'Varsity was the first among the Indian Universities to start an Air Training Corps. He was gratified to find

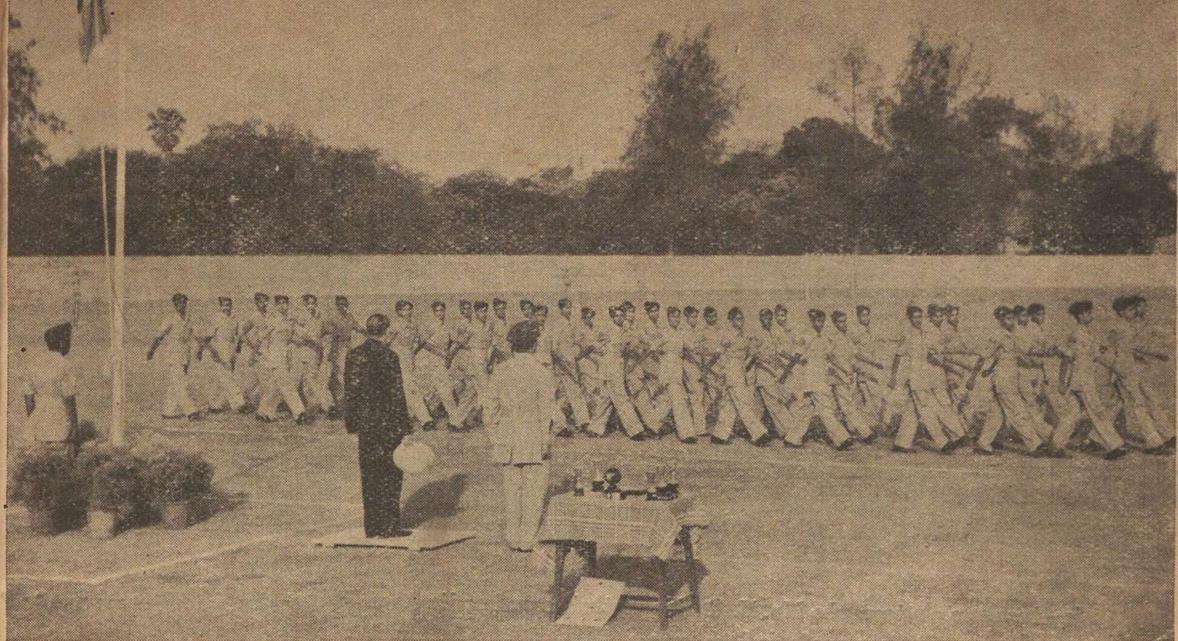
that without any compulsion or pressure of any kind brought to bear upon them, a large section of the students had volunteered to enlist themselves in the Corps and he felt confident that by their training and discipline they would find themselves better fitted to face the future with confidence and self-reliance.

FOOD DONATION SCHEME

WITH a view to affording adequate facilities to those who wish to make voluntary contributions of foodgrains to relieve the distressed in the scarcity areas of the State, Government have inaugurated a Voluntary Saving Campaign. This scheme forms part of the scheme sponsored by the Government of India in response to the appeal made by the Honourable Member for Food and Agriculture.

Those generous individuals who wish to contribute their share in this philanthropic activity are requested to produce their foodgrains ration cards to the Area Rationing Officers concerned and to inform them of the number of units they wish to forego. The Area Rationing Officers will thereupon stamp on their ration cards the reduced number of units to be issued to them thereafter and the quantities so surrendered by the card-holders will go to the common pool. The result will be a reduced off-take in the foodgrains and the savings thus made will be utilised for the benefit of the distressed.

Facilities will also be afforded to those who wish to contribute, but insist on a

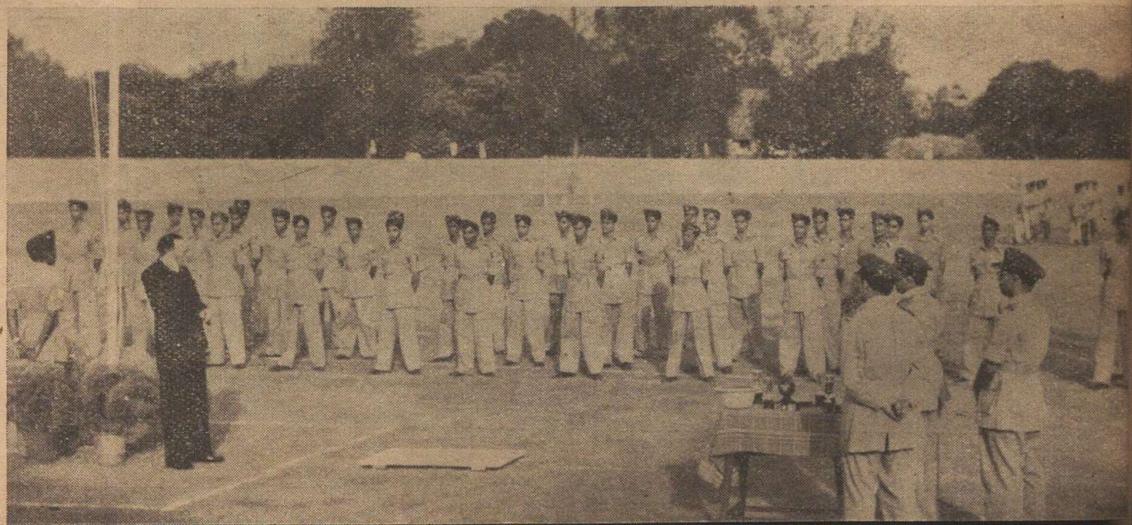


(Above) Mr. H. C. Papworth, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Travancore 'Varsity, taking the Salute at the march past of the Air Cadets at their Passing out Parade.

PASSING OUT PARADE OF THE TRAVANCORE
'VARSITY AIR CADETS

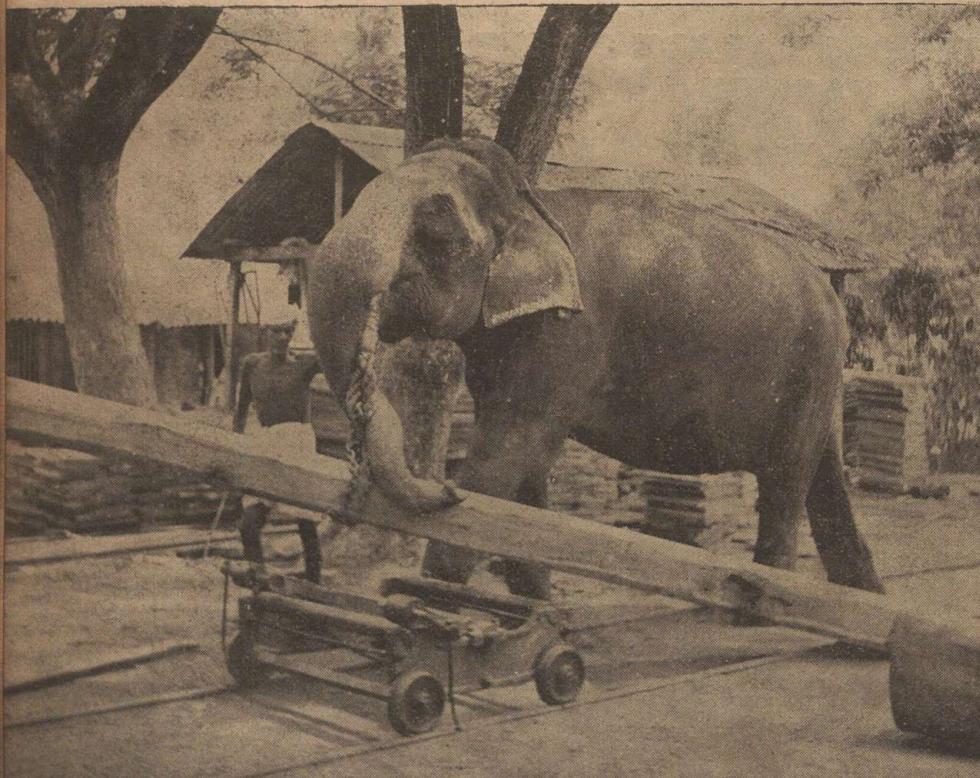


(Below) In this picture Mr. H. C. Papworth is seen addressing the Travancore 'Varsity Air Cadets.





In these two photographs Mr. H. C. Papworth is seen handing over Prizes to the Best Cadets at the Passing out Parade of the Travancore 'Varsity Air Cadets.



Elephant hauling
Timber.

physical gesture of handing over foodgrains. For this, the services of the Vanchi Poor Fund and its branches, Kara Committees, Village Unions, Panchayats, Co-operative Societies and other bodies will be availed of and the foodgrains to be surrendered can be entrusted to such bodies. The quantities so surrendered will be released by the Area Rationing Officers for distribution in the locality from which they have been collected. The Area Rationing Officers will notify the names of the local bodies in the different areas to whom foodgrains may thus be handed over. Every precaution will be taken to see that the quantities of foodgrains surrendered by the generous public are not misused but are properly utilised for the purpose for which they are intended.

While inviting the co-operation of all sections of the public to make this scheme a success, Government wish to make it clear that voluntary offers of food grains must be quite apart from the quota of paddy to be collected by Government under the present scheme of local procurement.

DEMISE OF A FORMER DEWAN

THE following are the proceedings of Government, dated the 8th March 1947, on the demise of Rajyasevadurandhara Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramonia Aiyar, Retired Dewan of Travancore.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have learnt with deep regret of the demise of Rajyasevadurandhara Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramonia Aiyar, Retired Dewan of Travancore. After a successful career at the Bar he entered Government service as Head Sirkar Vakil and was for some time a Judge of the High Court and then filled for over two years the high office of Dewan of the State. After retirement he rendered outstanding services to the public in several non-official capacities. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the State. As a mark of respect to his memory all public offices and institutions in the capital will be closed on Monday the 10th March 1947.

TUITION FEES IN MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS

THE following Press Note has been issued by Government:—

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Education Re-organisation Committee, Government have sanctioned the following rates of tuition fees in middle schools and high schools.—

(i) An annual fee of Rs. 48 per pupil in the high school classes, the new rate being introduced in Forms IV and V from the beginning of the next school

year, 1947-48, and in Form VI from the beginning of the succeeding school year 1948-49;

(ii) An annual fee of Rs. 12 per pupil in the reformed middle school classes, this reduced rate being introduced in Form I from the beginning of the next school year 1947-48, and progressively extended to Forms II and III when these classes begin to function according to the new syllabus.

The existing rates of fees will continue in the Malayalam-Tamil Middle and High schools during the period of transition.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

IN order to give an incentive to cultivation, Government have decided to give grants not exceeding Rupees (400) Four hundred in respect of each well sunk for the purpose of irrigating food crops raised under the Grow More Food Campaign.

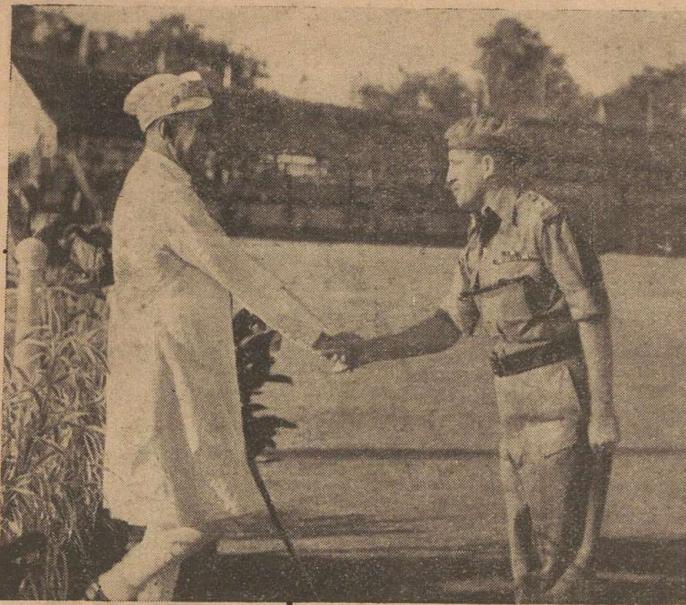
The applicant and such of those who may be benefited by the wells have to give an undertaking that on completion of the wells and providing the necessary appliances for lifting water, they will arrange to grow such food crops suited to the soil and climate as may be suggested by the officers of the Agricultural Department and continue with the same for a period of three years.

Due to raise such food crops for a period of at least three years. Government have also laid it down that it shall be a condition precedent to the award of the grant that the applicant shall allow water to be taken by other neighbouring cultivators for irrigating their lands in the vicinity to the extent possible.

MODIFICATIONS IN THE REFORMS SCHEME

DISCUSSIONS with leading men in public life, and leaders of communities, which were being held at Bhaktivilas, the Dewan's residence, on the proposed Constitutional Reforms for the State, have now been concluded.

At the final meeting Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan, announced certain modifications in the scheme in the light of the discussions he had with prominent men. These modifications tentatively agreed to have been designed to obviate certain misconceptions in regard to the powers of the Dewan etc. He declared that the Executive Committees would be effective instruments for implementing the decisions of the Legislature which will be binding on the Executive.



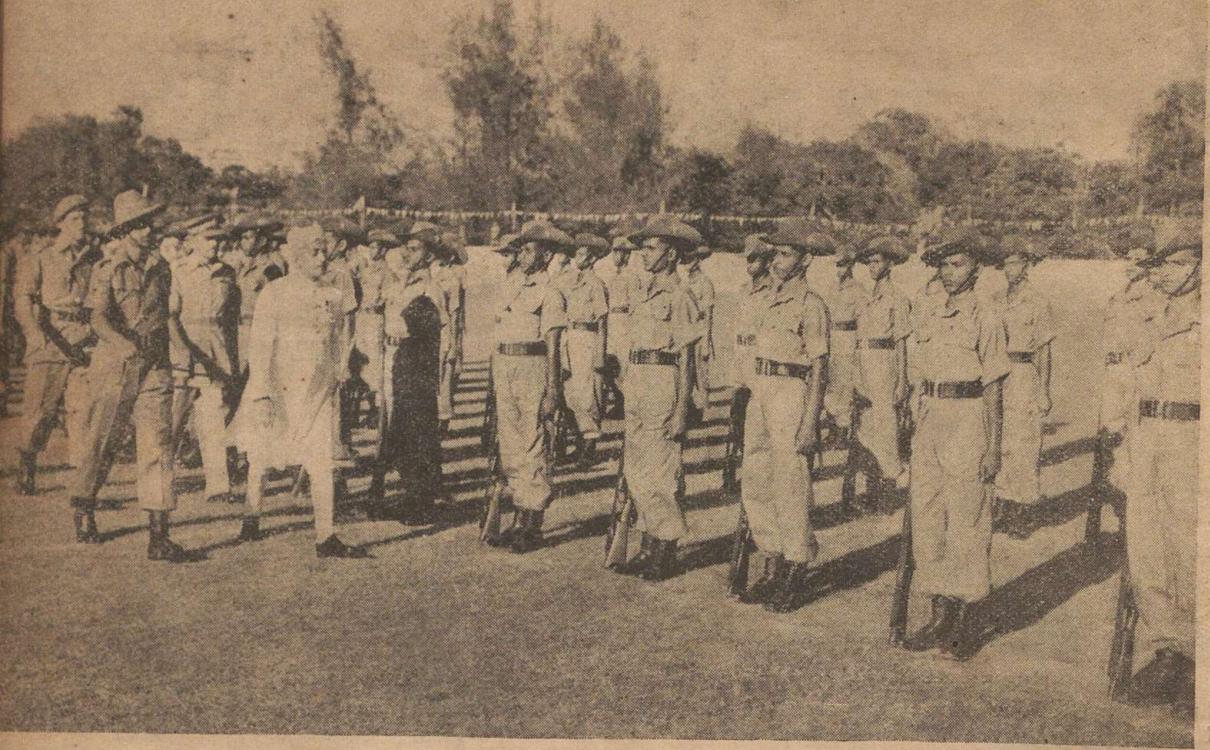
Victorious Home- coming of the First Travancore Infantry

