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MADRAS IN 1948

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)

PART I

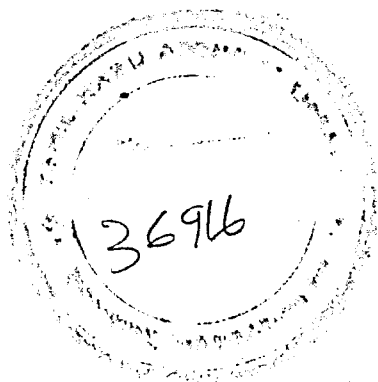
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MADRAS

1949



PREFATORY NOTE

“ Madras in 1948 ” is a general summary of the salient features of the administration during the calendar year 1948. The Madras Administration Report, 1947-48, which is being published simultaneously, contains detailed information on the work of the various departments in the official year 1947-48.

The tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, at the hands of an assassin shocked the public and cast a deep gloom over the whole of the Province as it did throughout the rest of India.

The swift and vigorous police action undertaken by the Government of India in Hyderabad was the outstanding event of the year and it ended the state of uneasiness and tension prevailing in the border districts of this Province.

The Ministry which was formed in March 1947 continued in office throughout and initiated measures of far-reaching significance for the amelioration and betterment of the masses. The chief among them were :—

(i) the extension of Prohibition throughout the Province ;

(ii) the re-organization and extension of education to suit the national ideals and needs of a free India ;

(iii) intensification of the Firka Development Scheme ;
and

(iv) nationalization of bus transport in the Madras City.

A brief reference has been made in this booklet to each of the above items and also to the work of each department.

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MADRAS IN 1948

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

The Executive

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., continued as Governor of Madras till the forenoon of the 7th September 1948 on which date His Excellency Colonel Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.S.C.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, took charge as Governor.

There were the following changes in the Council of Ministers during the year :—

Dr. P. Subbarayan resigned the office with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April 1948. Mr. Daniel Thomas died on the 15th June 1948. Dr. S. Gurubatham was appointed as a Minister with effect from the 26th June 1948 forenoon.

The allocation of business among the Ministers as at the end of the year was as follows :—

(1) The Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, Premier, in charge of Public (excluding Elections, Excluded Areas and Partially Excluded Areas), Hindu Religious Endowments, Home, Legislation and High Court.

(2) The Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, in charge of Food, Re-settlement of Ex-soldiers and Resettlement Directorate.

(3) The Hon'ble Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, in charge of Public Works, Information and Broadcasting.

(4) The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi, in charge of Finance, Commercial Taxes, Public (Elections and Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas), Motor Transport and Registration.

(5) The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi, in charge of Industries, Planning and Development, Newsprint Control, Paper Control and Mines and Minerals, Companies and Labour, Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, Agricultural Labour.

(6) The Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli, in charge of Local Administration and Co-operation.

(7) The Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, in charge of Education, Cinemas and Cinematograph Act.

(8) The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, in charge of Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary and Prisons, Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and Legal Department.

(9) The Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao, in charge of Land Revenue.

(10) The Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, in charge of Public Health and Medicine.

(11) The Hon'ble Sri V. Kurmayya, in charge of Harijan Uplift, Fisheries, Cinchona and Rural Development; Posts and Telegraphs.

(12) The Hon'ble Dr. S. Gurubatham, in charge of Khadi, Firka Development and Cottage Industries, Prohibition, Excise, House Rent Control and House Accommodation.

The Legislature

The fourth session of the second Legislative Assembly began on the 20th January 1948 and the eighth session of the Legislative Council began on the 23rd January 1948 and they continued till the 24th May 1948, when they were prorogued by a notification by His Excellency the Governor with effect on and from that date. Their present sessions, viz., the fifth session of the Legislative Assembly began on the 12th July 1948 and the ninth session of the Legislative Council began on the 22nd July 1948. On the 5th April 1948 Dr. P. Subbarayan, then Leader of the House (Assembly) resigned his office as Minister. The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi was appointed Leader of the House (Assembly) on the 14th April 1948 and continues as such. A joint session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council was held on the 4th September 1948 under a message from His Excellency the Governor in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 63 of the Government of India Act in order that His Excellency might have an opportunity to address both the Chambers together on the eve of his departure from this Province.

There were eight by-elections to the Assembly and one to the Council during the year. One member was nominated to the Council. One of the by-elections to the Assembly was held to fill the vacancy caused by a motion passed by the Assembly under rule 6 of the Madras Assembly Rules declaring the seat of Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, vacant as he was absent without permission of the Chamber for more than sixty days. An election was conducted for filling up the vacancies in the Constituent Assembly caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon, the Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao, the Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli, the Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi and Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Ishaq Seth.

The business transacted during the year related as usual mainly to the Budget for 1948-49 and the Government Bills. Some of the important motions and the resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Council are mentioned below :—

(1) On a motion made by the Government, the food situation in the Province and the Textile Control policy of the Government were discussed both in the Assembly and in the Council.

(2) The Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee was discussed in the Assembly.

(3) The draft of the New Constitution of India was discussed at length for three days in the Assembly and three days in the Council.

(4) In both the Houses, on a motion of the respective Leader of the House, a resolution was carried expressing their grief on the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi and their profound sorrow at the loss sustained by the Nation.

(5) The Assembly passed a resolution expressing sorrow at the death of His Excellency Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan.

(6) The Assembly passed resolutions relating to the deteriorating position of Indians in Burma, the Citizenship rights of Indians in Ceylon and the successful termination of Police Action against Hyderabad.

The Assembly sat for 87 days and transacted official business on 83 days and non-official business on four days. Out of 2,464 questions received for the Legislative Assembly, 1,873 were admitted, 1,044 of them were answered, 829 not yet answered, 447 disallowed, 46 withdrawn and 76 referred back to Members of the Legislative Assembly. The Council sat for 32 days and transacted official business on 31 days and non-official business during the remaining one day. Out of 531 questions received for the Council, 504 were admitted, 298 of them were answered, 206 not yet answered, 17 disallowed and five withdrawn and five referred back to the Members.

Legislation

During the year, twenty-eight Acts were enacted by the Madras Legislature. Besides these, two Regulations were made.

I. Acts.

Madras Act XXX of 1947 [The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947] provides for the reduction of the rents payable by ryots (tenants) holding lands under landholders in estates governed by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, approximately to the level of the assessments imposed on lands in the neighbourhood held by tenants directly from the Government. Where the landholder is a religious, charitable or educational institution which loses a portion of its income by reason of such reduction of rent, the Government are to make good the loss.)

Madras Act XXXI of 1947 [The Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act, 1947] prohibits the dedication of women to sacred institutions like temples, etc., as it has led to the women concerned adopting a life of prostitution in a large number of cases.

Madras Act XXXII of 1947 [The Madras Marumakkattayam (Amendment) Act, 1947] amends the Madras Marumakkattayam Act, 1932, so as to validate a customary marriage between two persons governed by the principal Act one of whom had died before its commencement and to give rights of succession to the children of such a marriage.

Madras Act XXXIII of 1947 [The Madras Prohibition (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1947] enables the Government, for reasons of administrative convenience, to retain for a temporary period a Government store-house for intoxicating drugs situated in a Prohibition area, and from which such drugs could be issued to areas to which Prohibition had not been extended.

Madras Act XXXIV of 1947 [The Opium and Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Act, 1947] confers on officers of the Prohibition department, superior in rank to a guard, powers which are exercisable by officers of the Excise, Revenue and certain other departments to enter, search, etc., any building, vessel or enclosed place.

Madras Act XXXV of 1947 [The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1947] makes provision for the detention in Vigilance Homes, for periods ranging from 2 to 5 years, of women less than thirty years of age, who have been found guilty of solicitation in a street or public place. These Homes are to fulfil much the same functions as Borstal Schools in relation to adolescent offenders.

Madras Act XXXVI of 1947 [The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947] regulates the conditions of work of persons employed in shops and commercial establishments including restaurants, theatres and places of public amusement. The maximum daily and weekly hours of work, the intervals for rest, and the spread-over of periods of work and rest, have all been fixed in the Act. Power has also been reserved to Government to fix the opening and closing hours of shops and establishments. In addition to weekly holidays, the persons employed are to be entitled to holidays for 12 days in a year (which may be accumulated to a maximum of 24 days), to sick leave up to 12 days, and to casual leave for another 12 days, that is for 36 days in all, with wages. Employment of children under fourteen years is prohibited. The Act also contains suitable provisions for securing the health and safety of employees and provides penalties for the contravention of its provisions. Certain establishments, for example, those under the Central or Provincial Government and local authorities, have been exempted from the operation of the Act.

