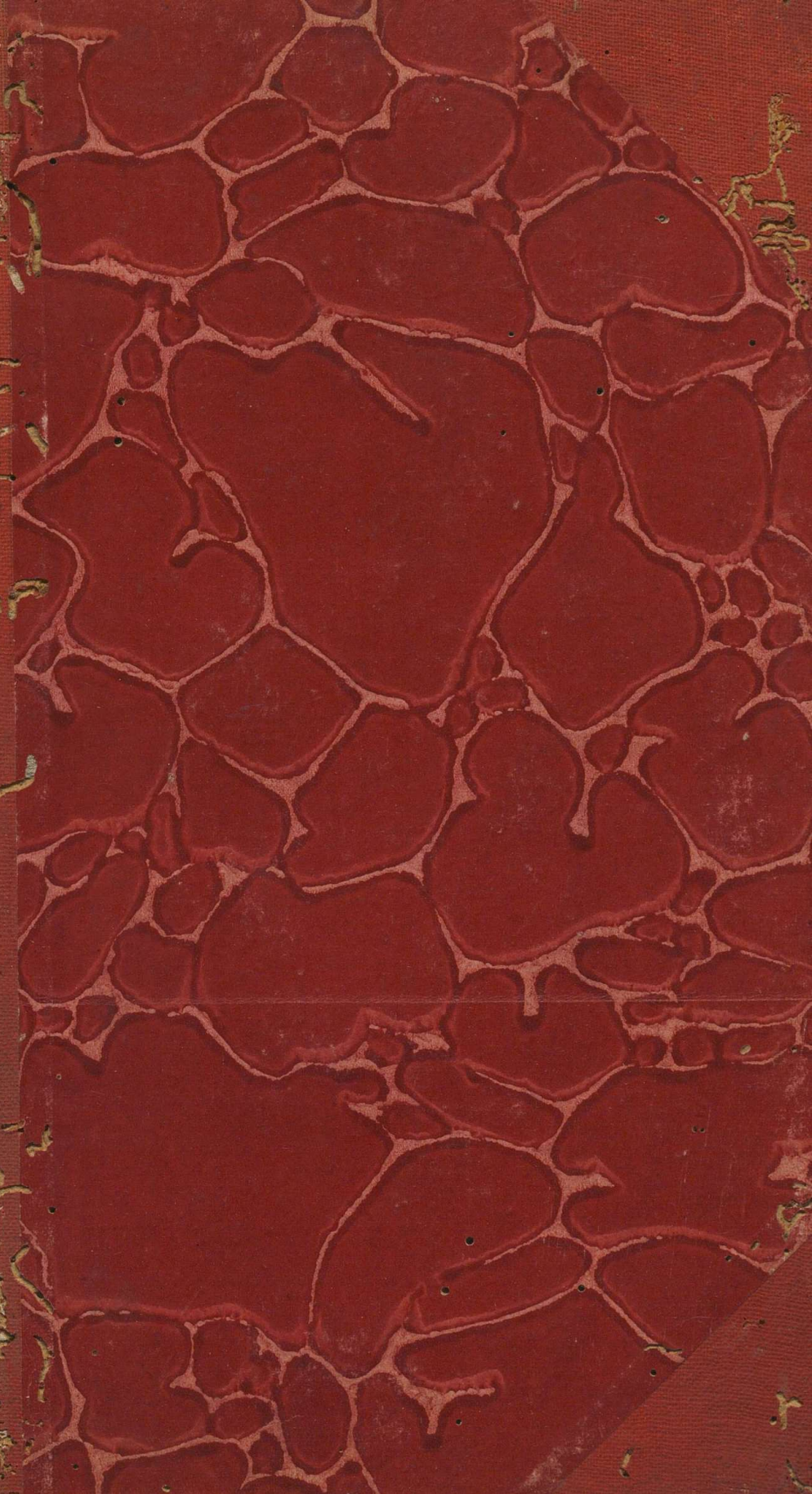


Indian Central American Commission



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**INDIAN
CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE**



SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD

1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951



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CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

PAGE NO.