REVIEW PARADE

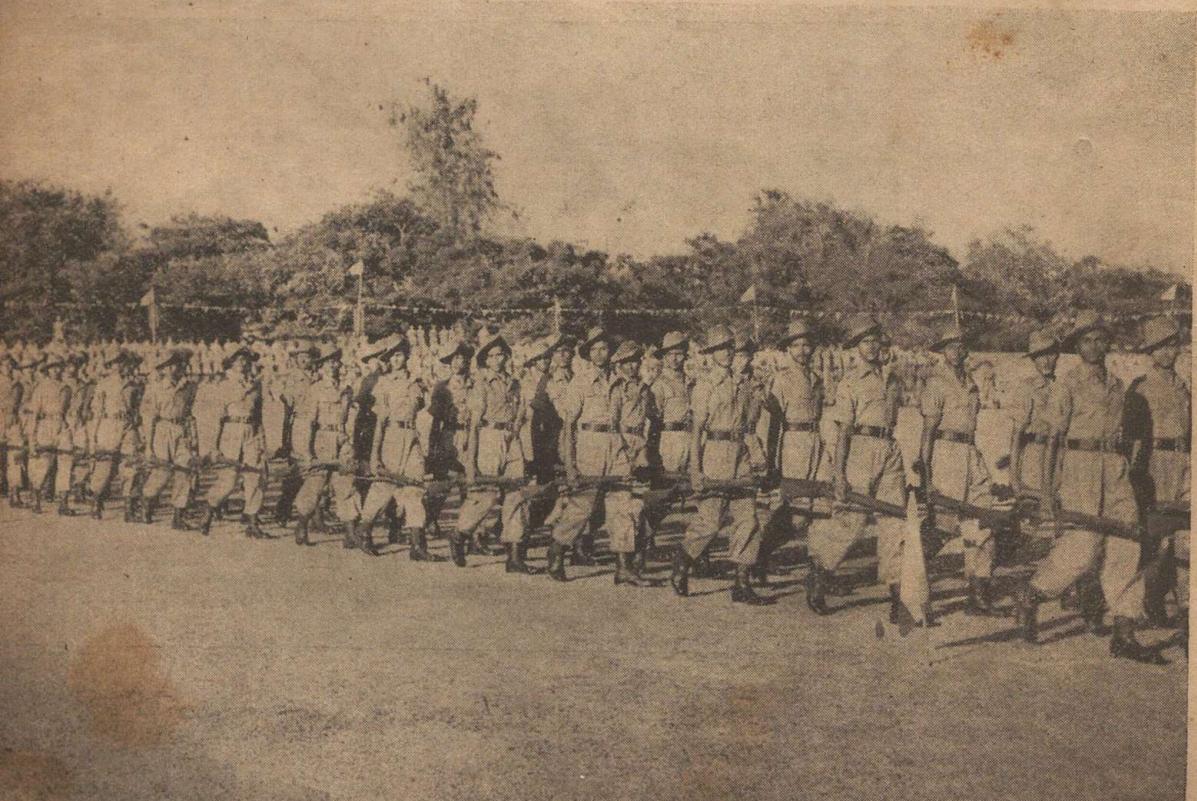
Lieut-General Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan, greeting
Lieut-Col. G. T. Cruddas, Officer Commanding the First Travancore
Nayar Infantry.



The Dewan greeting
the other Officers of the
Infantry.



The Dewan accompanied by the G. O. C., the State Forces and O. C. the Unit, inspecting the First Travancore Nayar Infantry. (Above). March Past of the Infantry (Below).



TRIUMPHANT HOME-COMING OF THE FIRST TRAVANCORE INFANTRY

*Welcoming home the First Travancore Nayar Infantry
at the Review Parade held in the University Stadium,
Trivandrum, recently, LIEUT-GENERAL SACHI-
VOTTAMA SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Dewan of Travancore, said :—*

Gen. Parameswaran Pillai, Col. Crudas and Officers and men of the First Travancore Nayar Infantry,

ON behalf of His Highness the Maharaja whose absence on this occasion we all regret and speaking also on my own behalf, it is my very pleasant duty on this occasion to extend to all of you the hearty welcome of His Highness and the people of his State.

Extent and Variety of Travancore's War Efforts

Before I deal with your special achievements and the records of your work, it will no doubt gratify and hearten you as well as the subjects of His Highness if I were to place before you certain facts and figures indicative of the extent and variety of the war service rendered by the people of Travancore. Owing to the courtesy of Col. Edwards, the Resident for the Madras States, whose helpfulness and cordial co-operation as well as those of his predecessors which we cannot adequately appraise or feel grateful for, certain figures have been furnished to me, and they speak for themselves. They represent the approximate shares of the States under the various heads of service. Whereas Hyderabad's contribution may be measured by the number 23,000, that of Mysore 14,000, of

the Punjab States—and I emphasise this expression, the Punjab States, which is supposed to be the sword-arm of India—94,000, Rajputana with its great martial traditions 73,000, the Madras States have furnished 106,879 of which Travancore has the share of 81,334. In other words, the part played by Travancore is practically equal to that of the Punjab States and above that of any other similar unit in India. That is a record of which any State or any unit in India can be proud.

On Defence depends the future

My good friends, remember what we are confronting and what we are expecting. An announcement made in Parliament by the Prime Minister of Great Britain had declared that before June 1948, the transfer of power from England to India will be complete; and that transfer necessarily connotes and involves the transfer of the defence of the country to Indian hands. It may be said that we are working on the basis of complete non-violence. Philosophically that theory is perfectly sound and logical. But in this mixed world, philosophy does not always hold the field, and the Defence Minister of India has recently stated that India must be prepared to be the most important defence unit in Asia. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the

Minister for External Affairs, has re-emphasised that aspect although he is one of the chosen disciples of the Apostle of non-violence. Therefore, I am not saying anything contrary to facts or the possibilities when I assert that on the adequate and appropriate defence of India depends the future of the country. That defence means much more than men. It means accoutrements; it means appliances; it means the bringing into force all the possibilities of modern science. Fighting today is not only a science and an art, but the extreme technicalities of every process of warfare is something that was ununderstandable, unimaginable even a few years ago. The responsibility of every unit in India to contribute its share to the defence of the country is inescapable and absolutely irrebuttable. Therefore it is that we regard this great array of people assembled here as the nucleus of the defence of the India to be. Each unit must contribute its share.

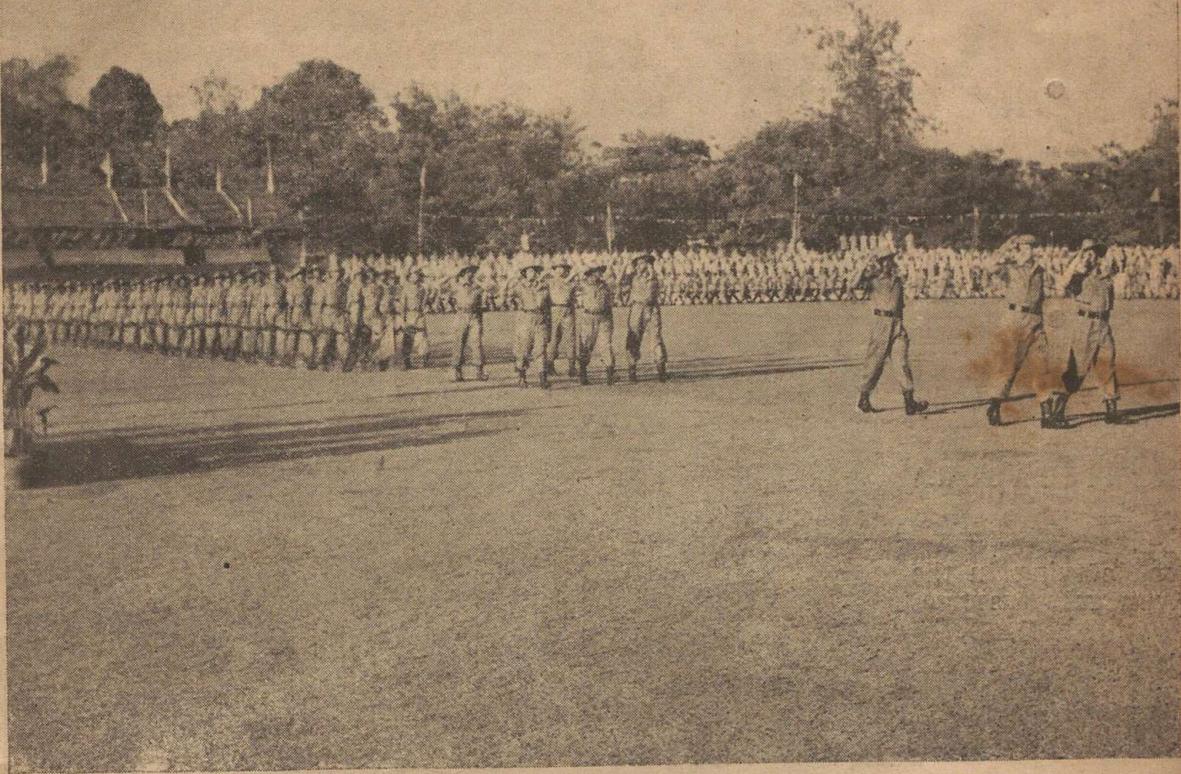
The policy of the Travancore Government—and I speak with the authority of His Highness in saying so—would be to make provision not only for internal security and defence but to be prepared and ready to take part in the defence of India. We cannot possibly reconcile ourselves to armies being equipped in the art for the defence of the country exclusively as the north of India will not reconcile itself to armies only in the south for their defence. We must be prepared to arm ourselves with men, money and equipment and scientific skill to play an adequate part. Let us hope that part will be equal to the part played during the last War by Travancore and the people that went from Travancore.

A proud record of service

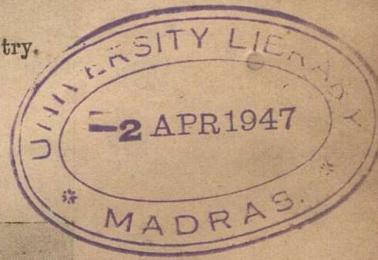
Now, so far as you are concerned, I find before me papers testifying to the fine work that you have been doing. You have served in many places. In Ahmednagar, you have escorted Italian prisoners of war; in Trichy, you have defended the Air fields; you have defended them at Madura, Chettinad and Tanjore as well. At St. Thomas Mount to you was assigned the defence of the sector of the Madras coast. In Gauhati, you undertook preliminary training in preparation for an active role in Burma front. In Comilla and in Hong Kong, during the period from December 1945 to January 1947, you joined the re-occupation forces. You were trained to use and given new weapons—Bren Guns, Machine Carbines, Vickers Machine Guins and Mortars. You were given concentrated training to defend Air fields and exercises in Railway security. In 1943, when the battalion became part of the Madras Garrison, inter-company and inter-unit tactical exercises were frequently arranged for. In 1944 the Unit received training in jungle operations. Intensive training in jungle warfare was resumed at Gauhati in the first half of 1945. You have thus in many far-flung spheres of life and activity distinguished yourselves. That is not merely my statement.

The Governor of Hong Kong sent this letter to Brigadier Lindsay.

"I want as Governor to express the high appreciation and thanks of the Government and the people of Hong Kong for the splendid service that the Brigade has rendered during the past year, for the help that it has given to us all in the rehabilitation of the Colony, for the exemplary manner in which each of the three regiments of



March Past of the First Travancore Infantry.



The Dewan and Officers
of the Infantry at Tea.

MAHISHASURA

Wood carving in the
Trivandrum Museum.



the Brigade has carried out its varied and important duties..... We have already bidden farewell to the Jaipur Guards and tomorrow the Jodhpur Sardar Infantry and the First Travancore Infantry will be leaving us. To all ranks of these fine regiments and to you, personally, as Brigade Commander and to your staff, I send together with the thanks of the Colony our very best wishes for all possible happiness in the future."

The Military Adviser-in-Chief writing to Lt. Col. Cruddas under date 20th January 1947 says :

"It is with great pleasure that I welcome you back to India after your six years of service under the Crown. First of all I wish to congratulate you

on the very fine show the Battalion put up when with the Hong Kong Brigade which has been the subject of much praise from your Commander."

I do not wish to detain you further. You have rendered worthy service. You have proved yourselves worthy of the trust and the confidence that His Highness the Maharaja has reposed in you. The future is with you. Let us hope, and I feel confident, that you will render your future duties to the satisfaction of His Highness and His Highness' country and will enable Travancore to bear its adequate and worthy part in the defence and the governance of the India of the future. I welcome you back and wish you all Godspeed and all prosperity.

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The All-India Educational Conference—Impressions of the Trivandrum Session

By Dr. R. K. YAJNIK, M. A., Ph. D. (Lond.)
(Principal, Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot.)

WITH the possible exception of the Shrinagar Session of the All-India Educational Conference, the conference held at Trivandrum recently, provided the most picturesque background. In this wonderful land of the "Lotus Eaters", Nature has been profuse in her gifts. Travancore as is well-known is one of the famous beauty spots of India.

What Progressive Kingship can achieve

No where else can we notice the rapid and extensive spread of higher education and general enlightenment among women. Modern Travancore energised by hydro-electric works and even more by the drive of her Dewan—Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, has made spectacular strides in many-sided industrial developments so spectacular indeed that it has attracted the attention even of the western world.

While the Cawnpore Session exhibited the aristocratic culture of Sir Padampat Singhania and his brother Lala Kailashpat, and the Madras Session presented the democratic ideal of a team of selfless workers, the Trivandrum Session was the embodiment of what progressive kingship can achieve in matters educational. The conference was attended by over a thousand delegates from all parts of India. There were also more than five hundred members of the Reception Committee besides distinguished guests.

In the so-called exhibition grounds, a magnificent Shamiana was erected with all the exhibition stalls and huts for visitors. There were the decorations with the auspicious coconut and banana along with floral

designs and a beautiful cascade rising to a good height and displaying variegated colours. His Highness the Maharaja, Her Highness the Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, His Highness the Elaya Raja and the Princess Karthika Thirunal added charm and lustre on several occasions. In fact, the whole atmosphere along with national anthem played by the State Band and the *Vancheesa Mangalam*, sung with perfect Sanskrit accent by a band of gifted girls reminded one of the glory that was Ancient India.

Welcome Address

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in the course of his welcome address took a panoramic survey of the great strides the country had made in matters educational and political after the Madras Session. He tried to hold the balance even between the new rights and privileges and the new responsibilities which free India in the making is destined to play. Referring to the need for making education secular, he observed that the Travancore State has decided not to tolerate proselytising activities in schools and colleges receiving grants-in-aid from Government. He, however, expressed his sense of appreciation at the great work of the missionaries. In sheer lucidity combined with passionate fervour it is difficult to surpass him. In fact, coupled with his magnetic personality, he could cast a spell on the whole audience by his sincerity of purpose.

Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar's Presidential Address

He paid a tribute to the great Indian leaders who on the eve of the achievement

of freedom have made it possible for us to exclaim

"Bliss was it to be born at such a time
But to be young was the very heaven"!

He also entered into a caveat against the oft repeated criticism that the Indian Universities have failed in their purpose. He observed that Indian Universities have produced savants and statesmen like Swami Vivekananda, Tilak, Gokhale, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Shrinivasa Shastri, and therefore we need not be ashamed. After dealing with the fundamentals of education, he rightly said that the pivot upon which the educational system of a country rests is the personality of the teacher; yet this fact is not as well recognised as it should be at the present day. While laying great stress on the rights and privileges of the teaching profession, he emphasised the duties and responsibilities also.