Madras Act XXXVII of 1947 (The Madras Non-Power Factories Act, 1947) is intended to ameliorate the conditions of workers in factories in which power is not used. All industries and handicrafts specified in a comprehensive Schedule and employing ten or more workers will be governed by the Act. Government have taken

power to vary the Schedule, to apply the provisions of the Act to places or premises where less than ten workers are employed, and to exempt any non-power factory or class of such factories from all or any of the provisions of the Act. The Act contains detailed provisions for the licensing of the factories to which it applies, the appointment of Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons for carrying out the purposes of the Act, and measures to be taken in respect of the health and safety of the workers, e.g., provision for sufficient air and light, for spittoons, latrines and urinals, and precautions against fire, etc.) (No worker in a non-power factory is to work for more than 9 hours in any day or more than 48 hours in any week. Employment of children under 14 years is prohibited. In addition to the weekly holiday the workers are to be entitled to holidays for 12 days in the year, sick leave for 12 days and to casual leave for 12 days. Suitable penalties have been provided for contravention of the provisions of the Act.)

Madras Act I of 1948 (The Madras Home Guards Act, 1948) enables the Government to constitute a voluntary body called the "Home Guards" for use in emergencies. The Commissioner of Police in the Presidency-town of Madras and the District Superintendent of Police concerned elsewhere may call out Home Guards for training or to discharge any duties assigned to them by or under the Act. When so called out they will have the same powers, privileges and protection as Police Officers.

Madras Act II of 1948 [The Madras Silkworm Diseases (Prevention and Eradication) Act, 1948] makes provision for the prevention and eradication of silkworm diseases. Every silkworm rearer, seed rearer and seed producer is required to give information to the nearest officer authorized by the Sericultural Expert of the occurrence of any silkworm diseases. The Sericultural Expert and officers authorized by him may enter any land or building and inspect it if he suspects the existence of any silkworm disease and take or cause to be taken necessary measures for the eradication of the disease.

Madras Act III of 1948 (The Madras Suppression of Disturbances Act, 1948) arms the Government with powers to suppress disorders with promptitude. The Act accordingly makes certain serious offences committed in the course of disturbances punishable with death. The provisions of the Act will come into operation in any area only when it is notified by the Government to be a disturbed area and the notification will be withdrawn immediately the disturbance ceases.

Madras Act IV of 1948 [The Madras Tobacco Taxation of Sales and Licensing (Re-enacting) Act, 1948] suspends the operation of the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Licensing) Act, 1939 (Madras Act VIII of 1939), as amended by Madras Act IV of 1940, with power at any time to cancel such suspension and revive the operation of the Act as so amended.

Madras Act V of 1948 [The Madras Lapsed Acts (Removal of Doubts) Act, 1948] provides for the removal of doubts regarding the operation of certain enactments passed during the section 93 situation which have neither been re-enacted nor repealed but been allowed to lapse on the 30th April 1948, as on that date two years would have elapsed from the date of the revocation of the Proclamation on the 30th April 1946. The Act specifically provides that subject to the provisions of section 8 of the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, the enactments specified in the schedule to the Act should be treated as if they had never been enacted.

Madras Act VI of 1948 [The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948] repeals the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, *in toto*, as it was considered that the continuance of the Act could not be justified in the light of modern progressive penology. As however, it is obviously necessary that some restrictions should be imposed on habitual offenders the Act contains necessary provisions in this regard. Under the Act, the Government may declare by notification that any habitual offender shall be subject to the provisions of the Act. Such notified offenders should intimate to the authorities appointed in this behalf, their residence and movements. It will also be open to the Government to restrict their movements or place them in industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements established for the purpose. Provisions relating to the restrictions to be observed by notified offenders, the inspection of their residences, the terms upon which they may be discharged, the management of settlements, etc., are to be made in rules.

Madras Act VII of 1948 [The Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. I) Act, 1948] re-enacts certain Acts passed during the section 93 situation, some with modifications and some without any modification, and repeals certain other Acts, since according to section 93 (4) of the Government of India Act, 1935, such laws continue to have effect only for a period of two years from the date on which the Proclamation ceased to have effect (i.e., 30th April 1946), unless sooner repealed or re-enacted.

Madras Act VIII of 1948 [The Madras Re-enacting (No. II) Act, 1948] provides for the re-enactment (with or without modification) or repeal of certain Acts enacted during the section 93 situation not included in Madras Act VII of 1948.

Madras Act IX of 1948 [The Madras Re-enacting (No. III) Act, 1948] provides for the re-enactment, with some modifications of four Acts relating to local administration enacted during the section 93 situation not dealt with in Madras Acts VII and VIII of 1948.

Madras Act X of 1948 [The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1948] provides for the appointment of a Subordinate Judge for the area comprised within the local limits of the jurisdiction of two or more District Courts. The Subordinate Judge will hold his Court in each of the districts for such period as may be fixed by the

High Court and try or dispose of such suits, appeals and other proceedings as may be transferred to him by the District Judge concerned.

Madras Act XI of 1948 [The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1948] amends section 10 (d) of the main Act so as to make the failure to pay *the tax duly demanded under the Act* an offence instead of the failure to pay the tax due under the Act and also omits the provision relating to the imposition of a penalty for continuing breaches.

Madras Act XII of 1948 [The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1948] exempts from the provisions of the Prohibition Act consignments of liquor or intoxicating drugs carried not only by a railway administration but also those transported by road through or into any area in which the Prohibition Act is in force. The Act also continues the exemption granted by Madras Act XXXV of 1942 to troops and the medical or other staff attached to them from the provisions of the Act.

Madras Act XIII of 1948 [The Police (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948] removes two limitations which existed in the main Act. Section 15-A of the main Act provided for the payment of compensation to persons who have suffered injury from riots or unlawful assemblies. The section, however, applied only to areas previously notified by Government under section 15 of the Act as being in a disturbed or dangerous state, etc. Secondly, compensation could be claimed only by an inhabitant of the disturbed area. The Amending Act removes these limitations.

Madras Act XIV of 1948 [The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act, 1948] prohibits (except with the permission of the Government) the transfer of any land or building belonging to educational or other public institutions which have received aid from the Government and also directs that such land or building shall not be used except for the purposes of the institutions or purposes similar thereto or be kept vacant. A transfer of such property will be permitted by the Government only in two cases, viz. (1) where it is in furtherance of the purposes of the institution; and (2) where some valid reason justifies the transaction. In the first case, only a proportionate part of the grant or of the market value of the property given by the Government will have to be refunded to the Government. In the second case, the entire grant or the entire market value will have to be refunded.

Madras Act XV of 1948 [The Cotton Transport (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948] raises the limit of the fine which can be imposed for contravention of the rules made under section 7 (1) of the main Act, by smuggling upcountry cotton of inferior quality into protected areas in this Province, mainly for the purpose of mixing it with the superior cotton grown in those areas, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000.

Madras Act XVI of 1948 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948] raises the rate of the tax in regard to the sale of cotton yarn other than handspun yarn from one-fourth on one per cent on the turnover to one-half of one per cent on the turnover, as the tax is now levied only at one single point.

Madras Act XVII of 1948 [The Madras Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1948] amends the main Act in certain respects, as it was found that in the actual working of the Act, the existing provisions were found inadequate. Section 4 provides for the punishment of persons harbouring or concealing persons ordered to be detained under section 2 (1) (a) of the main Act and also provides for the punishment of persons who print or otherwise reproduce, sell, distribute, publish or publicly exhibit or keep for sale, distribution or publication, any document containing statements, etc., made by persons ordered to be detained. Section 5 prohibits the wearing or display in public of any dress, article of dress, etc., which may resemble any uniform or part of a uniform worn by the Military or Police. The wearing of any distinctive dress, emblem or token is also prohibited. The section also prohibits the possession of unlicensed arms in any disturbed area or the import into such area of arms without a valid licence. Section 6 makes it clear that the keeper of a press within the meaning of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is a printer within the meaning of section 9 of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947. Section 7 provides for the control over the movement of commodities from this Province. The Act also confers powers on the Government to requisition or acquire movable property and to requisition immovable property and provides for certain other minor matters.

Madras Act XVIII of 1948 [The Malabar Irrigation Works (Construction and Levy of Cess) (Amendment) Act, 1948]. The main Act authorizes the Government to acquire land for the construction of any irrigation work without publishing a preliminary notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Government are thus competent straightaway to publish the final declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act and acquire the land. Under the Land Acquisition Act, compensation has to be determined with reference to the value of the land on the date on which the preliminary notification is published. As no such notification need be published under the Malabar Irrigation Works (Construction and Levy of Cess) Act, 1947, the value has necessarily to be determined with reference to the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6. The Amending Act makes this clear.