1. Introduction	1
2. Administration	1
3. Personnel	1
4. Meetings	...	...	...	2
5. Meetings of the Sub-Committees	...	...	...	3

CHAPTER II

6. Agricultural Research on Arecanut:				
(i) Co-ordination of Research Work of Commodity Committees	...	...	...	3
(ii) Schemes for the Establishment of Regional Research Stations for Arecanut	...	...	...	3
(iii) Scheme for the Investigation of 'Band' Disease of Arecanut Palm in Bombay State	...	...	...	4
(iv) Schemes for the Establishment of Arecanut Nurseries	...	...	...	4
(v) Establishment of a Central Research Station for Agricultural and Technological Research	...	...	...	4
(vi) Collection of Statistics of Acreage under and Production of Arecanut	...	...	...	4
7. Technological Research	...	...	...	4
8. Propaganda and Publicity:				
(i) Extension Service Scheme	...	...	...	4
(ii) Publication of Bulletins	...	...	...	5
(iii) Publication of the Report on Survey of Arecanut Crop in Indian Union	...	...	...	5
9. Economic and Marketing Activities:				
(i) Setting up of Grade Standards in Arecanut	...	...	...	5
(ii) Regulation of Quantity and Prices of Imported Arecanuts	6
(iii) Adoption of Uniform Units of Weight for Arecanut	6

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(iv) Establishment of Regulated Markets for Arecanut	6
(v) Co-operative Marketing of Arecanut	6
(vi) Collection and Dissemination of Market Intelligence	8

CHAPTER III

10. Finance	8
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APPENDICES

Appendix I. List of Members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee as on 31-3-1951	9
Appendix II. Sub-Committees of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee as on 31-3-1951	...	...	...	11
Appendix III. A Note on the Work done by the Arecanut Propaganda Officers upto the end of March, 1951	...	...	...	12
Appendix IV. Report on the Audit of the Accounts of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Calicut for the Year 1950-'51.	...	...	...	13





Hon'ble Shri M. Thirumal Rao, President, Speaking at the meeting of The Indian Central Arecanut Committee



INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

(1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951)

CHAPTER I

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the Second Annual Report of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee covering the period from 1st April 1950 to the 31st March 1951. This Committee was constituted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture as per their Resolution No. F. 43-11/48-Comm. dated 21-5-1949 for improvement of arecanut industry in Indian Union. The Memorandum of Association, Rules and Regulations and the Bye-laws of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee were finally approved by the Government of India in August 1950 and the Committee was registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) by the Additional Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Kozhikode, on 23-11-1950.

2. ADMINISTRATION

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, continued to be the President of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee till 12-5-1950 when he resigned from the Cabinet to take up appointment as the Governor of Assam State. The Honourable Shri K. M. Munshi who succeeded him as the Minister for Food and Agriculture was the President of this Committee from 13-5-1950 until on 21-11-1950, when by an amendment to the Government of India Agriculture Ministry's Resolution No. F. 43-11/48-Comm. dated 21-5-1949, the Honourable Shri M. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture became the President. The latter continued to be the President for the rest of the year. Shri K. K. Nambiar was the Secretary of the Committee throughout the year.

3. PERSONNEL

The Honourable Shri K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Law and Education, Government of Madras, was the Vice-President of the Committee during the early part of the year. But as a result of an amendment dated 19-6-1951 to the Government of India Resolution No. F. 43-11/48-Comm. dated 21-5-1949, the President of the Committee ceased to exercise the power to appoint the Vice-President. Accordingly, the Committee, at its Second Annual General Meeting, held on the 9th January 1951 elected Shri U. Ramakrishna Mallya as the Vice-President of the Committee for the rest of the year and also for the year 1951-52. Shri M. N. Bhide continued to be the representative of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Advisory Body while Shri A. K. Menon was re-elected to represent the Committee on the Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Under sub-rule 3 of Rule IV of the Rules and

Regulations of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, the following seven members were to retire with effect from 1—4—1950:—

1. Shri Padma Singh Deka,
2. „ G. K. Govinda Bhat,
3. „ G. V. Ramaswami Naidu,
4. „ V. R. Krishnan Ezhuthassan,
5. The Director of Agriculture, Madras,
6. Shri E. A. R. Banerjee,
Assistant Director of Agriculture, West Bengal,
7. Shri K. T. Shamiah Gowda.

Of the above persons all except Messrs. G. K. Govinda Bhat and G. V. Ramaswami Naidu were re-nominated to the Committee by the authorities concerned. In the place of the above two members, the Government of Madras nominated Shri M. N. Chouta and Shri K. S. Varadarajan. Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Member of Parliament of India, who was representing consumers' interests under para 3 clause vi of the Resolution constituting this Committee, resigned his membership early during the year. Shri H. S. Rudrappa, M. P., was then nominated as a member of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee in his place.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Committee at its inaugural meeting held in September 1949, the President of the Committee examined the question of allocation of additional seats on the Committee to certain interests and decided that there was necessity for an additional seat to represent the interests of only the areca growers in Travancore-Cochin State. So the Government of India, in exercise of the reserve powers vested in them under para 3 of their Resolution constituting the Committee, nominated Shri A. I. Manie as an additional member. Thus the strength of the Committee was raised from 31 to 32. A list of members of the Committee as on the 31st March 1951 is given in Appendix I. The composition of the various sub-committee is shown in Appendix II.