Referring to adult illiteracy, he observed that we should liquidate it. He cited the instance of Denmark where they have the People's High Schools which are but residential colleges for adults. He was right in saying that human beings like motor cars require reconditioning. Dr. Lakshmanaswamy also referred to the plans for educational expansion and reconstruction. Indeed India is entering the portals of freedom. We should give a re-orientation to our system of education. The present writer feels that a time has come when we should remember that planning is neither crystal gazing nor blue-printing. We must make a human approach. He rightly said that too much emphasis on one or other aspect may lead to a lop-sided development, ill-fitted to the needs of the country. A sound mind in a sound body is a fine maxim of the old.

He also mentioned how the pendulum has now swung in favour of scientific subjects to the almost complete neglect of humanities. His thesis was that the dividing line between science and humanities is thin and almost arbitrary. He concluded by saying "If undue optimism may not be justified, pessimism may be folly. To work, you have the right but not to the fruits thereof".

Adult Education Conference

More than any other section, the All-India Adult Education Conference which held its session simultaneously proved easily the most popular. Mr. K. G. Saiyidain, who recently attended the UNESCO was to have presided over the session; but could not attend the session. His address, which was read paid a glowing tribute to the gigantic five-year plans of countries like Russia, where thousands of trained teachers did magnificent work on a mass scale and the modern media such as the press, radio, and the cinema played their full part in the education of the adult. He said that eternal vigilance is the price which has to be paid for the political liberation of the masses. The bitter tragedy of a large number of men literally starving in a world of plenty, both in material and literal sense was emphasised. Indeed adult education cannot be identified with the imparting of literacy which is often lost more quickly than it is acquired and it fails to make any impression on the life of the individual. We must have a generously conceived education which includes training for intelligent citizenship as well as cultural appreciation. The Jamia at Delhi which has the vision of a Zakir Husein, the Shantiniketan of Bolpur and the all-India adult education association have indeed tried to keep aloft the banner of right ideas. Referring to the

financial bogey, he said that the only one kind of poverty that is incurable is the poverty of the spirit. According to him, the money is the dirt of the hand—let us not make it the arbiter of our cultural destiny.

He rightly made a plea for the people as well as the government utilising schools, adult education centres, colleges, journals, films, plays and radio so that they can be integral parts of a single coherent educational pattern. The address also made a bold plea to remember that every individual has his own personality and soul.

The Sectional Conferences

Among the popular sections one may at once refer to the Secondary Education Section which was nicely organised by Mr. S. Natarajan. It may be mentioned that Prof. K. S. Vakil basing his reasoning on the Sargent report observed that a time has come for a bifurcation of studies at the age of 14 when the student acquires a distinct bias in favour of agriculture, commerce, industries or some other training which appeals to him. The consensus of opinion, however, is that technical training may ultimately deprive the child of the great cultural heritage which India may well be proud.

Section on Military Studies

The enthusiasts of physical culture were rather expressing their sense of alarm at too much emphasis being laid on martial training rather than the building of the body beautiful. But the spirit of the time requires that the nation must prepare the ground for a war academy. A need for an efficient army, navy and an air force, even though India may not have imperialist designs may be emphasised.

The University Section

This section of which the present writer had the honour of being the Secretary was

presided by Mr. H. C. Papworth, Pro-Vice chancellor of the Travancore University. There was indeed a bitter controversy over the problem of the immediate introduction of the mother-tongue as medium of instruction at the University stage. On this issue there seems to be some honest difference of opinion. Mr. Papworth's view was that so long as English continued to be the medium of Inter-provincial communication among the educated people it was better to have status quo. On the other hand, Principal S. N. Agarwal of the Wardha Commerce College and others were firmly of the opinion that a beginning could be made in faculties like Arts and Commerce. The question of teachers and text-books could easily be solved by creating the necessary atmosphere. The present writer feels that in provinces where we have multiplicity of languages, this presents innumerable difficulties. Further, the desirability of making Hindustani, the medium of instruction has also to be considered in its proper perspective.

Sanskrit Section

Presiding over the Sanskrit Education section, the present writer made a plea for the renaissance of Sanskrit learning at this stage of transition in the sphere of education. Asserting Hindi to be a daughter of Sanskrit he said that the glory of the mother remains undimmed. His view was that devoid of the sap of Sanskrit scholarship, modern Indian languages would lose their vitality. He exhorted the Pandits to carry on the ancient traditions and hoped that the culture enshrined in the hoary temples would serve as a source of inspiration.

Resolutions passed

Among the draft resolutions, the following resolution occupies the pride of

place. "In view of the intention of the provincial and central governments to re-organise the educational system to suit the present needs, this conference invites the attention of the authorities to the outline scheme of national education for India adopted by the All-India Federation of Educational Associations and request them to implement the scheme". It may be mentioned that this scheme was prepared by Prof. K. S. Vakil which was approved at the Cawnpore session. The fundamental idea is that the secondary school course should be varied according to the pupils' natural inclinations, aptitudes, and needs of future life. Besides the general or academic course, there should be several parallel alternative courses, partly general or cultural and partly practical or vocational suited to the individual needs, localities etc. Thus the pupils will grow in the proper manner according to the environment. Instead of every one flocking to the University, four out of five will be able to go their full stature even at the high school stage. As regards co-education, it is desirable to have separate schools during the period of adolescence (12-18). As some delegates expressed ignorance of the whole scheme, it was postponed to the next session to be held in Rewa State.

Another resolution urged upon the government the need for establishing inter-provincial exchange relationships between the staff and students of training schools and colleges and international exchange relationships between the teachers and the students of the post-graduate classes in Universities.

The other resolutions refer to the need for a teacher's character aimed at providing social security to the teacher so that our plans for educational expansion may not fail on the bed-rock of half-satisfied want.

It includes benefit of Provident Fund, leave rules, individual freedom and provision for the education of their children. This resolution was heartily cheered as most of the delegates were obviously teachers working in schools.

The Exhibition

The exhibition was ably organised by Mr. A. Narayanan Tampi, the Director of Public Instruction of the Travancore State.

Of course, the moving spirit was the General Secretary Mr. M. Padmanabha Pillai. The exhibition tried to display the varied educational achievements of students from nursery to the University stage. The handiwork of students displayed their resources, imagination and potentialities. The exhibition was indeed a grand success. At the Art Gallery, one could see the original masterpieces of Raja Ravi Varma which have become current coins throughout India. The exhibits of cottage industries, cane-work, ivory etc. were keenly appreciated. The University Section displayed the results of the research departments of the Travancore University. The one dealing with Tapioca, the poor man's food and the mineral science need a special mention. The latter is of absorbing interest in this atomic age.

Entertainments

The Royal family gave a sumptuous party to the delegates in keeping with the traditional hospitality of Indians. As the days were rather sultry, a few showers naturally came as a relief to the visitors from the north.

Musical Concert

For all the three days, in the evenings there was the most varied type of entertainments—thanks to the efforts of Mr. P. K. Krishna Pillai. On the first day, in this

Home of *Kathakali*, the visitors were presented with one of the finest exhibits of a troupe of experts who gave demonstration of select scenes from *Nalacharitam* and *Balivijayam*. This ancient and indigenous culture of *Kathakali* in Kerala is today a centre of attraction of all and a study of the art lovers both of the east and the west. This ancient art is indeed focussing the attention of many art critics. This art combines the rhythmic movement of the body with the symbolic conversational expressions and suitable music for the interpretation of our classical stories.

So far as *Bharatanatyam Shastra* is concerned, this indigenous art of the South is still preserved in its beauty and glory both in the South and Java and Sumatra. Puranic themes are interpreted almost line by line as they are recited in the background with meticulous care and extraordinary effort. It is really very difficult to translate the objective as well as the subjective aspects of human life through this complicated medium of studied expression for every object of nature, thought or emotion. In the Greek style, they put on heavy masks but the oriental colour lends a peculiar charm. They, in fact, create an atmosphere and it is not difficult to follow a story, incident by incident. Sometimes

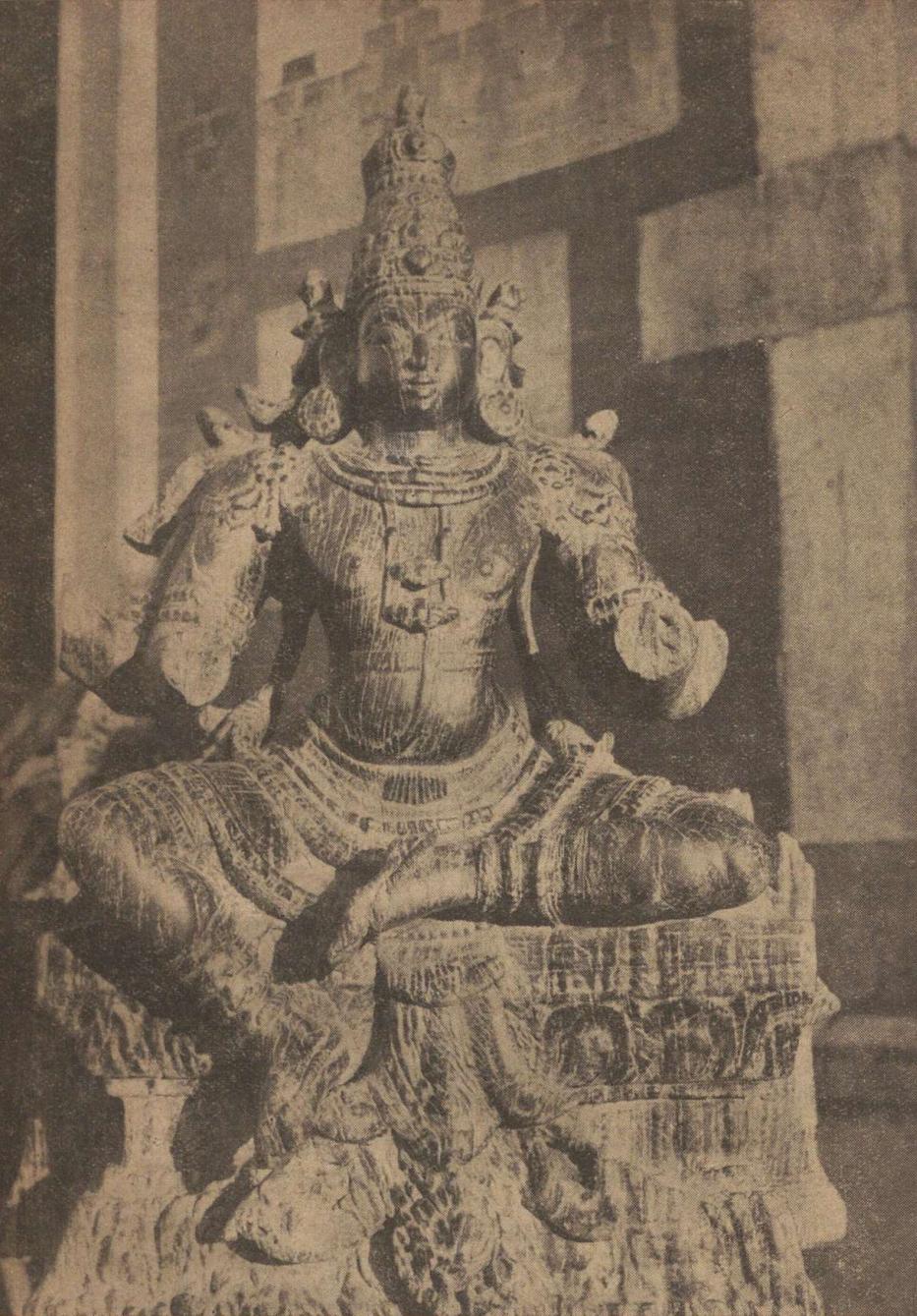
even a single story takes the whole night as is usually the case in villages during festivals.

On the second day, there was the *Bharathanatyam* in its original grandeur.

On the last day, both vocal and instrumental music of the South was presented by several gifted artists which bears comparison with any similar function.

* * * * *

In this brief article, it is not possible to make a detailed survey of the culture or beauty spots or the enchanting shrines of Travancore. In the midst of conflicting opinions and bewildering maze of castes and creeds, one feels utterly depressed. He thinks of Vivekananda rock at the extreme end of India, Cape Comorin, and as he passes a little he gathers fresh strength. Hope slowly revives ; and he feels that real inspiration will again come possibly from the South as for the simple reason that this land produced the great Shankaracharya and Ramanujacharya, is a home of Ramana Maharshi and has attracted the Sage of Pondicherry. As the trains move slowly, one can see the romantic spots of the South. In conclusion, the present writer wishes to say that he carried with him happy memories of this conference which proved a grand success indeed.



VISHNU

(Wood carving in the Trivandrum Museum).

"BOOKS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED ME"

By Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., LL. D.

MY father who was one of the special disciples of Professor Gopal Rao, a renowned connoisseur and teacher, was passionately devoted to English poetry of the Wordsworthian era and during the latter years of his life, dedicated himself to the study of philosophy. Under his guidance, I began to devote concentrated attention to English Literature, an acquaintance with which, in accordance with the tradition of my younger days, was regarded not only as indispensable but as the peak point of educational ambition. So influential was the European tradition that, by an irony of fate, my earliest studies were directed to the masterpieces of English literature and even later I studied not my mother tongue but French. My serious, as apart from formal and academic, preoccupation with Sanskrit and Tamil came much later. In other words, the training that I received was not unlike that which has been described with such detail by John Stuart in his Autobiography—a book that should be in the hands of every parent and of every young man on the threshold of life in order to serve not only as a guide but also as a warning. The poesy and the attitude towards life of Keats and Shelley and exemplified in the earlier lyrical out-pourings of Wordsworth were formative influences during my earlier University career but the startling invasion of new ideas heralded by Darwin and Herbert Spencer and their championship of the theory of evolution, brought to the forefront a new approach towards life's problems and necessarily also towards art and literature. My generation bore the full

brunt of the impact of the iconoclastic attack on established forms of belief and Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall very rapidly supplanted earlier preceptors and many of us emerged as agnostics. The revised version of the life history of the earth and of living species, the evolutionary doctrine as expounded so brilliantly in Sir John Frazer's "Golden Bough" and the transformed point of view in respect of human beliefs and practices, broke down many barriers. Much was destroyed and little was built up to take its place. Nevertheless and by way of fierce and natural reaction there was a parallel urge towards romance and mystery and humour as well as realism. It drove me to the study of Dickens and Thackeray on the one hand and Charles Reade, Dumas, Balzac and Victor Hugo on the other. The humour and the pathos of daily life and the psychology of liberation contended for mastery. The "Pickwick Papers" of Dickens, Thackeray's "Vanity Fair and Esmond" and Reade's "Cloister and Hearth," Balzac's "Wild Asses Skin" "Pere Goriot" and other illustrations of the "Comedia Humaine", stimulated the comprehensive curiosity of those days.

An evanescent phase of English Poetical Development

Saturated as I was with the spirit of the English language, it was not difficult for me to appreciate the work of Hazlitt, Oliver Wendel Holmes (the author of the Breakfast Table series) and to savour the delicate and gentle irony of Charles Lamb which has been in his special manner resurrected by

the Chinese Satirist Lin Yu Tang. The influence of French literature and the re-discovery of French poetical art-forms in the nineties of the last century brought me into intimate contact with what has now proved to be an evanescent phase of English poetical development. This movement was represented by Henley and Lang, Dobson and Watson and the other post-Tennysonian rebels against the Victorian way of life. Soon, however, the tragic implications of existence came more and more to the forefront even before the last war, and there were produced a series of books which revealed the discontent with the present ordering of world economy and demonstrated the desire to shatter the world to bits and to remould it according to the heart's desire. Hardy, Meredith and Fitzgerald's rendering of Omar Khayyam from one point of view and from another the savagely satirical and formless poetry and prose culminating in S. S. Elliot's "Ulysses," were powerful influences to which I would have wholly succumbed but for the concentrated study which I took up a decade ago of the great sources of Hindu thought and speculation exemplified in the pristine Upanishads and in Sankara. The life and teachings of the greatest man that ever lived, the Lord Buddha, have exercised a profound spell over me and Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" led me to the study of Buddhist religious and philosophic thought which has followed a path parallel to Vedantic speculation. The Gita as a synthesis of philosophy came only next in personal preference.