Madras Act XIX of 1948 [The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1948]. The main Act empowers the Government to exempt specified liquors and intoxicating drugs from its provisions and also to issue licences for the manufacture, import, sale, etc., of any liquor or intoxicating drug required by any person or in respect of

any institution for a *bona fide* medicinal, scientific, industrial or like purpose. The amending Act inserts a new section—section 18-A—empowering the Government to levy an excise duty similar to that levied under section 17 of the Madras Abkari Act in respect of such liquor and intoxicating drugs.

Madras Act XX of 1948 [The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948]. This Act enables the Government to nationalize motor transport services in the Province and incorporates the necessary amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act IV of 1939), in its application to this Province. The Amending Act is based mostly on Bombay Act VII of 1947. Under the Act it will be open to the Government to cancel any permit or class of permits after giving one month's notice after payment of compensation in cases of cancellation of permits in force prior to the date on which the Government announced their policy of nationalization, viz., 2nd September 1946. The Act enables the Government to issue such orders and directions of a general character as they may consider necessary to the Provincial and Regional Transport Authorities in all matters relating to Road Transport services. Provision is made in the Act for the appointment of a Provincial Transport Commissioner and for entrusting either the Commissioner or his subordinates with the powers and functions conferred on any other authority by the Act. The Act enables the Regional Transport Authority to grant temporary permits in any circumstances which in its opinion justify the grant of such permits. The Act provides also for certain other matters incidental to the above provisions.

II. Regulations

The following Regulations were also made during the year 1948 in respect of the Partially Excluded Areas in the Province :—

Madras Regulation II of 1947 [The Madras Agency Rules (Second Amendment) Regulation, 1947]. The Regulation amends rule 31 of the Madras Agency Rule providing for the exemption from attachment of foodgrains necessary for the maintenance of the family of a judgment-debtor who is a member of a "hill-tribe," for a period of twelve months.

Madras Regulation I of 1948 [The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1948]. Under rule 1-A of the Madras Agency Rules, only the Headquarters Sub-Collector at Visakhapatnam could exercise all or any of the powers and functions of the Collector of Visakhapatnam in his capacity as Agent to the Provincial Government if the Provincial Government so direct and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be laid down by them. The Regulation amends the above rule so as to provide for the exercise of such powers and functions by the Headquarters Deputy Collector at Visakhapatnam also.

Services

Direct recruitment was made by the Commission to 65 classes of posts. The recruitment to the posts of Deputy Collectors, Deputy Superintendent of Police, District Registrar, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Probationary Revenue Inspector, Apprentice in the Local Fund Audit Department, Reserve Sub-Registrar, Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and Sub-Inspector of Fisheries was made on the basis of a combined competitive examination comprising a written test as well as an oral test in the shape of an interview. In addition to this, the Commission made selection for direct recruitment to 24 classes of posts exclusively from persons with war service. In October 1948 the Commission held a competitive examination for the recruitment of clerks, typists, etc., to the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service. There were 4,716 qualified candidates for the examination against 1,783 vacancies expected to arise in 1949. The examination was as in the previous years, open also to unpassed men already in service and the number of such men who applied was 611.

Training of Clerks

The Government sanctioned a scheme in 1944 for the training of candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission (including War Service personnel) for appointment as clerks in the Ministerial Services. Four schools were originally opened and they functioned till 1946. These schools were closed in the first quarter of 1947 as it was found not profitable to run them. One of the four schools, namely, the Hood Training School, Cuddalore, was however re-opened in the middle of 1947 and it was functioning till April 1948. The scheme was abolished with effect from 2nd April 1948 in accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment and Reorganization Committee in this matter, which was accepted by the Government. Only one batch of students was trained in 1948.

Cost of Public Services

Including High Court Judges, Members of the Indian Civil Service, other All-India Services, Provincial Services, the Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services and the village establishment, the total number of persons drawing their emoluments from Provincial funds was 258,392 at the end of the financial year 1947-48 and the total salaries' bill for that year amounted to Rs. 12,07.60 lakhs. The number of pensioners under the Madras Government at the end of 1947-48 was 33,720 and the amount paid to them was Rs. 164.17 lakhs.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive

The Cabinet Sub-Committee appointed to examine the recommendations contained in the report of the "Rajah Ayyar Committee" met twice during the year.

Certain tentative decisions were taken on the proposals examined at these meetings, but no final decisions were arrived at. The Cabinet Sub-Committee was dissolved and the staff appointed to assist it was disbanded at the close of the year.

CHAPTER II—FINANCE

Accounts, 1947-48

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year was Rs. 5,069·74 lakhs as against Rs. 5,199·02 lakhs in 1946-47 excluding a transfer of Rs. 506 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund. No amount was transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund to the Revenue Account in 1947-48. There was an increase of Revenue of Rs. 245·36 lakhs over the budget estimate for the year (Rs. 4,824·38 lakhs excluding a sum of Rs. 149 lakhs representing transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund). There were large increases under Provincial Excise (Rs. 110·31 lakhs), chiefly due to larger receipts from rentals of arrack and opium shops owing to keen competition among bidders at the auction and to larger receipts from the duty for spirits used for commercial, scientific and industrial purposes; “Forest” (Rs. 40·15 lakhs) due to larger receipts from the sale of timber, fuel and bamboo coupes at enhanced rates to meet the growing demand for firewood and charcoal for civilian use, and to the credit taken for the recovery of contributions from the Road Development Fund and the Coimbatore Municipal Council towards part of the cost of construction and metalling of certain forest roads; “receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts” (Rs. 50·35 lakhs) due mainly to the increase in the number of vehicles paying tax; “Other Taxes and Duties” (Rs. 215·42 lakhs) due mainly to (a) the enhancement of the rates of the Entertainment Tax with effect from the 1st January 1948, (b) the credit taken for receipts from the Betting Tax; (no provision for this was made in the budget estimate for 1947-48 as it was originally proposed to prohibit betting on horse races even in the race course enclosures) and (c) the increased turnover of assesseees on account of high prices and the enhancement of the rates of the General Sales Tax; “Administration of Justice” (Rs. 24·28 lakhs) mainly due to the larger receipts under “Magisterial fines” and the credit to the Government of balances of estates administered by the Administrator-General lying unclaimed for more than 12 years; “Education” (Rs. 16·23 lakhs) mainly due to larger receipts as a result of an increase in the number of students in the several Government Arts and Professional Colleges and to the recovery from District Boards of unspent balances of grants made in previous years in connexion with the scheme for the introduction of compulsory primary education; “Medical” (Rs. 4·24 lakhs) mainly due to the increase in the rate of tuition fees in Medical Colleges by 20 per cent and collection of arrears of hospital stoppages relating to previous years in respect of military patients; “Agriculture” (Rs. 4·14 lakhs) mainly due to larger receipts from sales to ryots of agricultural implements purchased by the Agricultural Department; “Industries and Supplies” (Rs. 16·54 lakhs) mainly due to larger receipts from the

Intensive Khadi Scheme and from the Kerala Soap Institute and to the credit taken for the refund by the Central Government on account of the undistributed stock of quinine substitutes in the possession of the Provincial Government on the 27th August 1946; "Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 4.48 lakhs) mainly due to larger receipts as a result of the increase in the number of candidates for the S.S.L.C. and Government Technical Examinations and to special credits on account of the sale-proceeds of condemned articles, vehicles, etc., of the Madras Fire Service, recoveries from the Madras Port Trust and the Visakhapatnam Port Trust on account of services rendered to them by the Madras Fire Service in the past and to the payment received for pumping work done in connection with the Gannavaram Aqueduct works in 1946; "Civil Works" (Rs. 69.19 lakhs) mainly due to larger transfer from the Central Road Fund for meeting expenditure on communications incurred by the Highways Department; "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 53.74 lakhs) mainly due to the credit of larger items of lapsed deposits intimated for adjustment by Courts and Treasuries, special adjustment on account of the sale-proceeds of wheat and other grains taken over from famine camps by the Civil Supplies Department; larger recoveries of overpayments, and to larger recoveries arising from the operation of the Provincial Loan Account; "Civil Defence" (Rs. 15.24 lakhs) mainly due to arrear credits on account of the sale-proceeds of A.R.P. stores including the cost of Fire Service equipment transferred to the Madras Fire Service. There were decreases under certain heads. The chief decreases were under "Taxes on Income" (Rs. 88.18 lakhs) due to the non-adjustment in the year of the credit to this Province towards the share of Income Tax for the period prior to partition; "Land Revenue" (Rs. 31.65 lakhs) mainly due to increased remissions on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon; "Stamps" (Rs. 96.63 lakhs) mainly due to the larger amount of surcharge payable to local bodies, the tightness of the money market and the smaller number of transactions involving immovable property such as sale, gift, mortgage, etc.; "Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept" (Rs. 14.75 lakhs) mainly due to increase in working expenses; "Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are not kept" (Rs. 12.57 lakhs) due to the decrease in the land revenue ascribable to irrigation; "Ports and Pilotage" (Rs. 47.08 lakhs) due to the refund during the year with compound interest at 3 per cent per annum of the balance of the amount previously transferred to the general revenues of the Province in 1938-39; "Receipts from Electricity" (Rs. 8.35 lakhs) mainly due to larger working expenses on Hydro and Thermo Electricity Schemes, partly offset by larger receipts from the Madras Electricity System; "Extraordinary receipts" (Rs. 88.89 lakhs), mainly due to the lapse of a large portion of the block grant sanctioned by the Government of India on account of slow progress on the approved Post-war Reconstruction Schemes.