4. MEETINGS

As a measure of economy, the Committee held only one ordinary meeting during the year under report. This meeting held at Kozhikode on the 9th January 1951 was presided over by the Honourable Shri M. Thirumal Rao, President of the Committee. The Second Annual General Meeting to consider the Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1950 and the Budget for 1951—52 and a Special Meeting to consider certain amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the Committee were also held on the same day. The following are the important items that were considered at the third meeting:—

(a) Schemes for establishment of regional research stations for arecanut in the States of Bombay, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, arecanut nurseries in Assam and West Bengal, a research station for investigation of Band disease in Bombay State and organisation of Anti-Mahali campaign.

(b) Proposals for establishment of a Central Research Station, filming of arecanut industry, collection of accurate statistics of area under and production of arecanut, investigations on better utilisation of bye-products of arecanut.

(c) Schemes for financial aid to the Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Societies in South Malabar in Madras State, in Rannagar District, in Bombay State and at Alleppey in Travancore Cochin State, and the question of regulation of quantity and prices of imported nuts.

5. MEETINGS OF SUB-COMMITTEES

The Price Advisory Committee appointed by the President of the Committee to examine the question of regulation of quantities and prices of imported arecanut, held two meetings, one at Calicut on 6—7—1950 and the other at Bangalore on 20—8—1950. Copies of a comprehensive questionnaire drawn up at the first meeting were circulated among the Governments of States, important traders and growers and such others as are interested in arecanut industry and the replies received were considered at the second meeting of the Price Advisory Committee. This Sub-Committee then reported that for the time being there was no necessity either to regulate the quantity of imports or to control their prices.

CHAPTER II

6. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ON ARECANUT

(1) *Co-ordination of research work of Commodity Committees :*

The Committee considered a proposal for co-ordinating the research work of the Coconut and Arecanut Committees and decided that the question could be deferred till regional research stations are set up. It was felt that the need for co-ordinated laboratory work might arise only after the setting up of such stations. The Committee however was agreeable to get the technical reports and programmes of work of research stations examined by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with a view to avoid duplication of work.

(2) *Schemes for establishment of regional research stations for arecanut in :*

(a) **BOMBAY STATE :** The scheme was sanctioned for a period of five years at an estimated total cost of Rs. 1,56,361 out of which the recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,25,986 will be shared between the Committee and the Government of Bombay on a 50:50 basis. Besides tackling local problems and fundamental studies on arecanut, research station will maintain an arecanut nursery capable of distributing 15,000 quality seedlings a year. The net cost to be met by the Committee for five years will come to Rs. 57,000/-.

(b) **MYSORE STATE :** The scheme was sanctioned by the Committee for a period of ten years at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,52,250 under capital charges and Rs. 3,34,700 under recurring charges. The share of expenditure to be born by the Committee will be Rs. 1,91,075. This research station will also devote special attention to local problems facing arecanut industry, such as Koleroga and other diseases. A nursery capable of distributing 15,000 quality seedlings per year will also be maintained at the research station.

(c) **MADRAS STATE :** The scheme was sanctioned for a period of ten years at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,01,500 under non-recurring items and Rs. 2,12,764 under recurring charges, out of which the Committee will meet Rs. 79,182. This research station will bestow special attention to investigation and control of stem breaking diseases which is ruining arecanut plantation in South Kanara.

(d) **TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE:** As the scheme required certain modifications, the Committee decided to refer it back to the State Government for revision and re-submission to the President who was empowered to sanction it.

(3) *Scheme for investigation of 'Band' disease of arecanut palm in Bombay State:* The scheme was sanctioned for a period of five years at a total cost of Rs. 84,378 out of which the Committee's share will be Rs. 38,800. The scheme was originally submitted by the Government of Bombay to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1945. The Band disease is serious especially in the Ratnagiri District of Bombay State.

(4) *Schemes for establishment of arecanut nurseries in:*

(a) **WEST BENGAL:** The scheme has been sanctioned for a period of five years at a net cost of Rs. 34,300 to the Committee. In view of the vast facilities available for development of arecanut cultivation in West Bengal and the present difficult position of the finances of the State, the Committee decided to meet the entire cost of the scheme as a special case.

(b) **ASSAM:** This scheme which is also of five years' duration has been sanctioned by the Committee at a net cost of Rs. 21,620/-. The entire cost of the scheme will be met by the Committee as a special case on account of the calamities that Assam State has undergone recently.

(5) *Establishment of a Central Research Station for Agricultural and Technological Research:* The proposal was deferred for some time in view of the present financial stringency.

(6) *Collection of statistics of acreage under and production of arecanut:* The Committee decided that detailed schemes for collection of accurate statistics should be drawn up by the Secretary in consultation with the Statistical Advisers to the Governments of the concerned States and the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India and that they should be placed before the Committee for consideration.

7. TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Schemes for investigations on bye-products of arecanut submitted by the Universities of Madras, Calcutta, Gauhati, Aligarh, Annamalai and Travancore and the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. were considered by the Committee at its meeting held in January 1951. For the present, the Committee sanctioned only one scheme viz., the scheme for investigation of alkaloidal content of arecanut submitted by the Presidency College (Madras University). The scheme is of one year's duration and is expected to cost about Rs. 3,000 to this Committee.

8. PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY

(1) *Extension Service Scheme:* In pursuance of a decision taken by the Committee at its second meeting held on the 25th March 1950, an Extension Service Scheme for propaganda and control of Mahali (Koleroga) disease of arecanut was started in September 1950. By the time the two Propaganda Officers appointed for the purpose joined duty, the season for prophylactic spraying was over. So, the Committee at its meeting held on the 9th January 1951 decided to extend the scheme by one year from 1-4-1951 on the understanding that the net cost of the

scheme will not exceed Rs. 20,000/-. A brief account of the work done by the Extension Service Staff is given in Appendix III. Under the scheme, the Committee purchased 8 Hyject foot pumps, 60 Myto knapsack sprayers, 7½ cwt. of copper sulphate and 32 lbs. of peroxide at a total cost of Rs. 7,638 for demonstration as well as for sale at actual cost or for hire to growers. The expenditure on pay, allowances, equipment etc. of the Extension Service Staff comes to Rs. 3,246/-. So the total cost of the scheme during the year under report comes to Rs. 10,884/-. Before the Extension Service Scheme was actually started, a pamphlet on 'Koleroga', Mahali or the fruit-rot of arecanut was published from the office of the Committee to enable the growers to adopt effective control measures against this disease.

(2) *Publication of Bulletins*: The Committee began to issue monthly bulletins in English, Malayalam and Kannada containing popular articles on various aspects of arecanut industry and statistics of monthly imports of arecanut and weekly market rates in important trade centres. The publication was started in July 1950. One thousand copies in each of the languages were being printed and distributed free to all those interested in this industry. A total sum of Rs. 951 was spent on this item during the year.

(3) *Publication of the Report on Survey of Arecanut Crop in Indian Union*: The Report of the Agricultural Officer for All India Arecanut Survey which was considered by the Committee at its inaugural meeting was got translated into Malayalam and Kannada. As decided by the Committee at the second meeting, arrangements were made for printing 1,000 copies in English and two thousand copies each in Malayalam and Kannada. The printing of the Reports in English and Kannada were completed during the year and copies were placed for sale at a nominal price of One Rupee per copy. The work including cost of preparation of blocks, printing of colour plates, etc., has involved an expenditure of Rs. 3,323/-.

Among other activities, the Committee participated in two exhibitions, one held on 7-2-1951 at Shimoga under the auspices of the District Development Committee, Shimoga District, and the other held at Tellicherry between the 18th and the 26th February 1951 in connection with the festival of the Jagannath temple. Though the Committee considered the question of filming of arecanut industry, the proposal was deferred for the present on account of financial stringency.

9. ECONOMIC AND MARKETING ACTIVITIES

(1) *Setting up of grade standards in arecanut*: As the need for setting up of grade standards in arecanut as in other agricultural produces under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, is of utmost importance, the matter was taken up with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India and he has been requested to arrange for setting up of grade standards in arecanut. An investigation was also undertaken during the year under review to explore possibilities of setting up grade standards for 'Chali' arecanuts of Mangalore. The results of the investigations were also communicated to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

(2) *Regulation of quantity and prices of imported arecanuts:* Large imports form a major problem facing the Indian arecanut industry at present. So the Government of India continued the protective duty of 7½ annas a lb. and the restriction on the quantity of imports by levying a monetary ceiling of Rs. 342.6 lakhs during the year under review. A Price Advisory Committee consisting of one representative each of the growers, traders and consumers was constituted from among the members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee to advise the Committee on the volume of imports to be allowed into the Indian Union and the need to control the prices of the imported arecanuts from time to time. The Sub-Committee met twice during the year. In pursuance of a decision of the Sub-Committee at its first meeting, a questionnaire was issued touching all points relating to the Indian arecanut industry, with a view to elicit information from relevant sources. At the second meeting held at Bangalore, the replies received from different sources were considered at length. On the basis of the report of this Sub-Committee, the Indian Central Arecanut Committee decided that there was no need either to increase the quantity of imports or to control its prices for the present.