Adventures amongst the Classics

The clinging and poignant search for the absolute, the daring grasp of essentials coupled with passionate devotion towards a personal godhead which is manifested in Tamil devotional literature was a further

corrective; and if I were today asked to summarise my mental adventures amongst the classics, I would, in order of importance, furnish the following list:

The Upanishads, especially the Isa Katha, Mandukya, Brihadaranyaka, Taitiriya and Swetasvatara. What has captured my allegiance is the lesson taught by the dialogue between Yama and Nachiketas regarding the things that are more excellent as well as the basic propositions enunciated and re-emphasised constantly in them that attainment comes not to the weakling nor to the followers of extravagance in life and thought nor to those who follow the path of misdirected austerity.

नायमात्मा बलहीनेन लभ्यो ।

न च प्रमादातप्तसा वाऽप्यलङ्घन् ॥

Sankara's works which are an object-lesson in the unfettered freedom of intellectual research, and in the emotional sphere, the work of the great creative artists Keats, Shelley and Wordsworth or the early 19th century.

The romantic and realistic romances and novels of Europe commencing with Dickens and Thackeray and Dumas and culminating in Balzac and Flaubert and the Russian Masters.

The passionate out-pourings of devotional ecstasy contained in the work of the Christian mystics and the Tamil Saints.

The contributions made by the leaders of psychological freedom and the exponents of clear-eyed mellowness starting with Plato and the neo Platonists including Spinoza, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Herbert Spencer and Renan (in his *Vie de Jesus*) and culminating in the writings of Sir James Jeans and Eddington which have

thrown a new flood of light on the workings of the Universe and have enlarged many mental and spiritual frontiers.

The Literature of Nonsense

So far, I have referred to the serious side of literature generally; but equal in importance from a personal point of view have been those intellectual treats and puzzles for which Poe, — Gaborian, Wells, Conan Doyle and other Masters of the literature of incident have made themselves responsible. I frankly avow to an absorbing interest in their thrillers.

As a reaction from the common-place and the sombre, I have been very greatly fascinated by what may be called the literature of Nonsense and if I had to spend some months on a desert island, some of the indispensable items in my luggage will be the Operas of Gilbert and Sullivan, books like "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" and the rhymes of Edward Lear and his poetical descendants. Although unable to read him in the original, I have been not only attracted but greatly influenced by the outlook on life of Horace; and the works of his literary descendants Montaigne and Madame de Sevigne have been my constant companions.

Instruction and Illumination

The frank and direct approach to problems of life and of society initiated by Bernard Shaw in his dramas, by Bertrand Russell in his analysis of present day tendencies and developments and by Upton Sinclair in his review of world conditions before and during World War No. 2 have afforded me not only instruction but illumination. I should not omit my indebtedness to Landor whose pen pictures of the noted characters of history contained in his "Pericles and Aspasia" and "Imaginary Conversations" have been my constant solace.

Half a dozen Select Books

If I were compelled to possess only half a dozen books I would perhaps give my choice to a volume of the ten Upanishads, to that masterpiece of verbal felicity and description, Kalidasa's "Meghasandesa", to the matchless epigrams of Bhartrihari and the works of Lamb, Landor and Sainte Beuve and as an additional *bonne bouche* a pocket edition of Horace.

But then, I should be sorry to be without a few volumes of Dumas and the two parts of the Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE

DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY — APPLICATION FOR

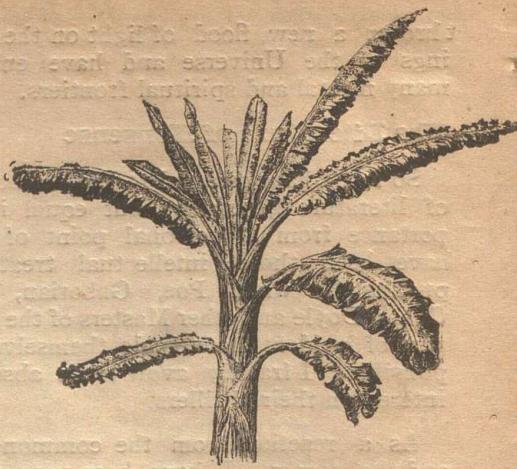
Applications are invited from qualified persons for appointment as Director of Archaeology in Travancore. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary acceptable, should be sent to the Registrar, Huzur Secretariat, Trivandrum, so as to reach him on or before the 15th April 1947.

M. PADMANABHA PILLAI.

Secretary to Government.



Healthy Plant



No. 1

First Stage of the Disease

BUNCHY TOP DISEASE OF PLANTAINS



No. 2



No. 3



No. 4

*THE BUNCHY TOP DISEASE OF PLANTAINS IN TRAVANCORE

By RAJYASEVANIRATA Dr. C. O. KARUNAKARAN,
M. B. B. S., D. T. M. & H.; D. P. H. D. E.

(Superintendent, Public Health Laboratory)

ONE sees, almost daily, the admonitory finger of the pundit held up in protest of trivial matters being allowed to distract attention from the so called "live" problems of the day. But it occasionally happens that the evanescent glitter and clatter of many an ephemeral topic make us blind to major questions of abiding value. Our attitude towards the Bunchy Top disease, which threatens the plantain industry of the State with total extinction, is a typical instance of this kind.

The value of Plantains.

Plantains grow in our gardens so easily and we become so familiar with it from our babyhood that we hardly realise what they mean to us. The plantain fruit is a favourite food of infants who have yet to erupt their teeth and to the old who have lost all their teeth. It is so to the rich and the poor alike. Witness the thousands of petty shops scattered all over the country selling hundreds of thousands of bunches of plantain fruits every day throughout the year! On a conservative basis it can be estimated that not less than 62 lakhs of plantain fruits are consumed daily by the people of this State. Several lakhs of raw plantains are also used for the preparation of curries and for frying. At current market rates,

the plantain fruits that we consume daily will be worth more than Rs. 2,00,000. But the bunch of fruits is not the only thing we get from this plant. Its leaves, stem, sheaths, and rhizome—all parts of the plantain are useful and valuable. The total money value of this industry can well be placed above Rupees 8 crores annually. It is an industry of such economic importance and so intimately linked with the daily life of all classes of people that is threatened with irrevocable ruin without our realising the enormity of the danger.

The Progress of the Disease.

The disease, Bunchy Top, was introduced into the State more than six years ago. Since it was new to this country, it escaped detection for nearly three years and was mistaken for one of the common plantain diseases. It had thus slowly spread over an area of 25 sq. miles in and around Kottayam town before the authorities concerned got any information about it. The Department of Research immediately deputed the Mycologist for investigation and report. Since this officer had seen the disease in Ceylon and was familiar with its signs, he made a correct diagnosis at once and formulated the necessary control measures. After careful consideration of his recommendations by the Departments of Agriculture and Research conjointly, a scheme for the control of the disease was submitted to the Government. This was

(*Based on the Malayalam talk broadcast from the Trivandrum Station)

sanctioned and the necessary funds were placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture. A special staff was appointed for the control of the disease and more than Rs. 60,000 has been spent till now for that purpose. But the disease has continued to spread and has invaded an area of 900 sq. miles involving 50 pakuthies, in the taluks of Kottayam, Changanacherry, Chenganoor, Meenachil, Ambalapuzha and Karthikappally. Kottayam and Changanacherry, two of the best plantain growing taluks are the worst affected areas. There are over one crore of plantain stools in the infected pakuthies. There can be no doubt that unless the needful is done at once to stamp out the disease, it will not only firmly establish itself there, but in the course of the next ten or twenty years, spread all over the State, destroy the entire industry and make replanting impossible for an indefinite period. Eventually the neighbouring British Indian districts might be invaded and plantain cultivation become impossible there also. It is therefore the duty alike of the cultivators and the consumers of plantains to take note of the situation and do their utmost to eradicate this scourge.

Causation and mode of spread.

The disease is caused by a virus which grows and multiplies in the diseased plants. There are on plantains, living on the juice of the plants, a kind of insects called aphids. These can be seen as minute black bodies of the size of mustard seeds, inside the sheaths of the plants. The aphids living on infected plants get infected with this virus, just as mosquitoes sucking the blood of malarial patients become the vectors of that disease. When the infected aphids suck the juice of healthy plants they transfer the virus to these plants. The plant thus infected will show the signs of disease in about 6 to 10 weeks and all its suckers

will also develop the disease. An infected sucker may appear healthy and be carried to distant places for planting. That was how the disease was introduced into Kottayam from Ceylon. A few infected suckers from Kottayam taken to Mannar set up a focus of the disease there last year and from there it has now extended as far as Viyapuram. Infected aphids may be mechanically carried to far off places with the leaves or bunches of infected plants. Leaves from infected plants taken to a hotel in Alleppey started the disease there which now involves 6 sq. miles. The roles played by the infected sucker and the infected aphid in the maintenance of the disease and its transport to distant places should be carefully kept in view in all control measures.

Cardinal signs of the disease.

The leaves of diseased plants become paler and lose their smooth glossy appearance. They become wrinkled, easily friable and often fail to unfold completely, particularly at the margins. They get progressively smaller, the stalks do not come out and the partially unfolded and distorted leaves appear like a bunch at the top, giving to the disease the name "Bunchy Top". The youngest leaf breaks down without unfolding and begins to rot which soon affects the whole plant. A young plant is destroyed by the disease before it flowers. A mature plant might flower and yield a stunted or dwarfish bunch and a plant which has already flowered might yield a bunch, the degree of usefulness of which will depend upon the stage of its maturity when the plant got infected.

Control Measures.

(a) DESTRUCTION OF DISEASED PLANTS

Extensive investigations carried out in Australia and other places have shown that infected plants cannot be saved. Since a diseased plant cannot be saved, it should

be destroyed as soon as its condition is detected, so that the danger of transmission of disease to the surrounding healthy plants can be minimised. This was the first control measure introduced in Kottayam, but owing to its inherent limitations, the desired results were not obtained. A plant may be infective for weeks before signs of disease appear. It will be impossible to spot and destroy during an inspection, plants which might show signs of disease two or three weeks later. For the success of this campaign it was necessary that the apparently healthy suckers of infected plants should also be destroyed. But even those who were willing or obliged under the Plant Pest Act to destroy the infected plants were often unwilling to destroy the suckers; and to save them from destruction it became the common practice to chop off the tops of infected plants, thereby preventing the detection of infected stools.

(b) DESTRUCTION OF ALL PLANTS.

Finding that the more conservative method of destruction of diseased plants failed to produce the expected results and that the disease was spreading rapidly all around the foci of infection and to far off places, Government decided to introduce the more radical measure of total destruction of all the plants—diseased as well as healthy in the infected areas—and legally prohibit re-planting there for a year. This method had been successfully employed elsewhere for the control of this disease and it was sanctioned by the Government after obtaining a unanimous vote of the Houses of Legislature. These control measures had however to be suspended immediately after their introduction because of public opposition in which even the representatives of the people who had supported this step took a leading part. There was an area of

250 sq. miles affected by the disease then. Now it is 900 sq. miles!

Difficulties of control.

(a) COUNTLESS NUMBER OF CULTIVATORS.

If the peculiar conditions of our plantain industry be considered, it will be clear that no control measure can be successful here, whatever the funds and staff, without the wholehearted co-operation and backing of the public. We do not have extensive plantations as in Australia or Fiji. There the industry is in the hands of rich planters, who carry on large scale cultivation on scientific lines and so it is easy to enforce wholesale destruction of infected plantations and prohibit re-planting for specified periods. Indeed, there the planters themselves are more anxious than the Government to eradicate as quickly as possible any disease that threatens to ruin their industry. But in Travancore plantain cultivation is done in the gardens around the houses, in tens and twenties, and there are as many cultivators as there are houses. Not even a small fraction of these cultivators has woken up to the gravity of the situation.

(b) CREEPING SPREAD OF DISEASE.

The disease spreads so slowly in an infected garden that an ordinary ryot hardly realises its dire potentialities. If one out of 50 plantain stools in a garden be diseased in the first year, it might be that 40 stools are healthy in the second and 20 or 25 may continue to be healthy in the third year. It may take 4 or 5 years for all the 50 stools to be infected. If all the plants developed the disease in the first year, even the most indifferent owner would have become panicky and adopted drastic control measures. Every ryot should understand that although the disease might be spreading so slowly in his garden as to make him apathetic to its progress, sooner or later, it is bound to destroy his entire garden and that for want of healthy suckers he will not

be able to begin replanting for many years even after the disease has eliminated itself, as it will eventually do, when there are no more susceptible plants. Also he should remember that while the disease smoulders imperceptibly in his own garden it might be spreading all around and be carried to distant places.

How to face the present situation

(a) PROMPT DETECTION AND DESTRUCTION OF DISEASED PLANT.

For reasons stated above, total destruction of all the plants in the vast area now affected by the disease will not be practicable. We have therefore to fall back on the conservative method of attacking the diseased plants. Every minute a diseased plant is allowed to remain in the garden means a minute more of danger to that garden and to the plantain industry of the State, in general. The diseased plant should be completely destroyed as soon as it is detected. The entire clump, including rhizomes should be dug up and leaves, stem and roots finely chopped and buried in a deep pit with at least one foot of earth above it. Every infected garden should be carefully inspected at least once a week so that diseased plants can be detected in time and properly dealt with. This should be continued for a year after the last case has appeared in the garden or its vicinity.

(b) USE OF GAMMEXANE D. 025.

We can well supplement the above conservative method of dealing only with the diseased plant by simultaneously attacking the insect which carries the disease from plant to plant. A powerful insecticide called Gammexane D. 025 has now become available, which when mixed with road dust will kill the aphids in a dilution of 1 in 100 (1 part of Gammexane with 99 parts of dust). Investigations carried out by the Entomologist of the Department of

Research have shown that 1 lb. of Gammexane when mixed with 99 lbs. of dust will be sufficient to treat 1500 plants once, and that it will continue to be potent for a period of about two months. One pound of Gammexane costs only 10 annas: If the tops of the diseased plants are dusted with Gammexane before they are cut down and if all healthy plants are treated with it, at intervals of 1-2 months, till the disease is completely eradicated, it will be very helpful in wiping out the infection. In comparison with the resulting gain to the industry, the cost of this treatment is too low to be reckoned.

Control- a duty of every citizen.

The disease now affects 900 sq. miles of the middle of the State. From there it might be carried to distant places by infected suckers, leaves and bunches. It will be a superhuman task to prevent this. The disease may therefore appear anywhere, at any time. It has thus become the paramount duty of every citizen to play his part in the control of this growing menace. If a suspicious looking plant is found anywhere, the owner of the garden and the Department of Agriculture should be immediately informed about it. School children should be taught the habit of automatic scrutiny of every plant that he sees, with a view to detecting if any of them is diseased. Teachers have a great responsibility in educating the children about this disease and the irreparable national calamity it portends. Those who buy leaves and bunches in distant places and markets should see that the used leaves and stalks of bunches are buried deep, away from plantains. Every citizen should take a keen interest in his own plantain garden and those of his neighbours. Till this scourge is totally and finally eradicated, let the first thought of everyone who takes a plantain fruit in his hand be about his duty and responsibility in its control.



YOGA NARASIMHA

(Wood carving in the Trivandrum Museum)

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-2 APR 1947
TRIVANDRUM MUSEUM



D U R G A

(Wood carving in the Trivandrum Museum).

CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOLS

GOVERNMENT have issued the following Press Communiqué :—

As a part of the programme of free and compulsory primary education for all boys and girls in the State, Government announced their decision to assume the entire responsibility for imparting that education. They nevertheless made it clear that if some communities felt bound by their tenets to conduct their own schools, Government would not object and would even consider the grant of recognition and financial aid to such institutions provided they were run as denominational schools limiting admission to the children belonging to the respective communities and provided also that they satisfied the educational requirements laid down by the Department of Education. Discussions have been proceeding during several months between certain ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Catholic Church and representatives of the Government regarding the future position of their schools in relation to the general scheme and having regard to the attitude of the Catholic Church in respect of the education of the followers of the Catholic faith. Finally, on the 19th February 1947, the Most Rev. Dr. Mar Ivanios, Archbishop of Trivandrum, the Most Rev. Dr. Joseph Attipetty, Archbishop of Verapoly and the Most Rev. Dr. Alexander Choolaparambil, Bishop of Kottayam, representing His Grace the Archbishop of Ernakulam, in a conference they had with the Director of Public Instruction, came to an agreement on the fundamental principles above mentioned. The minutes of the conference were sub-

mitted to Government by the Director. In pursuance of the general policy enunciated above, which is in consonance with the declarations and statements made by Government in the past, and after having carefully considered the question in all its aspects and with special reference to the proposals embodied in the minutes, Government have been pleased to issue the following orders :—

1. Primary Schools under Catholic Managements will hereafter be run as denominational schools confining admission to Catholic pupils only.
2. Such schools will be eligible for recognition and financial aid provided they satisfy the educational requirements prescribed by the Department.
3. Schools which were enjoying recognition and aid till Idavam 1121 will continue to get the same amount as financial aid. An additional amount of Rs. 15 will be given to these schools when class V is opened. No new Primary Schools will, however, be eligible for financial aid.
4. The extent of financial aid will depend upon the number of classes in each school.
5. The minimum strength of a class eligible for financial aid will be 20. This number will be insisted on in Classes I and II from Idavam 1122, and progressively in Classes III, IV and V.

The above provisions will apply to Primary Schools in those areas only in which the Primary Education Act is implemented.

States' Status After British Quit India— Travancore Reforms Proposals

A comprehensive survey of the general political situation in the country following the latest announcement of the British Premier, the position of the States Vis-a-Vis the new set-up in India and the Reforms proposals for Travancore was made by SACHIVOTTAMA SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, Dewan of Travancore, at a Press Conference held recently at Bhakti Vilas. Representatives of the Press from all parts of the State, heads of the various Government Departments and non-officials were present, to hear the Dewan explain matters of supreme importance affecting India and Indian States.

THE Dewan found in press reports criticisms levelled against the reform proposals, evidently based on the conception that they were somehow brought into existence for the purpose of buttressing the present Dewan's personal power and position and were designed to continue that position. Recalling the circumstances attending his last decision, from the purely personal point of view, to retire and subsequent events leading up to His Highness asking him to stay on till the present situation eased itself, he made it clear that he was here to carry out a certain mandate of his Master, the Maharaja of Travancore, and when that mandate had been discharged to his satisfaction, he would again renew his request to His Highness to permit him to retire. If he was putting forward a certain doctrine or theory, it was solely because, with an experience of 40 years of public life, he felt that it was correct and no other motive should be attributed to him.

A Tremendous Announcement

The Sachivottama characterised the British Premier's latest statement as a

"tremendous announcement", because it meant the complete elimination and the disappearance not only of British political power and influence but also the removal of the British army, navy and air force from India. Four-fifths of the officer class in the British Army of today would be removed by the end of June 1948 and, therefore, India would, within the next 16 months, have to train up an officer class. India today, faced with the announcement, was thrown back upon her haunches and she would now have to revise all her theories and find out how best to tackle her defence and avoid all chances of civil strife.

The fixation of a date for the transference of power was a matter of great satisfaction and it was gratifying to find that the British Government had definitely made public its 'decision to quit India. But the announcement, felt the Dewan, left matters exactly as they were. As had been pointed out by 'Dawn', the earnest request of Pandit Nehru in regard to League participation in the Centre had not been noticed by the British Premier.

Avoid Fragmentation of India

The announcement had definitely stated that the present Constituent Assembly was not the Constituent Assembly which the Cabinet Mission had contemplated and it was not the Constituent Assembly which could function as the Cabinet Mission had intended. Secondly, they had stated, further, that it was the essence of the Cabinet Mission's plan that the Constituent Assembly should be fully representative, that H. M. G. desire to hand over their responsibility to authorities established by a constitution approved by all Parties in India and if such a constitution was not going to be worked out by a fully representative Assembly before June 1948, they would hand over Central powers to some form of Central Government or in some areas to the existing Provincial Governments (thus creating a submerged Pakistan). This would mean that we would be confronted with the possibility of a Section A Central Government, Section B Central Government, Section C Central Government or perhaps a Frontier Province or Sind or Bengal Central Government and so on, each with its own foreign policy, its own communications and its own defence forces. This would demonstrate how important it was that all Indian parties should come together at least now and avoid what he described as the "fragmentation of India."

600 and Odd Independent States

As regards Paramountcy, the statement had made it clear that H. M. G. did not intend to hand over their powers and obligations under Paramountcy to any Government of British India. Nor did they intend to bring Paramountcy, as a system, to a conclusion earlier than the date of the final transfer of power. The Dewan wanted to tell the people who ridiculed the suggestion, that on a specified day in June 1948,

unfortunately, there would be about 600 and odd independent entities in India. This was an impossible proposition and that impossibility could be cured if most of the States were sensible, and grouped themselves into four or five groups. In June 1948, the 600 and odd States would be independent, but that independence, without an army, was worse than useless. Therefore, the duty was laid on the Indian States to bestir themselves and reorganise their internal and external relations in such a way that there might be 10 or 12 entities congruent with various Provinces of British India. It was also their inescapable duty to negotiate with British India, the predominant partner.

He then emphasised the conditions on which the existence of Indian States would depend on the future : firstly, that they put their houses in order ; secondly, they group themselves in such a way that each group is more or less self-sufficient from the economic and political points of view, and, thirdly, they enter into mutual relationships with a Central Government, if there was to be one Central Government or with many Central Governments if there were to be many such Governments, in respect of trade, commerce, industry and so on. If the Indian States did not rise to the occasion, they would perish. The Dewan stressed that no Indian State could afford to take sides in the Hindu-Muslim controversies of British India. In the case of Travancore, for instance, our main trade was with Bengal, a Pakistan Province, while for the purchase and sale of finished produces we had to deal with a Congress Province like Bombay.

A Tremendous Responsibility Ahead

The States, proceeded the Dewan, had a tremendous responsibility ahead of them. If they grouped themselves and remained united, they would be most effective and

powerful factors in the political set-up of the immediate future. He appealed to the people of the various States to stand by their Governments and thus enable the States to make their united voices heard effectively. The Congress, felt the Dewan, had committed a serious mistake in not insisting on a very extensive and powerful Central Government. Speaking for Travancore, he said, his Government would have been glad to hand over to the Central Government not merely defence, communications and foreign affairs but many other Subjects like food, University education, higher research which must all be in charge of the Central Government. He would not be sorry if the present scheme were replaced by a new Central Government of India with powers of supervision, control and co-ordination over the great all-India nation-building activities of the future. If the present constitution is worked, it would be found that at the end of, say, three years, there would be a campaign for enhancing the powers of the Centre.

Recapitulating, the Dewan said, that from June 1948, India would have to govern itself. India means Congress, plus the Muslim League plus the States. The position postulated by the Premier left the fundamental questions of the Central Government either unsolved or hanging in the air. Irrespective of what the Premier or anybody else had stated, it had become our own duty to come together and to frame an entirely new Constitution for India by mutual consent. He trusted that all the parties would come together and evolve a new constitution.

States and Constituent Assembly

On the question of Indian States and the Constituent Assembly, the Dewan

dealt very briefly with the meetings between the Negotiating Committees resulting in agreement on certain fundamental propositions. He referred to the main proposition that the entry of the States into the Union of India shall be on no other basis than by negotiation, and the statement made by the British Premier in his latest statement that "It is contemplated that for the intervening period the relations of the Crown with individual States may be adjusted by agreement." The Dewan then recalled some of the agreements entered into by Travancore with British Indian administration such as the Inter-Portals Convention and the Periyar Lease, all of which would have to be reconsidered in the interests of the State.

Travancore Reforms Proposals

Turning to the Reforms proposals, the Dewan said that he had kept both Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya informed of the main outline of the Travancore Reforms scheme and had discussed the matter individually with members of the Cabinet Mission and had been in correspondence with leading authorities in the United States and Britain. *The first point he would make was, that the more he surveyed the happenings of the day, the more he was convinced that, in the conditions of India a Removable Executive is an impossible and injurious proposition. Confronted with the urgency of building up the economic future of the country, of building up a new social fabric and of commercial, navigational and other enterprises, we wanted continuous, one-pointed and unhampered activity and study.* He referred, in

this connection, to what was happening in a neighbouring Province, just to show that when we had to build up our trade, commerce and industrial enterprises, the Executive must not be at the mercy of the whims and temporary impulses of the Legislature.

While strongly in favour of the continuity of operations of the Executive, he was also equally in favour of the Executive carrying out the policies formulated by the Legislature, properly constituted and functioning. If the Executive differs from the Legislature, the Executive must follow the Legislature and the popular will must prevail. The Travancore reforms scheme had been framed on this basis.

Monarch must be above current controversies

Replying to a question often raised as to why the Dewan should bring himself to the forefront and why the reserve powers should not vest openly in the Sovereign, the Dewan explained that the Dewan in the State fulfilled the function of the whipping boy in the old Public Schools of England. The Dewan emphasised the necessity for a Second Chamber for providing representation for interests who would otherwise go without representation and for supplementing the inevitable drawbacks of adult franchise. The idea of the Upper House was not anti-democratic. Assuming that there was no Upper House and that the Maharaja was himself personally to exercise his veto and not the Dewan on behalf of the Maharaja, every time the Maharaja said that a particular resolution could not be carried out, the blame would be on the Maharaja. The Maharaja is a permanent factor and those constant attacks on him would make

it impossible for him to exist, whereas in the case of the Dewan, he might be called upon to go. The Maharaja could not be expected to go about making public speeches if he had to exercise his veto or powers of certification nor could he address press conferences. The intention was that the Monarch should be placed above the controversies of the moment. For this purpose, there must be an intermediary. The Monarchical institution should not be subjected to criticism, but such a monarchical system was possible only if the Rulers of India conformed to the highest standards of Monarchical duty. In this connection, the Dewan emphatically repudiated the association of his name with the theory of 'Divine Right of Kings'. The very fact that a Ruler claimed a Divine Right showed that he had no other right. It was, really speaking, a Divine Duty that a Monarch should be a pattern to his people. If that be so, such a Monarch should be placed above the controversies and the passions of the moment. That could not be done if he were given the right of veto and certification personally. He added that for over 15 years past there had been no instance of certification in Travancore in any Legislative enactment.

Widest powers to Executive Committees

Refuting the criticism that the Executive Committees were powerless, the Dewan stressed that they had been given the widest powers and there was nothing to prevent their functioning jointly.

The reserved list, pointed out the Dewan, was composed of items relating to the personal prerogative and perquisites of His Highness; the Army which was going to be the national army in the future; the Hindu Religious Endowments in connection with which government had assumed certain responsibilities; the relations of the Government with the British Government,

all of which would be completely modified when the new Central Government came in and Treaties and Conventions which would also be completely modified. Thus the whole of the normal administration had been brought within the purview and cognisance of the Legislature. Although at first sight it might seem that the provisions relating to the reservation of powers were extensive, a careful scrutiny would reveal that they did not, in fact, affect in any way the vast powers vested in the Executive Committees and the Legislature in the field of normal administration.

Adult Franchise

The Dewan declared that on the basis of adult franchise the government was not to proceed on any basis excepting that of joint electorates. It was essential that all communities should go together to the polling booths and exercise their franchise jointly. If there were certain communities which, on account of geographical situation or otherwise, could not get adequate representation, they might ask for multimember constituencies, which would be considered by the Franchise Committee to be appointed shortly. If, for instance, communities like the Latin Catholics, find that even by adequate arrangement of their constituencies, they could not get adequate representation, reservation might have to be thought of.

The Dewan also pointed out how essential it was to reserve certain items of expenditure such as pensions and gratuities, interest on loans, Maramat, and political expenditure which all Governments today had to incur.

As regards officers, all that the reforms purport to do was to prevent the Legislature from interfering with the prospects of particular officers. If an officer was corrupt or bad, the Legislature might say so when the voting of that particular demand comes up before it. All matters of policy should be dealt with by the Legislature. What was sought to be avoided was that individual officers should not be subjected to discussions and debates on their merits and demerits and regarding their daily conduct and question of promotions.

Concluding, the Dewan said that Government were willing to have discussions with those who were prepared to discuss the scheme. Nothing that had appeared in the Press had removed the impression that on the whole, the scheme, if worked with a will, and in the right spirit, would transfer real and substantial power to the people and would be superior, in actual practice, to any system of removable executive. He was prepared to discuss the scheme with those who were willing to discuss matters, whatever their attitude at present might be. By about the middle or end of March, a constitution would come into being, modified by those discussions, and based upon a non-removable executive, on the monarchical system and on the theory that the Ruler should not be the target of controversy. It was not intended that Responsible Government on the Westminster model should be introduced in Travancore.

Fundamental Rights

Supplying an omission regarding the enactment of fundamental rights, he said the whole question of fundamental rights was under discussion both with reference to the new Indian Constitution and from the international point of view, in the Committee of Human Rights which has been recently constituted by the United Nations Organisation. These fundamental rights are of various kinds : some of which are merely in the nature of general maxims, some which are capable of being formulated as statutory provisions and some which must find a place in separate enactments. In such a subject of basic importance as the formulation of fundamental rights, there should be uniformity throughout India, and for this reason and this reason alone, no special chapter on fundamental rights has, at this stage been included in the constitutional proposals. There is nothing to prevent such fundamental rights being enacted in the form of a statute or by a Proclamation as soon as comprehensive decisions have been reached by the various competent bodies which are now dealing with this important subject.

The advertisement features a portrait of Pandit D. Gopalacharlu at the top. Below the portrait, a bottle of Jeevamrutham is shown. The text on the bottle includes 'Vaidyaratna', 'D. Gopalacharlu', and 'JEEVAMRUTHAM'. The main text on the advertisement reads 'As Jubilee Arrives' and 'PANDIT D. GOPALACHARLU'S JEEVAMRUTHAM'. A descriptive paragraph below the main text states: 'Is proud of the half-a century of steady and continuous progress it has made in its worthy mission of radiating health and happiness'. At the bottom, it says 'AYURVEDASRAMAM LTD' and 'T-NAGAR.....MADRAS'. The address 'EASTERNS 379.' is also mentioned at the bottom.

THE PRE-UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF TRAVANCORE

By Dr. D. JIVANAYAKAM, M. A. L. T., Ph. D.

Principal, H. H. The Maharaja's Training College

THE selection of candidates for admission to the University has been a matter of prime importance with educationists all over the world. The aim is to get men and women into the University who have the basic attainment and the necessary aptitude to profit by a University education. The tendency in India till now has been for a pupil who has passed through the High School to look up to the University as the capstone to his education. This did not produce evil results so long as high school education was confined to the few. But at the present, secondary education has broadened down to the masses and the high school has ceased to be a selective institution. In the result the one way track to the University has had baleful results both on the school and the University. The high school has come to be dominated by the requirements of the University. The University has received large masses of students who are unfit for the kind of work appropriate for a University and has forced upon it methods of training and instruction alien to its purpose. School education should be self contained and must lead to life vocations and a rigorous selection should be made of students who would carry forward the tradition of higher learning.

Open side doors in the corridor to the University

The Sargent Report says that there are not enough Universities in India and hence the total number of students is not commensurate with the population of a great country like India. Nevertheless in the Universities that exist, too many from the schools find their way into them. One in every fifteen of the High school population would be a good proportion to be admitted into the College. The restriction of the number of students who wish to enter on University studies is brought about naturally in England and America by the number of occupations open to the pupil finishing High School. In the army, in the navy, in adventure abroad, in business, trade, industry, and commerce, there are openings which absorb the major portion of the High School products. Till recently such avenues to gainful occupations were not open to the Indian boy, with the result that he took the high road to the University in the naive hope that a University degree will be the open sesame to a successful and prosperous career. Today times have changed and are changing. Great fortunes have been made in trade, commerce and

industry and an army of young men are earning a satisfactory livelihood in trades and callings which do not require a University education. The time is come therefore to open side-doors in the corridor to the University. Diversion points have been made at the end of the Primary, Middle and High School stage, to life vocations. High Schools have been divided into Academic, Technical and Commercial leading directly to life or showing the way to higher qualifications in such lines to polytechnics and institutions which award diplomas. Only the remnant that is left over, need be considered for a University education.