As the transactions of the year 1947-48 actually resulted in a surplus as against a deficit of Rs. 149 lakhs anticipated in the budget for the year, it was possible to transfer a sum of Rs. 510 lakhs to the Revenue Reserve Fund.)

Expenditure.—The total actual expenditure on the Revenue Account was Rs. 4,558·90 lakhs (excluding a sum of Rs. 510 lakhs representing transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund) as against Rs. 5,704·65 lakhs in the previous year. There was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 413·91 lakhs excluding the transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund (Rs. 510 lakhs), as compared with the budget estimate for the year. The decrease was the net effect of decreases under a number of heads, partly offset by increases under a few others. The chief decreases occurred under “General Administration” (Rs. 32·77 lakhs), mainly due to smaller expenditure on the payment of subsidies to ryots for sinking wells; “Co-operation” (Rs. 19·02 lakhs) mainly due to smaller provision for the contribution by the Government towards the initial outlay on Co-operative Workshops for demobilized soldiers; “Civil Works” (Rs. 183·02 lakhs) mainly due to the non-receipt of a part of the tools and plant ordered for supply to the Highways Department; savings under buildings and roads and establishment charges on account of the postponement of certain works and to the payment of smaller grant to local bodies; “Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes” (Rs. 6·48 lakhs), due to smaller capital outlay than anticipated; “Superannuation allowances and pensions” (Rs. 6·06 lakhs), mainly due to the smaller expenditure on the payment of gratuities to temporary Government servants replaced by Ex-servicemen or discharged on the abolition of war-time posts, decrease in the payment of pensions in England; “Commutations of pensions financed from ordinary revenues” (Rs. 7·70 lakhs) mainly due to smaller expenditure on commutation of pensions and to larger recoveries from other Governments on account of increase in the commuted value of the share of joint pensions debitable to those Governments; “Extraordinary charges” (Rs. 549·76 lakhs) mainly due to the reduction in the net outlay on State Trading Schemes, which was the result of the purchase of less Ammonium Sulphate from the Government of India than anticipated, non-adjustment during the year of a part of their cost, reduction in the quantity of groundnut cake procured, surcharge levied on stocks of rice and arrear recoveries. The increases were under “Stamps” (Rs. 4·91 lakhs) mainly due to larger expenditure on the discount allowed to private vendors on the sale of general stamps, as a result of the raising of the limit of the denomination of stamps sold by them from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400; “Forest” (Rs. 8·06 lakhs) mainly due to larger expenditure on timber extraction to meet the demands of the Central Government; to the construction of new roads in the Javadi Hills and to the revision of pay of and grant of house rent allowance to the Forest Subordinates; “Other Taxes and Duties” (Rs. 17·34 lakhs) mainly due to the larger amount paid to local bodies as

compensation consequent on the enhancement of the rates of Entertainment Tax with effect from the 1st January 1948, to the revision of scales of pay of the staff and to the grant of house rent allowance to subordinate staff ; " Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues " (Rs. 40.29 lakhs) mainly due to larger expenditure on flood repairs and old maintenance works, employment of staff for the Poondi Irrigation ; Research Division, Siruguppa Agricultural Demonstration Farm and larger expenditure on the investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project, to the taking up of some schemes for investigation in Malabar and South Kanara and surveying and levelling operations connected with the Lower Bhavani Project ; " Interest on Debt and other obligations " (Rs. 10.29 lakhs) mainly due to larger capital outlay on schemes ; " Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt " (Rs. 86.54 lakhs) mainly due to larger provision for amortisation of the 2½ per cent loan 1961 with reference to the object for which the proceeds of the loan have been allocated and to the repayment of the loan of Rs. 85 lakhs specially advanced by the Government of India in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign in 1947-48 (and not in the previous year as anticipated) ; " Jails and Convict Settlements " (Rs. 13.19 lakhs) mainly due to the increase in the general cost of maintenance as a result of increase in the admission of prisoner especially those convicted under the Madras Prohibition Act and to the revision of pay of the Jail Subordinates ; " Police " (Rs. 66.07 lakhs) mainly due to the revision of scales of pay of Police Subordinates, increased expenditure on Armed Police units sanctioned in the course of the year and to the payment of leave salaries to a larger number of officers on leave in England preparatory to retirement ; " Education " (Rs. 4.06 lakhs) mainly due to the revision of scales of pay of the subordinate staff and to the employment of additional staff consequent on the increase in the number of students in the several Colleges ; " Medical " (Rs. 21.04 lakhs) mainly due to the revision of scales of pay of non-gazetted subordinates, larger expenditure on diet, medicines and hospital necessaries consequent on the increase of bed strength of and attendance in hospitals and the payment of leave salaries to a large number of British I.M.S. Officers who are on leave in England preparatory to retirement ; " Public Health " (Rs. 99.54 lakhs) mainly due to the constitution of a fund of Rs. 1 crore for the development of rural water supply ; " Miscellaneous Departments " (Rs. 23.64 lakhs) mainly due to the revision of the scales of pay of non-gazetted Government servants and the payment of house rent allowances to some of them ; (larger expenditure on the payment of boarding grants to pupils in educational institutions and on the construction and repairs of wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc., larger expenditure on the payment of allowances, remuneration to examiners and other charges owing to the increase in the number of candidates and the holding of the S.S.L.C. examination for the second time and the larger expenditure on clothing and equipment for the Fire Services personnel, the adjustment of the

cost of equipment and vehicles taken over by the Madras Fire Service from the A.R.P. Organization; "Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes" (Rs. 4.20 lakhs) mainly due to smaller recoveries from Capital Works than anticipated and to larger expenditure on the construction of new measuring weirs, record houses and rain gauge stations; "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 5.71 lakhs) mainly due to the write-off of certain loans given to communities eligible for help by the Labour Department for the purchase of house-sites, expenditure on the relief of refugees from Pakistan and from Hyderabad and to the increase in the expenditure on the Government Bus Service owing to the extensions to new routes.

Capital Expenditure and Loans (1947-48).—The Government incurred capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account to the extent of Rs. 622.32 lakhs, against the sum of Rs. 897.80 lakhs anticipated in the budget estimate for 1947-48. The decrease (Rs. 275.48 lakhs) under capital expenditure was due to smaller outlay on Electricity and Building Schemes, and to the change in the procedure for credit of the grants from the Central Government for Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes.

A sum of Rs. 760.14 lakhs was disbursed as loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc.)

Budget for 1948-49

The budget for 1948-49 included provision for the normal activities of the Government as well as for certain special items of expenditure, such as subsidizing the sale of foodgrains, revision of the basis of payment of teaching grants to non-Government educational institutions, subsidizing the sinking of wells in pursuance of the Grow More Food Campaign, ameliorative measures in connexion with the introduction of prohibition in the entire Province, nationalization of bus passenger service, etc.)