(3) *Adoption of uniform units of weight for arecanut:* Owing to want of uniformity in the standard weights in arecanuts, there is much confusion in the assembling markets as well as in the distributing and terminal markets. The units of weight vary from one State to another and sometimes from one market to another in the same State. To overcome this difficulty it was thought best to adopt a uniform standard weight applicable to all markets in the Indian Union in respect of arecanut and it was decided to recommend to Government of India to adopt tons, hundred-weights, quarters and pounds as units of weight. The matter is still under active consideration of the Government of India.

(4) *Establishment of regulated markets for arecanuts:* The Governments of Madras, Bombay and Mysore have enforced the Commercial Crops Markets Act within their States for arecanuts and the whole of South Kanara and Malabar Districts in Madras State, Sirsi in Bombay State and Shimoga in Mysore State, have been declared as areas for regulated markets. In Malabar, the Committee commenced to function during the year and has decided to open a market yard at Chalisseri which is an important market for raw arecanuts in the district. The South Kanara Committee drafted its bye-laws for the working of the Committee towards the close of the year. The Market Committees constituted at Shimoga and Sirsi by the Mysore and Bombay Governments respectively, did not begin to function during the year. As there is some opposition for the establishment of regulated markets by a section of both growers and traders, the benefits accruing therefrom are being closely watched at present from the working of the Malabar and South Kanara regulated markets. The need to establish similar controlled markets in the assembling centres in Travancore-Cochin State has also been impressed on the Government and it is understood that the matter is pending their consideration.

(5) *Co-operative Marketing of arecanuts:* Co-operative marketing societies for sale of arecanuts have continued to make good progress during the year in various assembling centres in Mangalore, Shimoga,

Sirsi, Siddapur and Kumta and in the district of Malabar. The Malabar Arecanut Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Shimoga, which is the premier marketing institution in Mysore State, handled about 22,500 standard maunds of arecanuts which formed about 15% of the total arrivals to the Shimoga market. Its share capital also increased from Rs. 67,435 to Rs. 69,775 during the year with a total membership of 2,416. In addition to one sales branch opened during last year at Bangalore, it also opened another at Mysore during the year to cater to the needs of the retail consumers. Materials for spraying against 'Koleroga' of the value of Rs. 1,40,000 were also distributed to its members. The South Kanara Agriculturists' Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd. at Mangalore, which is the biggest assembling market for 'Chali' arecanut increased its share capital from Rs. 56,985 to Rs. 59,350 and its membership from 4,407 to 4,685 during the year. The Society sold 25,200 standard maunds of arecanuts which formed about 11% of the total arrivals at the Mangalore market during the year. The Society has opened about 30 collection depots throughout the arecanut growing areas within the district and maintained a lorry for easy and cheap transport of arecanuts from the interior parts to the godowns of the Society at Mangalore. It rendered financial help to its members to the tune of Rs. 12,81,116 on the security of arecanuts during the year.

The arecanut sales societies in the North Kanara District which is another important arecanut growing region have made good progress and handled about 42,000 standard maunds of arecanuts which formed about 20% of the total production in the district during the year. The number of arecanut growers who have enlisted themselves as members of these societies is 1880 contributing in aggregate to a share capital of Rs. 1,01,550 as against 1796 and Rs. 90,340 respectively during the previous year. In pursuance of the recommendations of this Committee, the Bombay Government has agreed to start an arecanut sales society at Dhapoli in Ratnagiri District and a scheme to work the Society on a grant-in-aid basis was considered at the third meeting of the Committee. But it was decided that as the amount involved was small, the Bombay Government should be requested to meet the entire expenditure themselves. The possibilities of further expanding the activities of these societies for selling graded arecanuts, for opening sales depots in important consuming and distributing centres to avoid superfluous middlemen in the assembling centres, for issuing short-term credit for cultural and marketing operations to the growers etc. were explored during the year and the results communicated to the respective societies for suitable action.

The Malabar District Produce Sale Society in Calicut which has a number of branches in important arecanut centres within the district has undertaken collection of sun dried whole nuts (Chali) produced within the district and selling them through the South Kanara Arecanut Sales Society at Mangalore. Investigations were also undertaken during the year to explore possibilities of starting two sales Societies in Perambra and Iritty in North Malabar, which are good centres of arecanut production in the district. It was decided at the third meeting of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee to accord financial assistance to the Ponnani Taluk Arecanut Curing and Marketing Co-operative Society to improve its working. The Committee has agreed to meet the recurring expenditure estimated at Rs. 25,800 for working the Society for three years, and to

participate in the issue of an interest-free loan of Rs. 36,000 repayable in six annual instalments with the Madras Government on 50:50 basis. Besides, the Madras Government has also agreed to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 16,200/- to the Society for purchase of a lorry and for erection of a dry kiln. It is hoped that with this financial help the Society will be able to make rapid strides and expand its activities considerably.