The first step to stem the tide towards the University was taken when the Matriculation was superseded by the School Leaving Certificate Examination, which had the dual purpose of leading to life vocations and admitting to the University. Contrary to expectations it only opened wider the gates to the University. Therefore incentives are being offered to enter life occupation by fixing maximum qualifications for clerical and other ministerial duties connected with the Government, thereby abolishing the need for a University degree for such occupations. It was also felt that two examinations and two curricula will be required. Hereafter the school examination will test education for life and another for entrance to a University.

The Intermediate classes

The Intermediate classes have always been looked upon as merely a continuation of the High School carrying on work, which

was not of University grade and so may be attached to the High Schools. The Calcutta University Commission which took this view, thought it will be better to segregate Intermediate classes from degree classes. So Intermediate Colleges arose. They have not proved a success, as their purpose was not made plain. They carried on the same work as before and were within the University. It was not a preparatory institution for the University but an integral part of it. Standing by themselves they were not able to create a tradition, as they kept their students only for a short period of two years and they rapidly degenerated into glorified high schools. Another suggestion of the Calcutta University Commission was that, one of the two years of the Intermediate should be added on to the High School and another to the University making the degree course of three years duration. A modified form of this suggestion is now acted up to by making the student spend the year following the School Final Examination in a Pre-University school with an entrance examination at the end leading to a three year degree course.

One reason why the Intermediate classes were removed from the University was because the students entering it were too immature. From 1858 to 1880 in the Calcutta University, it was prescribed that a pupil should have completed his 16th year before Matriculation, but since the age of admission to school was not fixed, the practice of interpolating pupils into higher classes of the school course, brought pupils

earlier than the 16th year into the Matriculation. Numerous exceptions were granted to the rule and students were nowhere near 16 when they entered the University. In 1880 the age limit was abrogated and for the next thirty years a student can enter the University as early as humanly possible. The Inter-University Commission of 1902, took up the matter, but did not fix a lower age limit for university admission. The 1904 University Act left it to be fixed by university regulations. In 1910 the lower limit was finally fixed at 16. The same history repeated itself in Madras though the limit was 15 years and exemptions were granted. With compulsion the age of admission to school has been fixed at 5, not earlier not later and with eleven years of schooling, no pupil can come up to the School Final examination before the age of 16. With one year in the Pre-University school he will have completed 17 when he reaches the University. In British Universities where the age of compulsion is 6, a student enters the University at the age of 18.

A Nursery for the University

Secondary education involves responsibility of an intimate kind for the student, for the subject matter he studies, even for the way he works, lives and conducts himself—for his manners, his morals and his mind. The University has no such complicated concern. At the University the student must take chances with himself, with his studies, with the way in which he works. The freedom of the University does not mean that the Professor is indifferent to the discipline of the student, but

that the student should shape his independence for himself. At the end of a learned class lecture, by an eminent Professor in one of the older Universities of England, a fresh man stood up and enquired, whether he might ask a question. The answer was "No Sir, it is not done here". Both on the side of knowledge and on the side of conduct, there is a break between the school and the college. The student in the college must be capable of individual work of self direction. He must study by himself. High School education is still in the fact stage of knowledge. College education is in the law stage of relationship among facts. In the High School the pupil has not yet reached that stage of abstraction that college studies demand. William James the great American philosopher complained that many of his students were failures in philosophy because they had joined the class too young. Conduct is ruled less by do and donts' but by the atmosphere of the place, by public opinion and the student is capable of being appealed to by the rationale of moral behaviour. Evidently therefore, there is a jolt, a break between the High School and College and the transition has to be smoothed over by a preparatory institution. The Pre-University school would be such an institution. The knowledge already acquired by the pupil should be bent to the needs of the University. This is already done in medical studies through a Pre-registration course. The Pre-University school is then an anti-chamber to the university. It is a nursery for the University. The paddy plant is grown in a nursery and then transplanted

in the field where it grows and bears fruit. So too, the high school pupil should be prepared in the Pre-University school for life in a University.

Functions of a University

The University is a corporation or society which devotes itself to a search after knowledge for the sake of its intrinsic value. It is devoted to the conservation of knowledge and ideas ; the search for truth and the training of students who will practice and carry on. A University must serve in the discovery of knowledge and its diffusion. Without research it would be nothing more than a super-secondary school. Research and teaching are its true function and yet these two are not distinct. They merge in the discipline of the student. It should promote in those who come under its influence the spirit of enquiry. Through its eminent faculty, its libraries, laboratories, museums, learned societies, extra-curricular activities, its pomp and ceremonies, its tradition, the acolyte is inducted into this corporation and made a member of it. Problems need not have reached their post-mortem stage before they are dissected. The student is not engaged in passive reception and absorption of pre-fabricated knowledge. Knowledge is no longer an inert solid. It has been liquified and thrown into circulation. The student runs and reads. Lectures and examinations are almost apologetic in their existence. The student is in the position of an original discoverer and in this atmosphere of lernfreiheit, he develops into a personality and shapes into a social asset. Thus he becomes the member of a fraternity which aims at the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying

the national taste, at supplying the true principle to popular aspiration, at giving enlargement and sobriety to the ideas of the age, at facilitating the exercises of political power and refining the intercourse of private life.

Types of Students

The Norwood Report has classified the students who find their way into a University into three categories. Bruce Truscot has elaborated these into five. The first comprises students of outstanding and exceptional intellectual ability and of scholarly mind to whom work comes naturally and examinations do not come amiss : they take both in their stride. This is a very small class. The next is the student of good intellectual ability, alert and able and interested ; with broad interests and not over academic in mind. They are useful members of society. The third is of good ability but narrow interests. This is by far the largest class. It gives more than it takes from the University. The fourth is only of reasonable ability and of broad interest. It takes more than it gives. The last class is narrow of interests and in the opinion of many should not have been admitted. The first class is what keeps the torch of learning alight and since learning has become very wide and deep, it must satisfy the most exacting standards. It finds its way into the honour schools and drifts into research making its contribution to the sum of human knowledge. The second becomes the leaders of social progress. The third will make itself a real asset to society. The fourth may find its way into the learned professions. The great requisite is many sided interest, to secure which it is even suggested that the

British aspirant to University entrance should take service in the army, navy, commerce or industry for six months which is the interval between school leaving and college entrance. Since this is not possible with us the Pre-University school should make the most of its extra-curricular activities—the O. T. C., sports and games, the literary associations, the open Forum, the various clubs, the excursion and the like. For the rest it lies with the lecturer to make a broad presentation of the subject correlated with life activities. Unless the student is interested in ideas the University can do no good to him and he will be there only to cram and take examination.

Teaching in the Pre-University School

The method of teaching in the Pre-University school should prepare the student for work in the University. Till now in the Intermediate the dictation and learn by heart method has been practised. This is not calculated to stimulate independence of mind or the habit of intelligent and steady thinking which a University training ought to give. In the University the lecture method is used but lectures are not to be taken on an empty stomach. Required reading prepares for their assimilation and essay writing provides expression which deepens the impression. The Pre-University school may prepare its students for this method all along the line. Silent reading should have been perfected in the school. Supervised reading may be reported to in the Pre-University school. Con-

scious instruction may be given in the art of study, the use of reference books, in reference reading, the use of the index and table of contents, to recognise major heads, to analyse contents and in concentrating attention and in all the other items of a supervised study lesson. Lectures should be of the summarising orientating type and not always of the expository exegetical type. Outlines of lectures may be placed before the students and instruction may be given in note-making. This involves small classes and the tutorial system. Individual work and laboratory practice should be ensured. It depends upon the staff how these methods are put to use in the Pre-University school. Perhaps there are a very few teachers in the school of long experience who have felt with Browning the little more and what worlds away and many more who have long experience in the Intermediate classes who have felt the little less and how much they are. If such have the faculty of generalising their experiences and are deeply imbued with the spirit of a university they will form apt recruits for work in the Pre-University school. The Travancore University is standing out of the Pre-University school but holds a watching brief that the work in the Pre-University school sends unto itself students who would fall in line with its work without dragging it down to school standards. The Pre-University school is starting under good auspices and there is no reason why it should not achieve its purposes.

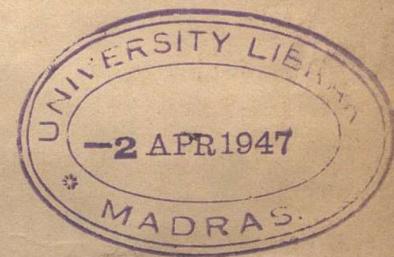
Broadcast Talk from Travancore Radio.



DAKSHINAMOORTHI

Wood carvings in the
Trivandrum Museum.

DWARA PALAKA





Wood carvings in the
Trivandrum Museum.

TRIPURANTHAKAMURTI



BRAHMA

State's Position Vis-a-vis the British Premier's Announcement

In the course of discussions with prominent men in the public life of the State on the proposed Constitutional Reforms, SACHIVOTTAMA SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, Dewan, declared that just as in 1795 Travancore was an independent Kingdom dealing with the British Government and entering into a treaty with them, so in June 1948 she would be an independent Kingdom entitled to deal either with the outside world or any Government therein.

Pointing out that the population of Ceylon was six and a half millions, of Australia seven millions, New Zealand two millions, Belgium eight millions, and Norway three millions, the Sachivottama said that Travancore is at least as capable, both by population and resources, to be in the same independent position as any of those countries. If there was any dispute between the Ruler and the subjects as to what should be done within the State, it is a matter of internal discussion and decision.

The Dewan spoke as follows :—

WHAT I am now saying with regard to the political and constitutional position of Travancore has to be said publicly, because it is necessary that the world at large should know exactly our point of view and our contemplated course of action.

No Need for Outside Interference

With regard to the position of the States as a whole, I think the following facts should be borne in mind, especially having regard to recent statements made by Acharya Kripalani and some members of the State Congress. Acharya Kripalani and some members of the State Congress, said that people are the slaves of slaves. Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, the President of the

State Congress, is reported to have made a statement that he was very sorry that the Indian National Congress has not interfered more actively with Travancore or rather Indian States affairs.

I have always taken the position that we did not need interference by outsiders with our own affairs.

The question is entirely for the Maharaja and for the Maharaja's subjects to deal with. If the Maharaja's subjects have got complaints against the administration, the Maharaja will try to deal with them.

We do not want direction from outside. We have a fairly continuous list of Sovereigns of the country from the beginning of the 9th century A. D. The English did not

come to Travancore as conquerors. They first settled as traders in Anjengo in 1684. They continued to be traders when Maharaja Marthanda Varma conquered the whole country and dedicated the country to Sri Padmanabha and reorganised the administration. In 1756 during the Poligar campaign and later on during the wars which Hyderabad and Tippu, Travancore as an independent country, gave assistance to the British as an ally, and that assistance as an ally has been acknowledged by the British Government. The Treaty of Peace with Tippu Sultan in 1784 proceeds on the basis that peace and friendship were arranged for between the Nawab Tippu Sultan and the British Government and its friend and ally, namely, the Raja of Travancore. In 1788 the Ruler of Travancore asked for two battalions to be stationed on his frontiers. In 1795, a Treaty was arrived at to settle and fix the terms of what was in reality an alliance to defend Travancore from foreign enemies. Later on, Travancore asked for some battalions to be stationed in or near the frontier of Travancore for the protection of the State and agreed to pay a fixed sum therefor. In other words, it was a payment for certain services to which some conditions were attached. *Travancore was never conquered or overrun by the British. The Travancore Treaty was a contract between the British and the Travancore Government. The final Treaty of friendship is dated 1805, and there again, although the Rulers of Travancore conceded certain powers of advice there was no question of conquest or the assumption of Suzerainty as such.*

Travancore will be an Independent State in July 1948

Apart, however, from past history it is now admitted that on the 1st of July 1948, according to the declaration made by the

British Government on the 20th February, the following result ensues: "In regard to Indian States, Government do not intend to hand over their powers and obligations under Paramountcy to any Government of British India. It is not intended to bring Paramountcy as a system to a conclusion earlier than the date of the final transfer." *That is, on the last day of June 1948 there will be no Paramountcy, even leaving out of account all the old treaties and the previous history, and the fact that Travancore has never been conquered by the English. In effect, therefore, we shall be an independent State on the 1st July 1948.*

There are certain intermediate negotiations which have to take place, which have to be started at once, e. g., the cession of Anjengo and Thangassery, the adjustments of our customs and tariff regulations, the revision of the Interportal Convention, the question of the Cochin Agreement—all these matters, will have to be decided, subject, it may be to final arrangements with the successive Government, before the English quit India on the 30th June 1948. All such steps we shall have to take as an independent entity as an independent State. In order to make the position perfectly clear, let me quote Sir Stafford Cripps who has stated, "There is no intention of handing over of our rights and obligations under Paramountcy to any one else. When we transfer power in British India, those rights and obligations of Paramountcy will lapse." The exact position, therefore, is that according to the British declaration, 'His Majesty's Government intend to bring Paramountcy as a system to a conclusion on the date of the transfer of powers.' In these circumstances, Travancore will, at the end of June 1948, revert to her status in 1795. *In other words, just as in 1795 we were an independent kingdom, dealing with*

the British Government and entering into a treaty, so in June 1948 we shall be an independent kingdom entitled to deal either with the outside world or any Government in that world. If there is any dispute between the Ruler and the subjects as to what should be done within the State, it is a matter of internal discussion.

Treaties with Future India Government

The policy of the Government will be to prepare to take up the status and position of an independent kingdom from the 1st of July 1948. We shall necessarily have to enter into treaties with the Government that will come into existence in India in order to regulate matters of joint concern because India is one country, one integrally united country and I for one have always pleaded for the unity of Indian administration. How that unity is to be secured is a matter for treaty and not for dictation.

Whether we shall enter into treaty with the Government in British India on the basis, or by utilising the machinery of a Constituent Assembly or not is a matter on which we have not made any decision and this decision will be reached after ascertaining which would be the best or the most feasible way in which our independence could be asserted, and at the same time the mutual rights and obligations can be adjusted. We are not going to commit ourselves beforehand unless we know exactly the attitude of the other persons to the discussions. In this connection before we go further on this matter, it will clarify the position if we pursue the statement of the Congress

Working Committee which is very useful. It has been made clear that the constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly will apply only to areas which accept it, whether the area is Bengal as a whole or western Bengal, Punjab as a whole or eastern Punjab. Even in regard to provinces, it is therefore only those parts which accept the constitution that are bound by it and the Indian National Congress has made that perfectly clear. The Congress have said that joining together under any particular constitution is essentially voluntary. The Working Committee have emphasised that there should be no compulsion in the making of a Constitution for India. If this is stated of a Province and the Congress Working Committee are dealing with Provinces, then the case with regard to the States is *a fortiori* and is unassailable especially with reference to a State which has never been conquered and which has come into the framework of Indian structure only by virtue of the Treaties of 1795 and 1805.

I wish, therefore, to make it clear that we shall proceed on the basis that Travancore will be an independent State from July 1948 and will negotiate with other States and other Governments on the basis of that independence and not by way of subordination, but certainly by way of friendliness and mutual adjustment and agreement. It may be stated that Travancore which is a small country cannot assert any such independence when countries like France, Greece and Turkey are finding it difficult to implement it.