New Schemes of expenditure.—The total cost of the new schemes debitable to the Revenue Account which were provided for in the budget for 1948-49 was Rs. 726.19 lakhs. This included the loss of revenue (Rs. 384.07 lakhs) and additional expenditure (Rs. 18 lakhs) on account of the extension of prohibition to the remaining nine districts.) The more important of the other new schemes were:—

(1) the transfer of management of panchayat forests in certain districts to the Forest Department and the extension and improvement of the road system in the Nilambur Forest Division;

(2) the revision of the scale of fees payable to Law Officers, the extension of the District Court Building, Visakhapatnam, the appointment of temporary Judges and District Munsifs in certain mufassal Courts to clear off arrears;

(3) the extension of basic education, grants to public libraries, grants to the Committees for the preparation of Encyclopaedias in

Tamil and Telugu and to the Saraswathi Mahal Library, opening of an Intermediate College at Cuddapah, opening of new subjects or new courses of study in the Queen Mary's College, Madras, the Government Arts College, Coimbatore, and the Victoria College, Palghat, raising to the first grade of the Government College at Mangalore, introduction of Tamil as optional subject for the B.A. Class in the Government College, Coimbatore, provision for playgrounds for Secondary and Elementary Schools ;

(4) the provincialization of the Ettappur Children's Sanatorium, the purchase of a deep X-ray plant for the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, increase of bed strength and employment of additional staff in the Government Headquarters Hospitals at Salem, Vellore, Cuddalore and Tanjore ;

(5) introduction of anti-malarial measures in the new settlers' colonies in the Malabar district, the control of malaria in Koya villages in the Polavaram Agency, West Godavari district, a grant to the Salem District Board for anti-malarial operations ; a grant for a partial drainage scheme in the Chittoor Municipality and a grant to the Madras Corporation for levying a separate water supply trunk main to South Madras and improvements to the King Institute, Guindy ;

(6) acquisition of land for a permanent farm for the Agricultural College, Bapatla, the reorganization of the Marketing Section of the Agricultural Department, the extension of the area under the nursery of the Pomological Station, Coonoor, and the opening of two new agricultural depots ;

(7) the construction of a students' hostel at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, the construction of quarters for the staff, etc., for the scheme of salvage of dry cows from Madras City and the grant to the Madras Corporation for the opening of three Veterinary dispensaries in Madras City ;

(8) the establishment of an Oil Technology Institute in the Anantapur district, the opening of a Ceramic School at Gudur, the opening of an Industrial School in North Visakhapatnam district, for imparting training in the coir industry and the reorganization of the Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras ;

(9) the construction of model huts and a weaving hall, opening of new Labour Department hostels, development of the weaving industry in the Criminal Tribes Settlement, Chintaladevi, employment of additional teachers in Labour Department schools ;

(10) the expenditure on road works (other than those on National Highways) included in the Post-war Road Development programme ;

(11) the acquisition of sites in Tondiarpet for the construction of quarters for the employees of the Government Press, Madras.

The Budget Estimate provided for the transfer of a sum of Rs. 562.00 lakhs from the Revenue Reserve Fund to wipe off the deficit that would have otherwise occurred in the Revenue Account.

Capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account and loans and advances by the Provincial Government in 1948-49.—The amount required in 1948-49 for Capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account (this excludes the net outlay on State Trading Schemes and the expenditure on the commutation of pensions) was estimated at Rs. 1,046 lakhs (against the actual outlay of Rs. 622 lakhs in 1947-48). The increase was due to larger provision for the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects and Grow More Food Irrigation Schemes, provision for three new schemes, viz., the second stage of the Rellapad and Reddicalva Project, provision of irrigation facilities in Karur and other villages in the West Godavari district and providing irrigation facilities to the dry lands of Kankatam and Mukkollu villages, larger provision for certain building schemes, such as the construction of huts for the Armed Reserve Police, buildings for the King George Hospital, Visahkapatnam, Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode, the Nursing Home of the General Hospital, Madras, the Agricultural College, Bapatla, the Arts College, Rajahmundry, the Veterinary College, Madras, and provision under capital outlay on Industrial Development for the purchase of shares in the Provincial Industrial Finance Corporation. A sum of Rs. 485.28 lakhs was provided for loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., including a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs for short-term loans to Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank and Rs. 200 lakhs to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank for financing procurement operations.

Provincial Borrowing

No open market loan was raised during the year 1947-48. A loan of Rs. 6 crores was, however, obtained from the Government of India. Interest is payable on the loan at 2-7/8 per cent per annum and the loan is repayable in 1962. The loan was raised for financing capital outlay and for granting loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., during the year.

CHAPTER III—SEASONAL CONDITIONS, REVENUE AND EXCISE

Rainfall and crops.—The rainfall during the south-west monsoon was slightly above normal in East Godavari, Bellary, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and below the normal in other districts. The area cultivated from April to September 1948 was less than that of last year. It was also slightly less than the average area cultivated during the last five years. The condition of standing crops was generally fair except in Chingleput and in a few other districts.

The rainfall during the north-east monsoon from October to December 1948 was above normal in East and West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris and below normal in the remaining districts. The monsoon was on the whole a failure especially from the point of view of distribution. There was generally a heavy rainfall during the third week of November 1948. The standing crops were poor in Visakhapatnam, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and Ramnad and in portions of Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. Crops were affected by pests in parts in certain districts.

Famine.—The seasonal conditions during the year were not entirely satisfactory owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon and scarcity of employment was felt in the districts of Ramnad, Chittoor, Chingleput and Tirunelveli. Though a famine was not declared under the Famine Code, district board expansion road works and minor irrigation works were executed for the relief of unemployment.

Land Revenue.—Out of a demand of Rs. 10·64 crores for fasli 1357, a sum of Rs. 10·13 crores was either collected or written off. The percentage of the total amount collected, written off and suspended to the total demand was 95·3 as against 98·7 in the previous fasli. The heavy balance was due to the postponement of the collection of dues from several estates.

Besides the ordinary seasonal remissions granted under B.S.O. 13, special remission of land revenue on both wet and dry lands was granted on a large scale in certain districts as shown below, consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon in fasli 1357 :—

	RS.		RS.
Tirunelveli	5,66,254	Nellore	35,272
Tanjore	50,370	Ramnad	56,262
Mathurai	5,21,885	Chingleput	2,90,363
North Arcot	6,15,264	Anantapur	2,17,002
South Arcot	10,22,795	Tiruchirappalli	2,25,011
Chittoor	1,30,365	Coimbatore	7,91,295

Forest panchayats.—There were 864 forest panchayats managing an area of 3,050 square miles and paying an annual rent of Rs. 1,07,033. The control of the forest panchayats in the six districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Nellore was transferred from the Revenue to the Forest Department and the transfer of control of the panchayats in seven more districts was under consideration. The policy of the Forest Department in regard to the management of these forests is to utilize the services of such of the existing panchayats as are efficient, the ultimate objective being to let the people manage these forests for their common benefit under the technical guidance of the Forest Department on matters relating to exploitation, regeneration, etc.

Schemes for sinking of new wells and tanks and repairs to old wells and tanks.—In view of the imperative need for augmenting food production in all possible ways, the subsidized schemes for subsidized well-sinking already sanctioned were continued. The following three schemes were in force up to 1st March 1948 :—

(1) **The Accelerated Scheme.**—This scheme was introduced in February-March 1946 in all the districts of the Province, except the Nilgiris. The subsidy paid under the scheme was 50 per cent of the cost of a new well or repairs to an old well subject to a maximum of Rs. 310 for a new well and of Rs. 160 for an old well. This scheme was very popular and subsidies were granted for a large number of wells in all districts of the Province, except Madras and the Nilgiris. The grant of subsidies under this scheme ceased on 15th June 1946. The time for the construction of new wells and the completion of repairs to old and the restoration of abandoned wells expired on 30th June 1948.

(2) **The Ceded Districts Modified Scheme.**—As the general Accelerated Scheme referred to above was not very popular in the Ceded districts for the reason that it did not afford sufficient encouragement to the ryots in those districts, the Government launched a modified scheme in June 1946 for the Ceded districts. The subsidy paid under this scheme was 50 per cent of the cost of sinking a new well or repairing an old well, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 for each new well and Rs. 300 for each old well. The time allowed for the completion of the works under this scheme also came to a close on 30th June 1948.

(3) **New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947-48.**—As the need for more irrigation wells was keenly felt and as there was still a widespread demand from the public for the continuance of financial assistance similar to that afforded under the scheme referred to above, the Government sanctioned, with effect from 1st March 1947, the New Well Subsidy Scheme of 1947-48. So far as the grant of subsidy was concerned, this new scheme superseded all the previous schemes. It applied to all the districts of the Province except the Nilgiris and Madras and was later extended to the Nilgiris district. Payment of subsidies under this scheme was

made till 31st March 1948. It excluded repairs to old wells from its scope. A special provision was also made for the grant of subsidies for the construction of new tanks and for the repair of old tanks in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar. Another special feature of the scheme was that it stipulated that the proposed sites for new wells and tanks should be inspected and approved by a Tahsildar or other officer empowered in this behalf, as a condition precedent to the grant of the subsidy. The subsidies under this scheme were granted as loans in the first instance and converted into subsidies on the completion of the works within the prescribed time. The time allowed for the completion of the works under the scheme was 30th June 1948, but this was later extended to 30th September 1948. Now it has been extended up to 30th June 1949. The amount of subsidy offered was 50 per cent of the cost of the works, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in the Ceded districts (and in special areas in other districts, where the conditions for well sinking were similar to those in the Ceded districts) and of Rs. 300 for each well in other areas. In South Kanara and Malabar, a subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of the works, subject to the maxima of Rs. 300 for each new well and Rs. 500 for each tank, new or old, was offered. Where the cost of repairs to old tank and construction of new tank exceeded Rs. 1,000, the Collector and the Board of Revenue were allowed discretion to sanction a subsidy equal to half the cost up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively.