No progress could be achieved in the co-operative marketing of arecanuts in the Travancore-Cochin State as the schemes prepared in this connection have been deferred for the present by the State Government.

(6) *Collection and Dissemination of Market Intelligence:* With a view to collect and disseminate market intelligence for the benefit of the arecanut trade, the concerned State Governments and Trade Associations have been approached with a request to send weekly average prices of arecanuts prevailing in the important assembling and distributing markets in their areas. Besides, statistics are also collected regarding monthly imports of arecanuts into different Indian ports and are being published in the monthly bulletins issued by the Committee.

CHAPTER III

10. FINANCE

As per para 4 of the Government of India Resolution No. F. 43-11/48-Comm., dated 21-5-1949 constituting this Committee, the only source of income for this Committee is the balance out of the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs made to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research by the Government of India in 1946-'47 and the annual grants to the extent of the expenditure actually incurred, but not exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs each year. But since the unspent balance out of the original grant of 1946-'47 amounted to Rs. 4,20,511-4-1 at the end of 1949-'50 and as there was no possibility for starting any of the major schemes during the year under report, no fresh grant was asked for from the Central Government. But the Government of India had, in their budget for 1950-'51, provided for a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to this Committee. Subsequently when they found that the Committee could meet the expenditure for the year even without the said grant, the amount of Rs. 3,00,000 was reappropriated for extra provision required for a co-ordinated Locust Control Scheme under the Directorate of Plant Protection and Stores.

As desired by the Government of India, the accounts of this Committee were audited by the Accountant General, Madras, during June 1951. The audit report is attached as Appendix IV. It may be seen from the audit report that the total expenditure for 1950-'51 has come to only Rs. 66,615-8-11 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,53,895-11-2 towards expenditure for 1951-'52.

K. K. NAMBIAR,

Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

*List of Members of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee as on
31st March 1951.*

Serial No.	Name and address of the member	By whom nominated	Interest represented
1.	The Hon'ble Shri M. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi.	Central Government.	Ex-Officio President.
2.	The Hon'ble Shri K. Madhava Menon, Minister for Education and Law, Government of Madras.	do.	Central Govt.
3.	Shri R. L. Sethi, Agricultural Com- missioner to the Government of India, New Delhi.	do.	do.
4.	Dr. T. G. Shirname, Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govern- ment of India, New Delhi.	do.	do.
5.	The Collector of Customs, Madras.	do.	Finance Ministry (Rev. div.)
6.	Shri A. S. Lall, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi.	do.	Commerce Ministry.
7.	Shri A. Karunakara Menon, M.P., Ambalakut House, Chalapuram, Calicut.	Dominion Parliament.	Consumers.
8.	Shri H. S. Rudrappa, B.Sc., LL.B., M.P., Advocate, Shimoga.	do.	do.
9.	Srimathi Ammu Swaminathan, M.P., "Gilchrist", Harrington Road, Chetput, Madras.	do.	do.
10.	Shri B. L. Sondhi, M.P., 29 Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.	do.	do.
11.	Shri K. S. Varadarajan, B.A., Land- lord, Mettupalayam, Coimbatore District.	Government of Madras.	Growers of arecanut.
12.	Shri K. Unnikrishna Menon, Retd. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Edapal, S. Malabar.	do.	do.
13.	Shri M. Kunhiraman Nair, B.A., Sankara Vilasam, Pinarayi P.O., Via Tellicherry, N. Malabar.	do.	do.
14.	Shri M. N. Chouta, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Attavar, Mangalore.	do.	do.
15.	Shri T. M. Hegde Motensar, Sirsi, North Kanara District.	Government of Bombay	do.
16.	Shri K. G. Wodeyar, 460, I Parallel Road, Durgigudi Extension, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Government of Mysore.	do.