The answer is clear. A country may be small; a country might have few people or many people, a country may have resources or no resources. But independence is a legal fact which cannot be ignored. We should bear in mind that we have never been conquered by the British, but like some other States we came to occupy a position of comparative subordination because the British were a powerful nation. Certain interferences with the administration of the States were made and became conventions. For instance, under our Treaty many curious assertions were made and acquiesced in under clause IX of the Treaty dealing with the occasional giving of advice. Hereafter we have to take care that arrangements that we enter into are unambiguous and clear-cut and do not lead to such gradual and ultimately limitless extensions under doctrines like usage and sufferance. This State will proceed on the basis of an independent State from the 1st July 1948 and in any negotiations that take place between the 30th of this month and the 30th June 1948, the representatives of the British Government and ourselves will have to settle and adjust many mutual relations and obligations which have been the bye-products of the doctrine of Paramountcy or of the treaty obligations of Clause IX of the Treaty of 1805. In other words, our aim will be to reacquire effectual independence so as to be able to discuss on equal terms with the new Government.

States and National Congress

There is a good deal of confusion with regard to the relations between the States as a whole and especially this State and the Indian National Congress. I may say at once that it is well known that we are surrounded by Congress territories. Realising that and realising also that the Congress has been fighting the great battle of freedom for India, it has been the intention of the State and it was my privilege to make common cause with the Congress and work with other Indian States to come into line with the Indian National Congress. This State made it clear that it will work in conjunction with the Indian National Congress to the fullest practicable extent. That is the idea which we still have. It is not our intention to be hostile to the great political parties. We still have that idea. But it is one thing for two brothers to discuss matters on equal terms. It is another thing for a master and servant to discuss matters. We propose to discuss with the Indian National Congress or with the new Government of India to be on the basis of brotherhood, although it may be that we are small brothers.

Economic Position of the State

Our position is not so weak as people may imagine. There is much less that

we want from the rest of India than India wants from us. For the past 20 years and over we have been importing industrial machinery, hardware materials, textiles, etc. from Europe, U. S. A. and Japan and exporting Copra, Coconut oil, Coir, Rubber, Tea, Cardamoms and other spices. In future we shall export various manufactured products and processed minerals. We were really not very dependent on the rest of India. During the last war after the fall of Burma, we were depending upon certain joint arrangements for the purpose of rice and food stuffs. The moment Burma is free or Siam is free and when their agriculture is re-organised we can negotiate with them and get rice direct. The moment they get free and rehabilitate themselves and start rice cultivation on a large scale, our rice situation will improve and we shall be less dependent with the use of fertilisers and extension of cultivation we become more self-sufficient as to food. It does not mean thereby that we have all the resources to stand on our own legs. But we have a strong position which we have in mind. Providence has given us a long sea coast on one side and

there is the Western Ghats on the other. This means that there is potential danger from the sea and the air and the question of course arises as to our securing ourselves from such a danger. This is very vital from our point of view. As I have already said we have a population of 6 millions whereas India has a population of 400 millions. We are prepared to pay our share of the cost of defence and to supply our share of the personnel needed in all ranks.

In the whole of the further constitutional discussions let it be remembered that we are dealing as an independent State which State can remain independent if the people and the Sovereign work together and give no room for outside interference. No question of paramountcy, or suzerainty must arise. If by going into the Constituent Assembly we shall negotiate best we shall choose that line. If we think that it is much better to stand outside and negotiate with the future Government as an independent entity we will do that way.

What Others Say

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE

Government's latest Press
Communiqué'

THE Travancore Government have just issued a Press Communiqué' on the vexed question of Primary Education, which, in regard to the schools under Catholic management, has been attracting considerable public attention and had given rise to bitter controversy.

Government have now reaffirmed their policy that Primary Education shall be the sole concern of the Government in future, and that they are prepared to shoulder the entire responsibility.

When this policy was first announced, managers of primary schools in which denominational religious education was also being imparted, complained that this would mean disentitling their schools to the continuance of grants-in-aid they have been long receiving and that so long as they conformed in all other respects to the standards prescribed by the educational authorities, their teaching religion to those belonging to that religion—say, Catholic religion to Catholic children—should not ban their receiving the grant-in-aid as here-to-fore.

The Government have now reconsidered the question and laid down finally that, in regard to such denominational Primary Schools as have been receiving grants so far, the grants will continue *provided* those

schools take in no children of other religious persuasions and that they conform to the conditions that shall have been prescribed by the Education Department. It has also been laid down that this concession applies only to the existing denominational primary schools and that hereafter no such schools could expect to secure financial aid.

It seems to us this is a wise decision with which the managers of denominational schools have no excuse to feel dissatisfied. On the other hand, Government have made a considerable concession in the matter for which the parties concerned have reason to be abundantly thankful. We are further glad that this concession has been appreciated by the ecclesiastical heads concerned and that hereafter there will be no heart-burn or discord in the matter.

(THE INDIAN THINKER).

FERTILISER FACTORY IN TRAVANCORE

Impressions of a Visitor
(From our Special Correspondent)

FACT (standing for Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore), Ltd.) will commence production in about three months' time from now. The construction of this gigantic factory which is the first in India and I believe in the whole of Asia is nearing completion.

The factory with its plants for producer gas, sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate and all the other things, so dear to the chemist is rising up in the skies at the hamlet of Ellur. Ellur is approached by a meandering serpentine six-mile lane from Alwaye, the township on Shoranur-Cochin Railway. I saw small mountains of loose yellow sulphur and bigger mountains of firewood stored in the factory premises. Sulphur comes from America and firewood from the adjoining forests.

All Enthusiasm

The young officer instructed to show us round was all enthusiasm. He was vividly explaining the various scientific processes in the manufacture of fertilizers. Our lay unscientific minds failed to grasp things fully. I wouldn't say they are pearls cast before real swine!

While we were getting instructed in the complicated technique of fertiliser manufacture, another officer standing by edged on, "we had a visit from the Ruler of Travancore" and added "another visitor was Lord Wavell."

Laboratory

The clean, neatly-done well-ventilated laboratory and its terrace garden with a band of young scientists at work are lovely. We climbed up the ladder to the terrace and saw there the challenging answer to the allegations against fertilisers.

In beds of sand (not mud, mind you) protected on the sides by little walls so that the sands may not run away have come into blooming growth cabbages, tomatoes,

green chillies, etc. The sand is watered at stated intervals and in specified quantities by fertiliser solution from a cistern kept nearby. For lunch next day we had vegetables from this experimental garden. They tasted well. And the scientists told us they grow quicker.

Creative Genius

What struck me, a casual visitor, most, was the creative genius behind the vast enterprise. The grand conception and the drive and initiative of the forceful personality of the talented Dewan of Travancore was writ large on every grain of sand there. While British India is yet debating on fertilisers here we see Travancore successfully enlisting the co-operation of Cochin and Madras and going ahead with a three crore scheme for producing scientific manure. Smaller minds would have shuddered at the very thought of so huge an undertaking. But the mind of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar that conceived and brought into actual existence Pykara and Pallivasal has given India her first fertiliser factory.

Into the economics of it, I will not go now. But I may record that I have been assured by highest authorities that fertiliser economics is sound. I can easily weary the reader by reeling off figures to support this assurance. That temptation must be resisted. There is another way of looking at it. Even if cost is increased after taking into account the increased yield from land due to use of fertiliser it would still be worth while, because India wants badly

agumentation of food production even if at greater cost.

Other ghosts besides cost, have been occasionally raised. They too have been laid to rest and sent out for eternal repose.

Will the fertiliser factory succeed? It will and it must.

Will there be demand for their manure? Will the cultivators get over their age-long crust and agree to go in for fresh fields and pastures new? What about rotation of crops and leguminosity? These and other tongue twisters bother only the doubting Thomases, a whole battalion of whom cannot prevent the man of action doing things.

India must produce more food. Application of science to agriculture is the most important way of doing it. One way such application can be made is by using scientific manure. That scientific manure FACT will supply, so that two blades of grass may grow where one grew before.

(THE HINDUSTAN HERALD)

TRAVANCORE TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

INDIA is in the news not only politically but industrially as is evidenced by the number of Indian business men who are making personal contact with British manufacturers.

One of the latest arrivals is Mr. T. V. A. Isvaran, newly appointed Trade Commissioner for Travancore. He needs little introduction in business circles as he was in

London from 1935 to 1940 as Trade Commissioner for Mysore. Communications can be addressed to him c/o. Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440, Strand, London, W. C. 2.

With a population of over 7,000,000, an area of 7,625 square miles and producing such diversified products as coir yarn, rubber, tea, cashew nuts, copra, pepper, lemon grass oil, teak, etc., the State of Travancore is coming strongly into overseas markets both as exporter and importer. Industrial planning is well advanced and substantial orders have already been placed in the United Kingdom for machinery and equipment.

(ADVERTISERS' WEEKLY, LONDON)

1ST JULY 1948:

TRAVANCORE DEWAN'S EXPOSITION

CERTAIN Important Statements will be seen contained in Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's exposition of the proposed Constituent Reforms in Travancore, with reference to Britain's offer of Independence to India. Readers will hardly feel that they are offering to the Sachivottama any undue meed of praise if they should say that, like Ramayyan Dalawa who helped to consolidate the country and brought it to its present dimensions, he (Sir Ramaswami Aiyar) has rendered memorable service at this critical state in her political history. All through the years, there has been no violent divergence of interests between the people of Travancore

and the Royal House. And even now there is not, in the sense of personal respect and allegiance to the Throne. But Indian Kings have not merely reigned, they have actually ruled, of course, under responsible advice. And this rule has been exercised through their Ministers.

But now, following the practice of the Western countries, Kings are asked only to reign, and not to rule. The rule is to be by the people's representatives, the King's place being the place of Sovereign patron. We do not say that government by representatives of the people chosen by them, instead of being appointed by the ruler direct, is not in some cases an improvement upon the system of direct monarchic rule. But *a priori* speaking, no rule, either by hereditary functionaries or by people elected from time to time can yield abiding results for good *unless* the people have previously constituted themselves into one solid whole through bonds of mutual service, starting from the smallest populational area and enabled themselves to speak with one voice. It is only a people so constituted that can be said to have a collective will and a unity of purpose. Opinions of the leaders of people, however chosen, can at best speak only for themselves or for the small coteries that may have sent them to power. And having no fixity of status and being liable to any adverse vote being cast against them at any time to their personal humiliation and

public handicap, popular leaders of modern days are ordinarily unable to hold office without fear or favour.

As for Indian States, Travancore included, there is the great opportunity in prospect. With reference to Travancore in particular. Sachivottama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has traced its history from early times and has spoken with authority and forcefulness.

"The English did not come to Travancore as conquerors. They first settled as traders in Anjengo in 1684. They continued to be traders when Maharaja Marthanda Varma conquered the whole country and dedicated the country to Sree Padmanabha and re-organised the administration. In 1756 during the Poligar campaign and later on during the war with Hyderabad and Tippu, Travancore as an Independent country gave assistance to the British as an ally, and that assistance as an ally has been acknowledged by the British Government. The Treaty of peace with Tippu Sultan in 1784 proceeds on the basis that peace and friendship were arranged for between Nawab Tippu Sultan and the British Government and its friend and ally namely, the Raja of Travancore. Travancore was never conquered or overrun by the British. The Travancore treaty was a contract between the British and the Travancore Government. The final treaty of friendship is dated 1805 and there again, although the Rulers of Travancore con-

sceded certain powers of advice, there was no question of conquest or the assumption of suzerainty as such."

With the position so crystal clear to all who would see, what is needed now is use the opportunity now presented of a politically independent Travancore. It is to work through the full co-operation of the rulers and the ruled, community and community, so as to make the country, *economically* self-dependent as well. We do not mean economic independence. Every country must seek economic *inter*-dependence with the *whole* world and self-dependence within its own borders as the essential pre-requisite. That is the task which must engage the energy of every man, woman and child in Travancore. In this task no obstacle should be placed by any would-be patriot. And if any Travancore's patriot, for instance, should prefer rule, however indirect, by the successor Government of England to rule by their own people through their indigenous kings, especially when the kings are prepared to establish the fullest statutory machinery to

ensure efficient functioning on the one hand and prevent abuse of power on the other, there can be no greater pity.

(THE INDIAN THINKER)

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MODIFICATIONS IN THE PROPOSALS FOR THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF TRAVANCORE

As announced in the Press Communiqué of the Travancore Government, dated the 27th January 1947, relating to the proposed constitutional reforms, the Dewan met and had discussions with various individuals and representatives of organisations in the State from the 15th to 18th March. These discussions took over three hours per day and in all about 150 persons were met. Various views were expressed and a frank discussion covering the whole subject-matter of the proposed Constitutional Reforms took place. As a result of these discussions and with a view to clarify the position and to meet the demands for an effective control by the representatives of the people in the administration of the State, certain modifications were tentatively agreed to by the Dewan.

IT was announced in the Press Communiqué that with regard to those important minorities that are unable to gain adequate representation in the Lower House, reservation is contemplated. It was provisionally, therefore, agreed that such reservation of seats in Joint Electorates may be made for Muslims and Latin Catholics. It was strongly urged upon the Dewan by representatives of Backward communities whose total population is about 16 Lakhs or just over 1/4 of the population of the State that to safeguard their interests also, reservation is necessary. The question whether any or all the groups of the backward communities should have representation in the Lower House or whether they could be adequately represented in the Upper House would be left to be decided by the Franchise Committee that will be constituted as soon as the constitution is promulgated.

Considering the various clauses of the proposals in detail, the Dewan made substantial concessions which show that it is the intention of the Government that the Legislature should have a vital and controlling interest in the executive administration.

The Legislature

With regard to the criticisms on Part I (Legislature) of the proposed Reforms, the Dewan agreed that the Houses of the Legislature will have the power to decide the time and place for holding sessions and not the Dewan as has been provided in clause 15 of the Press Communiqué.

Strong criticism centered on clause 24 which restricted the right of the Legislature to enact or discuss certain measures. It was agreed by all that the Legislature shall

not be competent to enact measures or discuss any matter (1) relating to the Ruling Family of Travancore or any Member therof or the management of Their Household and (2), about the Devaswoms or Hindu Religious Endowments. With regard to Sub-clauses (2) (4) and (5), the Dewan pointed out that the announcement of February 20th by the British Government of their intention not to transfer Paramountcy to the Government of British India had the necessary consequence of placing Travancore as an independent State and on a footing of equality with any other State. This means that the relations of the Travancore Government with the Government of India or with the British Government or other States and matters under Treaties, conventions or agreements with other States or Powers, will all depend upon future negotiations and agreements and therefore this clause would have to be considerably modified in the new set up that is contemplated in British India and the new status that Travancore attains. The question of the position of the Travancore State Forces also will have to be considered afresh, with reference to the defence not only of Travancore, but of the whole of India and these questions will arise which may have to be considered on an all India basis.

With regard to sub-clause (6) of clause 24, which prevents the Legislature from discussing the provisions in the Reforms Act and the Rules thereunder, the Dewan was agreeable to accept the modification that a 2/3 majority in both Houses would be competent to modify the provisions of the Reforms Act and the Rules.

Coming to clause 25, under which the previous sanction of the Dewan is necessary for discussion of matters connected with public revenues, which affect the religion or religious rights and usages of the people,

the Dewan agreed that in these matters also a majority vote of 2/3 of both Houses may be substituted in the place of the Dewan's sanction. Sub-clause (c) of clause 25 may be repealed. This clause relates to repeals or amendments of the laws passed by His Highness directly.

It was also agreed by the Dewan that any law passed under clause 27 as against the wishes of the Legislature will operate only for one year.

With regard to clause 29 which deals with difference of opinion between the two Houses of Legislature, it has been agreed that this will be left to be dealt with under rules to be framed under the Act.

The Dewan explained clearly the object of excluding under clause 32 certain heads of expenditure from the vote of Legislature. These, he said, were so absolutely necessary for carrying into effect statutory provisions and certain undertakings already entered into and also to prevent acrimonious discussion on the floor of the House on political expenditure, contributions made by the State on political grounds etc. He made it clear that the salaries of Officers would be excluded only in the case of a very few of the highest appointments leaving all the other appointments in the hands of a Public Service Commission.