(4) **The New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1948-49.**—As the need to stimulate food production continued to be great and urgent, the Government sanctioned the extension of the new well subsidy scheme for another year from 1st April 1948. This scheme is applicable to all the districts in the Province except Madras, but only to areas where well irrigation is feasible and necessary, and where the ryots are anxious to avail themselves of the assistance offered. The main provisions of this scheme are similar to those in respect of the scheme for 1947-48, except that the maximum limit for the grant of subsidy in all the districts, except Malabar and South Kanara, has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 for the wells in the Ceded districts and other special areas, and from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for the wells in ordinary areas. (The disbursement of subsidies under this scheme will stop on 31st March 1949. The amount of the subsidy loans granted will be treated as subsidies only if the work is duly completed by 30th September 1949, the time allowed for the completion of wells.)

Court of Wards.—Eight estates were under the superintendence of the Court at the commencement of the year. One of them, Doddappaiaickanur, was handed over to the proprietor during the year. The Court's efforts were directed as in previous years to the stabilization of administration, the improvement of finances, the liquidation of debts, the restoration of neglected irrigation works, the conservancy of forests and the education of wards. As in the

last year, the repair of irrigation works has not been easy or successful owing to a dearth of qualified personnel. The health and conduct of the wards were satisfactory. The collection work in estates was extremely difficult owing to the Rent Reduction Act and reluctance of the ryots to pay rent in view of the impending introduction of the Zamindari Abolition Act. Section 45 of the Madras Act I of 1902 was in force in the encumbered estates of Salur, Chundi and Sivagiri. The debts of the Salur and Sivagiri estates were being repaid in accordance with the schemes approved by the Court. Out of the loan of Rs. 2 lakhs obtained from the Government for repaying the debts of the Salur Estate, Rs. 1,90,000 was repaid, leaving a balance of only Rs. 10,000.

The surplus funds of the unencumbered estates were invested in the purchase of Government securities.

Commercial Taxes.—The Commercial Taxes Acts, viz., the Madras General Sales Tax Act, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act and the Madras Entertainments Tax Act and the Madras Betting Tax Act were all in force during the year. The working of all these Acts was satisfactory. On and from 1st January 1948, the general rate of tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act, was increased from 1 per cent to 3 pies on every rupee in the turnover. An additional tax of 3 pies to 6 pies was newly introduced on sales of certain luxury goods. Registration of every dealer with a turnover of not less than Rs. 7,500 on payment of a sum of Rs. 6 per annum was in force with effect from 1st January 1948. The rates of fees for the different licences under the Act continued to be the same as in 1946-47 till 1st April 1948 on which date they were enhanced. The taxation of commission agents for contravention of the conditions of licence also continued during the year. The rates under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act were also increased with effect from 1st January 1948. There was marked increase in revenue under all the four Acts.

Excise and Prohibition

The 2nd of October 1948 was a Red Letter Day in the annals of this Province; for on that day—the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation—Prohibition, one of the objects most dear to his heart was completely introduced here and the entire Province excepting the partially excluded areas became dry. While the other Provinces and administrations were considering the question of finance and hesitating, the Madras Government went on boldly ahead in the firm faith that the loss of tainted Excise revenue got from the economically lowest strata of people least fitted to bear the burden would be more than counter-balanced by the progress in their material and moral well-being and this faith bids fair to be wholly justified by facts and course of events.

Prohibition was already in force in 16 districts and it was extended during the year to the nine districts of Visakhapatnam,

East and West Godavari, Krishna, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramnad and Tirunelveli. In the 16 districts of the first and second batches, the Excise (Prohibition Department) was in charge of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Malabar, South Kanara, the Nilgiris, Guntur and Nellore, while the enforcement work was entrusted to the Police Department in Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and Mathurai, Guntur and Nellore were transferred from the Excise Department to the Police Department on 1st May 1948. The Excise (Prohibition) Department took charge of the nine new districts. A batch of Sub-Inspectors, Petty Officers and Guards were recruited and were under training. It is expected that this would make good the deficiency in staff.

Opium was issued from taluk offices in limited quantities on permits to confirmed addicts. Possession and consumption of foreign liquor by persons residing in or visiting the Province were allowed on permits where necessary. Indians were given such permits only in exceptional cases, where the applicants were over 55 years of age and that too on production of medical certificate from competent Government Medical Officers, testifying to the necessity for the use of foreign liquor. The possession of sacramental wine for Christian religious workshop was permitted.

The Mysore Government co-operated with the Madras Government, by closing all shops on the Madras border. The Travancore Government introduced Prohibition partially in the State, though not on the entire borders of the Tirunelveli district. The French establishment at Pondicherry was wet and some malpractices were reported in the South Arcot district borders. A meeting was held between the Hon'ble Minister for Finance, Madras and the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue, Orissa, to discuss about Orissa-Visakhapatnam border problems.

The enforcement side is solely concerned with the suppression of offences against the Prohibition Act. The total number of cases detected in the 16 old Prohibition districts during the first ten months of the calendar year was 53,450 of which 25,481 related to illicit distillation and kindred offences and 22,343 to miscellaneous offences. In the new Prohibition districts, 745 cases were detected during October 1948—the first month after the introduction of Prohibition of which 249 related to illicit distillation and kindred offences and 285 to miscellaneous offences. The statistics relating to the new districts cannot be taken as the real index of the Prohibition crime in those districts. Illicit distillation was prevalent to a large extent in the pre-Prohibition days in the Northern Circars, portions of South Arcot and Chingleput adjoining Chittoor, North Arcot and Nellore. The bulk of the illicit distillation cases were reported in the Ceded districts, Salem and North Arcot. The preventive staff took vigorous steps to put down illicit distillation which is the chief menace to Prohibition.

The co-operation from the Police in the Excise Prohibition districts continued to be good. The village and taluk Prohibition Committees formed in the old Prohibition districts were not generally of practical help towards detection of prohibition crime. The Collectors of the new Prohibition districts were instructed to constitute village and taluk committees on a sound basis. District Advisory Councils which were formed in the old prohibition districts were found to be useful. Co-operation from the Village Officers was good in Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor and Guntur and it was lacking in other districts. Co-operation from non-officials was appreciable in Salem and North Arcot and to some extent in Malabar. Offences of drunkenness which were numerous before 2nd October 1948 in the dry districts which adjoined the wet districts, fell considerably after that date. In general, the Prohibition Act worked satisfactorily during the year and it is hoped that with vigorous preventive action prohibition offences could be successfully suppressed and the object achieved. The extensive ameliorative activities undertaken will also have their effect on the addicts in changing their ways and making them follow a peaceful and healthy life.

The Madras Abkari Act was in force in the nine districts of Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramnad and Tirunelveli till 2nd October 1948. The arrangement with the Travancore Government for the administration of Abkari and Opium Revenue in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri by that Government lasted till 30th September 1948 and prohibition was extended to these enclave villages also on 2nd October 1948. As a result of the merger of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai States with this Province, the Excise administration of the States was taken over. Prohibition was extended to Pudukkottai Division on 1st July 1948 and to Banganapalle Division on 2nd October 1948. Due to the merger of the French Loge at Masulipatnam with the Indian Dominion, the payment of compensation to the French Government which was in force from 1853 for prohibiting the manufacture and sale of arrack in that area was stopped. With the introduction of total prohibition ways and means for the disposal of molasses which were being used for distillation purposes had to be found out. The question of production of Power Alcohol was under the active consideration of the Government. Pending decision on that issue, some distillers were permitted to collect carbon-dioxide in their distilleries.