Serial No.	Name and address of the member	By whom nominated	Interest represented
17.	Shri V. R. Krishnan Ezhuthassan, B.A., B.L., Avanisseri, Ollur, Trichur District.	Government of Travancore-Cochin.	Growers of arecanut
18.	Shri Padma Singh Deka, Fulaguri P. O., Roha, Nowgong District, Assam.	Government of Assam.	do.
19.	The Director of Agriculture, Madras State, Chepauk, Madras.	Government of Madras.	Department of Agriculture.
20.	Shri I. A. Sayed, Assistant Horticulturist, Bombay State, Poona.	Government of Bombay.	do.
21.	Shri E. A. R. Banerjee, Assistant Director of Agriculture, West Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.	Government of West Bengal.	do.
22.	Shri K. H. Srinivasan, Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, Bangalore.	Government of Mysore.	do.
23.	Shri B. S. Varadarajan, B. Ag., Agricultural Officer, Coorg, Mercara.	Coorg Administration.	do.
24.	Shri S. C. Bhattacharya, B. Ag., Horticultural Development Officer, Gauhati, Assam.	Government of Assam.	do.
25.	Shri M. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. Ag., Director of Agriculture, Travancore-Cochin State, Trivandrum.	Government of Travancore-Cochin.	do.
26.	Shri U. Ramakrishna Mallya, P. B. No. 23, Bunder, Mangalore.	Government of Madras.	Trade in arecanut (Vice-President)
27.	Shri K. T. Shamiah Gowda, Arecanut merchant, Shimoga Town, Shimoga, Mysore State.	Government of Mysore	Trade in arecanut
28.	Shri V. V. Varkey, Arecanut merchant, Kavumkara, Muvattupuzha, Travancore-Cochin.	Government of Travancore-Cochin.	do.
29.	Shri M. N. Bhide, President, All India Supari Federation, Light House Hill, Mangalore.	All India Supari Federation.	do.
30.	Shri R. Thandapani Chettiar, Negapatam, South India.	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce Industry.	do.
31.	Shri K. Ramanunni Mannadiar, President, Palghat Chamber of Commerce, Palghat.	Palghat Chamber of Commerce.	do.
32.	Shri A. I. Manie, B. A., President, Arecanut Merchants' Association, Trichur.	Government of India (under reserve powers)	Growers of arecanut in Travancore-Cochin.

APPENDIX II

Sub-Committees of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee
as on 31st March 1951

I. Finance Sub-Committee:

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
4. Shri A. Karunakara Menon.
5. " M. N. Bhide.
6. " B. L. Sondhi.
7. " T. M. Hegde Motensar.
8. " M. Sankara Menon.
9. " K. G. Wodeyar.
10. " A. I. Manie.
11. " H. S. Rudrappa.
12. " M. Kunhiraman Nair.

II. Agricultural & Technological Research Sub-Committee:

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. The Director of Agriculture, Madras.
5. Shri K. H. Srinivasan.
6. " B. S. Varadarajan.
7. " K. Unnikrishna Menon.
8. " M. N. Bhide.
9. " S. C. Bhattacharya.
10. " K. S. Varadarajan.
11. " M. N. Chouta.
12. " H. S. Rudrappa.
13. " M. Sankara Menon.
14. " K. G. Wodeyar.

III. Marketing & Economics Sub-Committee:

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the
Government of India.
4. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
5. Srimathi Ammu Swaminathan.
6. Shri K. Ramanunni Mannadiar.
7. " V. R. Krishnan Ezhuthassan.
8. " R. Thandapani Chettiar.
9. " K. T. Shamiah Gowda.
10. " A. S. Lall.
11. " K. Unnikrishna Menon.
12. " A. I. Manie.
13. " M. N. Chouta.
14. " V. V. Varkey.

IV. Scientific Appointment Sub-Committee.

1. President.
2. Vice-President.
3. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. Shri M. N. Bhide.

APPENDIX III

A note on the work done by the Arecanut Propaganda Officers up to the end of March 1951

Introduction: The extension Service Scheme for Anti-Mahali Campaign was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Ministry of Agriculture letter No. F. 9-8/50-Comm. dated 6-6-1950 at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 20,000 borne in full by the Indian Central Arecanut Committee. The staff sanctioned for the scheme consisted of one Arecanut Propaganda Officer and two Demonstration Maistries for Kannada speaking areas and another Propaganda Officer and two Demonstration Maistries for Malayalam speaking areas. The scheme was actually started on 25-9-1950.

Kannada Speaking Areas: The Arecanut Propaganda Officer for the Kannada speaking areas (Shri D. R. Shivaramiah, L. Ag.) took up appointment on 25-9-1950 and started work with Shimoga as his headquarters. During the period September 1950 to March 1951, he toured most of the important areca tracts in Mysore State and the Kanara districts of Madras and Bombay States. His activities were confined mainly to the general propaganda about the preventive steps to be taken against Koleroga and the correct methods of preparing and spraying Bordeaux mixture. Besides addressing a number of gatherings, he also participated in an Exhibition at Shimoga. Through his liaison, the Malnad Arecanut Marketing Co-operative Society, Shimoga, undertook the sale distribution of 1000 copies of the Kannada edition of the Report of the Agricultural Officer for All India Arecanut Survey and the anti-Kolerga aids purchased by this Committee.