Regarding clause 47 (2) which imposes disabilities on membership consequent on criminal conviction, it has been agreed that it will be modified to apply to cases involving moral turpitude thus excluding purely political offences involving no violence.

The Executive

Strong though ill-informed criticism has been directed to the provisions relating to the control of the executive administration of the State by the Legislature.

It was alleged that the Executive Committees contemplated under the new Reforms are merely advisory Committees and that they will be ineffective and will be reduced in their influence and power by the veto powers of the Dewan. It was clearly explained by the Dewan that the Reforms Act will make it clear that it will be the duty of all Departments and Officers of Government to carry out the policy formulated by the Legislature and laid down by the Committees. The words "routine administration" used in clause 6, were explained to mean only having reference to service conditions, promotions, transfers, increments and such minor matters. The Legislature will have the fullest power to review the policies and problems of all Departments and where the Legislature disagrees, or is not satisfied with such policies, it was pointed out that the Legislature will have the power of expressing their disapproval with any Department or Departmental Head by declining to vote the demand or the salary of the Officer concerned.

In order to take the sting from the use of the word "Committee", which according to the representatives who met the Dewan, had an inferiority complex about it, it was agreed that the word "Committee" will be omitted and in clause 3 instead of the words "Executive Committee" the word "Executive" alone will be used, to emphasise that the committees of the Legislature are the real Executive administration, and that the Departments

will be subordinate to them. These Committees will meet separately or together to work in mutual co-ordination in order to avoid overlapping and conflict of jurisdiction. The Dewan made it clear that a Convention should be established under which the Executive will meet the Dewan from time to time in order to conduce to harmony of administration. The Dewan will not be a member of the Executive and will not have any direct responsibility for their actions.

Clause 11 would be modified in order to make it clear that all Government Secretaries and Departmental Heads will be bound to give any information called for by the Executive. With regard to clauses 12 and 18, which relate to convening of meetings also by the Dewan, these clauses will be so modified as to make it clear that the Dewan will have no controlling power over these Committees but that he will address them only when it is urgently necessary.

With regard to clause 19 giving a veto power to the Dewan over the recommendations of the Executive Committees, this clause will be modified to make it clear beyond doubt that the recommendations of the Executive Committees will be carried out normally and when in any emergency the Dewan vetoes it, it will be done by the Dewan after giving reasons in writing to be made public. It is hoped that occasions would not arise for the use of this veto power.

The Judiciary

Coming to the Judiciary, it was pointed out to the Dewan that clause 2 of Part IV will be unnecessary because even as it is, the High Court has power to decide whether an act is *ultra vires* or not. The Dewan was agreeable therefore to the removal of this clause. He assured the people that the High Court will be placed in an entirely independent position, independent alike of the Legislature and of the Executive part of the Government.

It is hoped that these explanations and elucidations and the amendments that are suggested, will remove all reasonable

apprehensions with regard to the intentions of the Government. As has been reiterated more than once by the Dewan, it is definitely intended that the peoples' will should prevail in the executive administration of the State. The only safeguards that are intended are safeguards necessary for continuity of policy, stability of Government and for preventing passion and prejudice taking the place of reason and good sense.

Those who took part in the discussion were convinced of the sincerity and earnestness of the Government and expressed themselves very much satisfied.

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Programme for April 1947

(455.9 Metres 658 Kilocycles)

TUESDAY, 1ST APRIL 1947 :

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

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Intakkannananda	Bilahari	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Sarajanabha	Chakravakam	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Pahlagajjanani	Vachaspati	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Parvatinayaka	Bowl	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Manasunanera	Begada	Rupakam	
Ratisukhasare	Yamunakalyani	Adi	Sri Jayadeva

8-30 P. M.—Recorded Music:—Film hits (Sankuntala).

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND APRIL 1947 :

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

7-45 P. M.—Music by Ailur Krishnan and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Vadera	Kamavardhini	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Sarasijanabha	Todi	Misra chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Parenkum	Kalyani	Adi	Sri Ghanam Krishna Aiyer
Mariveradikku	Shanmukhapriya	Adi	Sri Pattanam Subramania Iyer
Brovavamma	Manchi	Misram	Sri Syama Sastri
Smarajanaka	Behag	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal

8-45 P. M.—Recorded Music :—New releases

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music by C. P. Vedavyasa Rao and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
<i>Pagavari (Varnam)</i>	<i>Hamsadhwani</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Pattanam</i> <i>Subramonia Iyer</i>
<i>Daridrapuleka</i>	<i>Saveri</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Tyagaraja</i>
<i>Sarasasuvadana</i>	<i>Kalyani</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Mamavasada</i>	<i>Kanada</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Brochева revaru</i>	<i>Kamas</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Vasudevachar</i>
<i>Sarasijanabha</i>	<i>Todi</i>	<i>Misra</i> <i>chapu</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>

8-15 P. M.—Talk in Tamil on “The background of Indian Fine Arts.”

8-30 P. M.—*Kathakali songs.*

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam.*

FRIDAY, 4TH APRIL 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Vidwan Siyali S. K. Sadasivam Pillai (Vocal).

Chalakudy N. S. Narayanaswami (Violin).

Shencottah Mahadevan (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam.*

TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Nagaswaram* by Ambalapuzha Brothers and party.

8-45 P. M.—*Recoored Music* :—M. S. Subbalakshmi.

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam.*

WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL 1947 :

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

7-45 P. M.—Talk in English on “India’s contribution to the development of Mathematics” by G. V. Krishnaswamy Iyengar.

8-00 P. M.—*Music* by Annamalainagar Vedavalli and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
<i>Varanarada</i>	<i>Vijayasri</i>	<i>Adi</i> <i>Misra</i>	<i>Sri Tyagaraja</i>
<i>Sarasijanabha</i>	<i>Todi</i>	<i>Chapu</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Apparamabhakti</i>	<i>Pantuvarali</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	<i>Sri Tyagaraja</i>
<i>Manasa guru guha</i>	<i>Anandabhairavi</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	<i>Sri Dikshitar</i>
<i>Ivanaro ariyen</i>	<i>Kambodi</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Kavikunjara Bharati</i>
<i>Sankara Srigiri</i>	<i>Hamsanandi</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>

9-00 P. M.—*Vancheesamangalam.*

THURSDAY, 10TH APRIL 1947:

7-30 P. M.—Music by H. Ramanathan and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
<i>Makelara</i>	<i>Ravichandrika</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Tyagaraja</i>
<i>Mamavasada</i>	<i>Natakuranji</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Gangeya</i>	<i>Hamirkalyani</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Padmanabhapahi</i>	<i>Bindolam</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Emineram</i>	<i>Sankarabharanam</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Tyagaraja</i>
<i>Sabhapathikku</i>	<i>Abogi</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	<i>Sri Gopalakrishna Bharati</i>

8-30 P. M.—*Bhajan* by the Trivandrum Bhajana Samiti

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 11TH APRIL 1947:

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Vidwan M. A. Kalyanakrishna Bhagavtar (Vocal).

Chalakudy N. S. Narayanaswami (Violin.)

Martandapuram Mani Iyer (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

TUESDAY, 15TH APRIL 1947:

7-30 P. M.—Musical discourse in Tamil on “Kannan Kattiya Nandriyum Kdaiyum” by N. Ramachandra Sastri.

7-45 P. M.—Recorded Music :—M. K. Thiagaraja Bhagavtar.

8-00 P. M.—Music by C. P. Lekshminarayana Menon and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
<i>Vatapiganapati</i>	<i>Hamsadhwani</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Dikshitar</i>
<i>Kripayapalaya</i>	<i>Charukesi</i>	<i>Chapu</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Meenakshi</i>	<i>Gamakakriya</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Dikshitar</i>
<i>Anupamagunambudhi</i>	<i>Atana</i>	<i>Tisra</i>	<i>Sri Tyagaraja</i>
<i>Smaramanasa</i>	<i>Durbar</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>O Jagadamba</i>	<i>Anandabhairavi</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	<i>Sri Syama Sastri</i>

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH APRIL 1947:

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

7-45 P. M.—Music by Ganasaraswati and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
<i>Sarajanabha</i>	<i>Chakravakam</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Aparadhamulu</i>	<i>Latangi</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Pattunam</i>
			<i>Subramania Iyer</i>
<i>Pamalai</i>	<i>Harikamboji</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Papanasam Sivan</i>
<i>Evaritho</i>	<i>Gourimanohari</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Tyagaraja</i>
<i>Sankara srigiri</i>	<i>Hamsanandi</i>	<i>Adi</i>	<i>Sri Swati Tirunal</i>
<i>Parakela</i>	<i>Natakuranji</i>	<i>Rupakam</i>	

8-30 P. M.—Music by H. Vaidyalingam and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL 1947 :

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

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Swaminatha	Nata	Adi	Sri Dikshitar
Ramabhirama	Durbar	Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Padmanabhapah	Hindolam	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Pahijagajjanani	Vachaspati	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Vandesada	Paras	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Smaratinumam	Behag	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal

8-30 P. M.—Recitation in Malayalam by M. P. Manmathan Nair.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 18TH APRIL 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music Concert :—

Vidwan S. Somasundaram (Vocal).

Chalakudy N. S. Narayanaswami (Vocal)

Martandapuram Mani Iyer (Mridangam).

9-00 P. M. Vancheesamangalam.

TUESDAY, 22ND APRIL 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music Concert :—

Asthana Vidwan G. N. Balasubramaniam and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD APRIL 1947 :

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

7-45 P. M.—Music by Tirukoilur S. Alamelu and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Sarasaksha	Kamavardhini	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Adukaratanipalka	Manoranjini	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Paramaparani	Atana	Adi	Sri Subbaraya Sastri
Sarasijanabha	Todi	Misra	Sri Swati Tirunal
Himagiritanaye	Sudha Dhanyasi	Chapu	Sri Muthiah Bhagavtar

8-45 P. M.—Play in Tamil—“பலே பாகவதர்.”

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

THURSDAY, 24TH APRIL 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—Music by Tripunithura G. Viswanatha Bhagavtar. and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Rama nive	Narayani	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Rama rama pahi	Devagandhari	Rupakam	Sri Swati Tirunal
Kalakanti	Nilambari	Chapu	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sarojadala	Sankarabharanam	Adi	Sri Syama Sastri
Munnuravana	Todi	Jumpa	Sri Tyagaraja
Biranavaralichi	Kalyani	Rupakam	Sri Syama Sastri

8-30 P. M.—Talk in English on “COLOURS” by Dr. C. S. Venkataswaran—the 7th talk in the series ‘Progress of Science’.

8-45 P. M.—Thiruvatirakali songs.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

FRIDAY, 25TH APRIL 1947.

7-30 P. M.—*Music Concert* :—

Vidwan P. S. Vedachalam Chettiar and party.

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH 1947 :

7-30 P. M.—*Ottan Tullal*.

8-00 P. M.—Talk in Malayalam on "Insecticides and Germicides" by Rajyasevanirata Dr. C O. Karunakaran

8-15 P. M.—*Music* by K. Thankamma and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Brovabarama	Bahudari	Adi	Sri Tyagaraja
Sarasijanabha	Todi	Misra	Sri Swati Tirunal
		Chapu	
Vandesada	Navarasakannada	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Mantrini	Hemavati	Adi	Sri Muthiah Bhagavat
Nalenullanal	Kapi	Adi	Sri Vedanayakam Pillai

9-00 P. M. Vancheesamangalam.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL 1947 :

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

7-45 P. M.—*Music* by Gomati Sankaranarayanan and party.

Song	Raga	Tala	Composer
Sarajanabha	Chakravakam	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Ennagamu	Pantuvarali	Rupakam	Sri Tyagaraja
Padmanabhapahi	Hindolam	Adi	Sri Swati Tirunal
Sarasadala	Kamas	Chaturasra	Sri Dikshitar
		Jumpa	
Emijesite	Todi	Chapu	Sri Tyagaraja
Natha hare	Sindhu bhairavi	Adi	Sri Jayadeva

8-45 P. M.—Play in Malayalam :—

9-00 P. M.—Vancheesamangalam.

Suggestions from listeners are welcome

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ஆரோவுணம் : ஸிக்பதஸ் அவரோவுணம் : ஸத்பக்ரிஸ் } 29-வது மேள ஜன்யம்

පල්ලයි

1.	கா கா , ப க ரீ ஸ ஸா ; ப ரி - பா - - ஹி	ஸா தா ஸா ; ரீ ; மா ம ந்ரு ஹ
	கா ; ; ; ; கா ; ரே மு	பா ; ; கா ரீ ஸா ரீ ரா ரே - - -
2.	கா , கதப கா ரீ ஸா ; ப ரி - - பா - ஹி	ஸா ; ரீ தா ஸா , ரீ , மா - ம ந்ரு ஹ
	கா ; ; ; ; கா ரே மு	பா தா பா கா ரீ ஸா ரீ ரா - - ரே - - -
3.	கா தபதப கா ரீ ரீ ஸா ப - ரி - - பா - ஹி -	ஸா ரி கரி ஸ ஸத ஸா , ரீ , மா - - - - ம ந்ரு ஹ
	கா ; ; ; ; ; கா ரே மு	பத ஸா ; த ஸ தபகரி ஸரி ரா - - ரே - - - - -
4.	கப தஸ்தபகா ரீ ரீ ஸா ப - ரி - - - பா - ஹி -	ஸ ரி கபகரி ஸ ஸத ஸா , ரீ , மா - - - - - ம ந்ரு ஹ
	கா ; ; ; ; ; கபதஸ் ரே மு - - -	ரீ , கரி ஸ ஸா , ஸ தபகரி ஸரி - - ரா - - ரே - - - -
5.	கா , பதபகா ரீ , கதப ப ரி - - பா - - -	க ரீ , ஸா ; ; ; ; ஹி - -

அனுபல்லவி

1. ; பா தா ஸா ; ஸா ; | ஸ் த த றி ஸா தா பா தா ;
ஸ ர வி ஜ ப - வ - - னு - த

2. ; பா தா ஸா றி , க றி ஸ் ஸா ,த | த றி ஸ் றி ஸ் தா பா தா ;
ஸ ர வி - - ஜ - - - ப - வ - - னு - த

3. ; பா தா ஸ் றி க ப் க றி ஸ் | த றி ஸ் றி க றி ஸ் தா பா தா ;
ஸ ர வி - - - ஜ - - ப - வ - - - னு - த

1. பா தா ஸ் ஸ் தஸ் தபா காபதாப காரீ ஸா ஸி ||
 ஸா - து லோ - - - கு பயா - - ப - ஹ -
 (ஸரவிஜபவனுத)

2. பதஸ்ஸா ஸ் தரீஸ் தபதா | பதஸ் ஸ் தப பகதபகரினரி ||
 ஸா - - து லோ - - - - கு ப - - யா - - ப - - ஹ - - -
 || பரிபாஹி ||

சரணம்

கா கப	கரீஸ்ஸா ஸா	ஸரிகரிஸா	ரிதாஸரீ
ஸர -	ஸோ - - - க	தா- - - தி	ஹ - ர -
கா ; ; ; ;	கபா ,	பதகா ;	பாதாஸ்ஸா
னை	தே -	வ - தே	வே - ஸா
ஸ் தரீஸ்	தா , பபா , க	தபகா , ஸி	ஸரீகதப
ஸ - த -	மன் - யு -	ந - த -	ச - ர -
கரீ , ;	ஸா ; கபா	தஸ் தபபகா ,	பாதாஸ்ஸா ;
ஸா -	தே -	வ - தே - -	வே - ஸா
கரீ , ;	ஸா ; ; ;	தபகபகரி	ஸரிகதபதாப
ஸா -	-	ந - த - - -	ச - ர -
வர தாப	ஸஹருதய		
வாரிஜாத	கலஹம்ஸ	பரிபாஹி	

(ஷட்ஸாஹித்யம் அனுபல்லவியைப் போன்றது.)

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the SUNLIGHT
way!*

SUNLIGHT SOAP



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