Amelioration.—Side by side with the enforcement of law, large-scale ameliorative activities were undertaken with the object of (1) providing counter attractions to drink and drug addicts, (2) launching a rural uplift and thrift drive to secure the main objects of prohibition and (3) providing employment for persons affected by the introduction of prohibition, especially ex-tappers. In short 'rural uplift' which is the positive side of prohibition is the objective

of the ameliorative work and the agricultural co-operative societies will be harnessed in an increasing measure for this purpose. The ameliorative work which was under the control of the Board of Revenue till 15th October 1948 was transferred on that date to the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

To carry out these ameliorative measures, the staff previously sanctioned for the 16 old Prohibition districts were continued except the Ballad Singers and village guides who were retrenched with effect from the end of October 1948. The Assistant Development Officers who were one for each division were retrenched to two for each district. The Government sanctioned additional staff on this scale for the nine new prohibition districts also. On 31st December 1948, there were 25 Special Development Officers at the rate of one for each district, 48 Assistant Development Officers at the rate of two for each district except the Nilgiris district and 221 Rural Welfare Officers at the rate of one for each taluk. The posts of the Chief Physical Instructor and his Assistant were continued. They inspected and guided the work of the Rural Welfare Officers. The photographer attached to the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) for taking photos and preparing slides on ameliorative activities in the districts was also retained. The Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) assisted the Registrar in controlling and directing the ameliorative work in the Province. In the districts, the Special Development Officers were assisted by the two Assistant Development Officers, one of whom functioned as his Personal Assistant and the other attended to the executive work in the district. In the taluks, the ameliorative work was attended to by the Rural Welfare Officers under the control of the Special Development Officers.

These Rural Welfare Officers were specially trained for the work for a period of three months in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet. The Government paid a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the Y.M.C.A. College for training the Rural Welfare Officers for the old Prohibition districts. The third training course was completed in February 1948 and a batch of 53 Rural Welfare Officers who underwent the training successfully were posted to the districts. The Government sanctioned a similar sum of Rs. 2,000 for training the fourth batch of Rural Welfare Officers. Arrangements for the recruitment of candidates and the conduct of the training were in progress. With the increasing emphasis on constructive and co-operative work, it is proposed to train these Rural Welfare Officers intensively in co-operative work, so that they can tackle rural problems on a co-operative basis. A Co-operative Sub-Registrar has been sanctioned to give the requisite training.

In the new Prohibition districts, 1,350 refreshment stalls were opened in or near the sites where the old toddy shops existed, to distribute freely substitute drinks like buttermilk, lime juice and "panakam" for about a week and the Government sanctioned

a subsidy of Rs. 67,500 for this purpose. Tea and coffee were not served in these stalls. In the old Prohibition districts, private refreshment stalls came into being. The Tea Market Expansion Board took considerable interest in opening tea rooms and running mobile tea vans in districts like Mathurai, North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem and Tiruchirappalli. A scheme for the preservation of palmyra sweet toddy for use as beverage, was worked in two centres in Salem district but was however given up as the results were not encouraging.

As counter attraction to drink, popular games such as chedugudu, pillaiyar panthu, Killuthottu, Tug-of-war, bajanas, hari-kathas, street dramas, folk dances, etc., were conducted by the Rural Welfare Officers in the districts.

The statement below shows the progress made in the year in providing counter attractions to drink :—

(1) Number of Rural Welfare Officers working ..	128
(2) Number of villages visited by them	18,335
(3) Number of rural games and sports conducted	12,832
(4) Number of Firka tournaments conducted ..	662
(5) Number of Taluk tournaments conducted ..	76
(6) Number of district divisional tournaments conducted.	8
(7) Number of district tournaments conducted ..	9
(8) Number of villages in which harikathas and bhajanas were conducted.	13,232
(9) Folk dances and dramas conducted	4,809

The ballad singers provided entertainments to the villagers and taught the people community singing and trained amateurs in street dramas. Twenty-five thousand, two hundred and seventeen villagers in 3,240 villages were trained in community singing by these ballad singers. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,125 as subsidy to 19 dramatic troupes in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Guntur and South Kanara at the rate of Rs. 25 for a performance. The Government allotted a sum of Rs. 16,000 for this purpose for the 16 old Prohibition districts and Rs. 4,500 for the new Prohibition districts. The subsidies will be distributed to deserving dramatic troupes composed of ex-tappers and ex-addicts to encourage local talents in the villages.

In the 16 old Prohibition districts except Tiruchirappalli, propaganda vans fitted with cinema outfit, public address system and gramophone records provided counter attraction to drink. The van intended for Tiruchirappalli was allotted to South Arcot district which is a new Prohibition district. The question of supply of vans to the new Prohibition districts was under consideration. Films on inauguration of Prohibition in Coimbatore district were brought out in Tamil and Telugu and circulated among the districts: Telugu songs relating to Prohibition were recorded and 200 discs were purchased and distributed to the Telugu districts.

Arrangements were made to get Tamil songs also recorded. Thirty-one radio sets belonging to the Publicity Department were allotted to the old Prohibition districts and they were being installed. As a result of propaganda, 28 radio sets were installed by private individuals and institutions in the districts of Coimbatore, Anantapur, Guntur, Bellary, Salem, Cuddapah, South Kanara and Kurnool.

In pursuance of the thrift campaign, hundi boxes were supplied to the people who were willing to save and a sum of Rs. 3.55 lakhs was saved in the year through these boxes in the districts.

Three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four gramasanghams were organized during the year. At the end of the year, there were 12,885 gramasanghams, 389 firka and 48 taluk associations in the Province. Thirty-five rural uplift schools were conducted with a view to train young men in the methods of promoting rural welfare.

About 84,000 tappers were thrown out of employment in the nine new Prohibition districts as against 79,100 tappers in the 16 old Prohibition districts. The problem of unemployment among the ex-tappers was not very serious in the latter districts except in Malabar, South Kanara and Coimbatore. With the formation of co-operative jaggery societies and the grant of permission to tap sweet juice for palmyra jaggery manufacture and to tap coconut trees for jaggery-making in select centres, the situation was considerably eased. In the new Prohibition districts, unemployment among the ex-tappers was rather acute in the districts of Tirunelveli, Madras and West Godavari. As regards Tirunelveli and West Godavari, the Government permitted the formation of societies for palmyra jaggery manufacture and vigorous steps were taken to form societies and issue licences to ex-tappers for the purpose. In the case of Madras which stands on a different footing, milk supply societies were formed for the ex-tappers. They were also secured employment in road works under the Madras Corporation, the House Construction Society and other miscellaneous jobs. In the other districts, the unemployment problem was only a temporary phase and most of the ex-tappers have been absorbed in agricultural labour and other allied avocations.

To tackle the problem of unemployment among ex-tappers, various kinds of co-operative societies for jaggery manufacture, milk supply, land colonization, cottage industries such as mat-weaving, carpet-making, manufacture of palmyra products, cotton rope and coir-making, poultry farming, were formed. Tapping palmyras for sweet juice for jaggery manufacture under co-operative auspices was permitted in all districts except Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah and the Nilgiris. Tapping of coconut trees for the purpose was permitted in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore in select centres. Tapping of date trees was permitted in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor

and Anantapur. Tapping of sago trees was permitted in select centres in the Malabar district. In all, 554 jaggery societies were working with a membership of 42,863. During the current season 27,200 licences were issued. 5.72 lakhs of maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 30.80 lakhs were produced during the year. In the taluks of Nanguneri and Tiruchendur in Tirunelveli district, the Government permitted the use of palmyra sweet juice for personal consumption as a special case, as the people in these taluks were accustomed to consume the juice as their food. Fifty-five Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies were sanctioned for the organization and supervision of jaggery societies in all the districts. Eight Senior Inspectors were sanctioned for work connected with formulating schemes for resettling ex-tappers in the new Prohibition districts.

Next to jaggery-making, dairying provides work for a number of ex-tappers and ex-addicts. Milk supply societies and unions were formed in suitable centres in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Anantapur, Bellary, Malabar, Coimbatore and Chittoor. In the new Prohibition districts, a society was formed at Tiruvanmiyur in the Chingleput district and four milk supply societies in Madras City. The Government sanctioned subsidy towards working expenses for feeder societies at the rate of Rs. 100 for six months besides necessary supervisory staff free of cost. The members of the societies were given interest-free loans for the purchase of milch animals. The unions in North Arcot, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli were working actively and the progress made by them during the year is shown below :—

District.	Value of milk.		District.	Value of milk.	
	Produced.	Sold.		Produced.	Sold.
	rs.	rs.		rs.	rs.
North Arcot ..	58,285	61,971	Tiruchirappalli.	97,786	1,15,103
Tanjore	1,32,117	1,47,403			

The formation of land colonization societies for settling ex-tappers—six in Tanjore district, one each in the districts of South Kanara, Anantapur and Chittoor, two in Salem—were under consideration. Two schemes for the formation of cattle-breeding societies in Mathurai and Anantapur with financial assistance from Government for the purchase of stud bulls was also under consideration.

The Ayothiyapatnam Pile Carpet Weavers' Society in Salem district subsidized by Government had a membership of 75 and produced goods worth Rs. 8,772. The Basket-makers' Society at Vellore had a membership of 78 and sold baskets worth Rs. 9,533-12-0.