Malayalam speaking areas: The Arecanut Propaganda Officer for Malayalam speaking areas (Shri P. A. Srinivasan, B. sc. Ag.) joined duty on 12-12-1950 and started work with Kozhikode as his headquarters. He toured most of the important areca growing tracts in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin during the months from December 1950 to March 1951. He secured the co-operation of the local Agricultural Officers, the Associations and co-operative organisations of areca growers in the several places visited, with a view to pursue the anti-Mahali campaign for 1951 in a systematic manner. While the incidence of Mahali and loss sustained was low in the former Travancore State, Cochin and South Malabar areas are subjected to the ravages of this disease from 1922 onwards. In the last two areas, though the preventive spraying is widely adopted, some pointed action was found to be necessary with regard to distribution of sprayers, chemicals and fungicides at a reasonable cost at central places in the villages. The disease is of a recent origin in North Malabar and there is greater hazard to the crop, owing to the practice of harvesting ripe nuts. Also the growers and labour are not so thorough with the preventive programmes. Therefore some localised intensive action in that area was programmed for 1951-'52.

Some preliminary arrangements were made with the District Agricultural Officer, Malabar, and the Crop and Plant Protection Officer (Mycology), Coimbatore, in order to stock 10 tons of copper sulphate for distribution through the Producer-consumer Co-operative Societies to the growers at the village site. The Propaganda Officer contacted successfully the P.C.C. Societies in the areca growing areas and the Ponnani Taluk Arecanut Processing and Marketing Co-operative Society, Kumaranellur, for aiding distribution of anti-Mahali aids stocked by this Committee.

Besides, propaganda was done in regard to improved methods of cultivation, selection of seed nuts, methods of raising seedlings etc. He also made some investigations regarding adulterations in arecanut.

APPENDIX IV.

Report on the audit of the accounts of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, Calicut, for the year 1950-'51.

Introductory: The Indian Central Arecanut Committee was constituted in 1949 with the object of assisting in the improvement and development of the production and marketing of arecanut and arecanut products and all matters incidental thereto such as research work for getting improved variety of seeds adopting improved methods of cultivation so as to increase yield, assisting in the control of diseases which affect arecanut, giving financial aid to organisations growing and curing arecanuts, etc.

The only source of revenue of the Committee during the year was the balance grant placed at its disposal by the Government of India in 1946—1947 to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The audit of the accounts of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee was last conducted in December 1950. The audit for the year 1950—1951 was carried out from 15—6—1951 to 19—6—1951 (4 working days). Sri K. K. Nambiar, Secretary, was in charge of the institution.

A statement of receipts and expenditure of the Committee for the financial year 1950—1951 in the form prescribed in the by-laws of the Committee approved by the Government of India is appended to the Report.

A review of the accounts of the Committee discloses that the major items of expenditure incurred during the year relates to:

(1) Administration (rounded off)	... Rs. 34,000
(2) T. A. of non-officials	... Rs. 12,300

Apart from the above expenditure, about Rs. 19,000 has been incurred in connection with the improvement and marketing of arecanut and its by-products.

The first issue of the monthly bulletins for the propaganda of the industry commenced from December 1950. The Extension Service Scheme for of control 'Mahali' was started only in September 1950 and the scheme is only in its initial stages. Financial assistance to any organisation for the improvement, curing and grading of arecanut, was not made during the year. The items of work to be carried out in 1950—1951 as approved by the Committee have not been fully put into operation. It was explained that all the works connected with were in the initial stages and will be put into full operation only in 1951—1952.

The Committee has opened a Banking account with the Imperial Bank of India with effect from 5—6—1951.

A fee of Rs. 320/- for four working days at Rs. 80/- per day is recoverable from the Committee for the audit of the expenditure against the funds of the Committee. The rate is based on Government of India Ministry of Finance letter No. D. 8510-B1-50 dated 9—9—1950. This sum may please be remitted to the Calicut Treasury to the credit of "XLVI—Miscellaneous—Central—Fees for Government Audit."

INDIAN CENTRAL ARECANUT COMMITTEE, CALICUT.
Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31-3-1951.

Receipts

Expenditure

	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening Balance on 1-4-1950 ...	4,20,511	4	1
<i>Receipt during the year:</i>			
(a) Money received from the Government of India ...	...	...	...
(b) Other moneys received by the Society (Committee) ...	...	...	...
(c) Interest received from investment of such money as aforesaid ...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,20,511	4	1

	Rs.	A.	P.
(a) Administration of the Society (Committee) ...	46,290	1	5
(b) Measures taken in connection with work on the improvement of the cultivation of arecanut ...	1,375	0	6
(c) Measures taken in connection with work on the development and improvement of arecanut and its products in India ...	10,883	8	0
(d) Measures taken in connection with improvement in marketing of arecanut and its products ...	8,066	15	0
(e) Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...
Total ...	66,615	8	11
Closing balance ...	3,53,895	11	2
Grand Total ...	4,20,511	4	1

Closing Balance:

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash Balance (Permanent advance) ...	525	0	0
Balance in the Bank ...	3,53,370	11	2
Total ...	3,53,895	11	2