Besides the formation of co-operative societies, arrangements were made to get the tappers employed as unskilled labourers in road works and as gang coolies under the Executive Engineers (Highways). In the Madras City, the Prohibition Committee

under the chairmanship of the Mayor, afforded relief to the extappers in the shape of supply of two weeks' rations at half the cost. To train ex-tappers in khadi spinning the City Khadi Officer conducted demonstration in five centres. Up to December 1948, 8,406 were provided with work in the new Prohibition districts alone in agricultural operations, as unskilled labourers in road works, as peons, watchmen, etc., in Government offices and in other modes of work.

The Indian Women Civic Corps was entrusted with the work of carrying on propaganda among women for the successful enforcement of prohibition and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem was sanctioned to branch leaders of the department.

Prohibition has brought about an improvement in the economic and social condition of the ex-addicts who are now better fed, better clothed and appear better.

CHAPTER IV—LAW AND ORDER

Police

Consequently on the generally unfavourable seasonal conditions, the prices of staple foodgrains and essential commodities increased markedly. The decontrol of cloth and food aggravated the malady of soaring prices. There was a wave of labour unrest resulting in strikes and kisan agitation was widespread. The Razakar activities in Hyderabad prior to the Police action had its repercussions in the neighbouring districts of this Province. Acts of violence by Communists were prominent. It is indeed worthy of note that, in spite of all these factors which threw considerable additional strain on the Police, law and order was well maintained and detection of crime improved.

Staff.—The sanctioned strength of the Police force in several districts was augmented during the year. Temporary additional staff was sanctioned for the prevention of smuggling of foodgrains and for dealing with the Communist and Labour troubles. In order to improve the efficiency of the Force, the minimum educational qualification for Sub-Inspectors was raised.

Training schools.—The Police Training School session commenced this year on 3rd January 1948. There were 108 Sub-Inspector cadets (81 direct recruits, 23 Excise Sub-Inspectors and 4 from the Cochin State) under training. Four Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police and 2 Probationary Officers of the Mysore State also underwent training. Fifty head constables fit for promotion as Sub-Inspectors underwent training in the Police Training School for a period of six months from 21st June 1948. The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore, Anantapur, Vizianagaram and Tiruchirappalli continued to train large number of recruits.

Armed Forces.—The Armed Reserves, including the Sivakasi and Kamudhi Special Forces in the Ramnad district, and the Malabar Special Police maintained a fair standard of efficiency. To augment the Armed Police Forces in the Province, six Special Armed Police Units each with a Headquarter Company and six active Companies were formed. The Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Companies were deputed to various parts of the Province for the maintenance of law and order. They played a very prominent part in protecting our borders against raids by Razakars and Communists from Hyderabad and gave an excellent account of themselves during the Police action in the State. Several Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Companies were on duty in the Krishna district, guarding border villages against attacks by the Communists from the Nalgonda and Warangal districts. The eight temporary Companies of the Malabar

Special Police were made permanent during the year. The mobility of the Armed Forces was increased by the supply of jeeps.

The additional Police at the cost of the inhabitants stationed in the villages of Musalareddipalle and Himakuntla in the Cuddapah district and Muradi Hanumapuram in the Bellary district continued this year also. The additional Police in the village of Chinnasettipalli in the Cuddapah district was withdrawn.

Home Guards.—Home Guards were organized in 15 districts and Madras City to assist the regular police in times of emergency.

Crime.—The abrogation of the Criminal Tribes Act, the large scale premature release of criminals from jails, the deteriorating economic situation, widespread labour and agrarian unrest, the better reporting and registration of crime contributed to the increase in the number of crimes. The increase in the total crime this year was 19.5 per cent over the figures of 1947 and it was noticeable under all heads. Murder increased by 6.6 per cent, dacoity by 127.4 per cent, robbery by 24.6 per cent, housebreaking by 24.6 per cent, major thefts by 4.6 per cent and cattle thefts by 25.1 per cent. Increases were noticeable in all districts except Railway Police District, Tiruchirappalli, the Nilgiris and Mathurai North. Detection was 31.4 per cent this year as against 26 per cent in 1947 and 28.3 per cent in 1946. It is a matter of gratification that, in spite of the various handicaps under which the Force had to labour, it was able to show such marked improvement in detection. The Central Intelligence Bureau at Madras and District Intelligence Bureaux at district headquarters continued to function satisfactorily. The Joint Intelligence Bureau at Mathurai was split up during the year into three District Intelligence Bureaux, each being placed in charge of a Sub-Inspector, for the districts of Mathurai North, Mathurai South and Ramnad. Inspectors in charge of other District Intelligence Bureaux were being replaced by Sub-Inspectors.

Village vigilance committees proved useful only in a few districts and they functioned mostly on paper. The question of entrusting this work to grama sanghams was under consideration.

Riots and disturbances.—There were 109 cases of riots and disturbances during the year, many of which were only minor in nature, but on 42 occasions the police had to open fire in order to restore law and order. The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was followed by serious communal riots at Tiruvannamalai in the North Arcot district, Rajapalayam in the Ramnad district, Erode in the Coimbatore district and Edapadi in the Salem district. The situation was, however, brought under control soon. There were some minor communal clashes during the year in the districts of Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Mathurai North and Mathurai South.

Tear smoke was used successfully to disperse unlawful assemblies of the T.V.S. workers at Mathurai on 27th January 1948, the

boat workers at Tuticorin on 31st August 1948, the student demonstrators of the American College, Mathurai, on 7th December 1948 and the R.S.S. demonstrators at Guntur on 19th December 1948. Tear Smoke Squads were formed in the Armed Reserves of all districts except Visakhapatnam North, West Godavari, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor and Ramnad.

As a result of the swift and vigorous Police action against Hyderabad after the failure of all attempts at settlement, the situation in the districts on the border of the State improved considerably. The Government banned communal bodies in the Province. The organizations that came under the ban were the R.S.S., the Muslim League-National Guard, the Khaksars, the Black Shirt volunteers, the Communist Red Volunteer Corps. The branch of the Criminal Investigation Department, which was constituted to deal with blackmarketing, was closed on 31st March 1948 in view of the abolition of most of the controls. The anti-corruption section continued to do good work. Several cases of corruption were investigated and reported to Government.

City Police

Crime.—The incidence of crime in the City was practically normal and kept under control despite the increase in the total volume of crime to 3,715 (3,528). The increase was presumably due to the extension of city limits. Preventive measures were taken and a gang of Baroda criminals responsible for a number of window bar house-breakings was located. Another series successfully detected were burglaries by rain-pipe-scaling.

Law and order.—Considerable success was achieved in putting down bucket shops and street bettings. The Police had to open fire only in one instance, namely, when a notorious opium smuggler and his party taking half a lakh of rupees worth of opium attacked a Police party.

In the interests of law and order 30 Communists were arrested under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947. In view of the labour unrest and the inflammable Communist propaganda an order was issued under the City Police Act prohibiting meetings, gatherings, etc., except under a licence. The Executive Committee of the Dravida Kazhagam started the anti-Hindi agitation by picketing in front of the Tondaimandalam Thuluva Vellalar High School and the Muthialpet Secondary School. The agitation which was suspended for a month due to the Police Action against Hyderabad was revived from 2nd November 1948. Some members of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh staged demonstrations and disobeyed the orders banning the organization. The movement was effectively dealt with.

Labour was on the whole restive but prompt action by the Police prevented any breach of the peace.

There were some special events which called for elaborate Police arrangements. These included the immersion of the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in the sea and the visits to the City of the Hon'ble the Prime Minister and the Governor-General of India. That these events passed off without a single untoward incident was due to the tactful behaviour of the Police under difficult and trying circumstances.

The nationalization of the Bus Transport Service provided the City with a large number of the latest types of buses which is a welcome contrast to the old privately owned buses. Traffic of all kinds increased. There were 260 taxis including 3 station wagons almost all of the latest model.

The total number of accidents for the year was 2,682 (2,092), the increase being probably due to the increase in the number of motor vehicles. The propaganda van was very useful in educating the pedestrians, cyclists, etc., in the rules of the road. Traffic films were also shown in schools to inculcate road sense in the pupils.

Harbour Police.—The activity in the Harbour increased with the general rise in imports and exports. The Police worked in close co-operation with the Customs Department and the Port Trust.

Prisons

The daily average number of convicts, undertrials, civil prisoners, etc., increased from 19,459.44 in 1947 to 22,866.29 mainly due to the large admission of prohibition prisoners and of those detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act. Communist disturbances, labour strikes, unsettled conditions in the Hyderabad border also contributed to the increase in the jail population. The Central Jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, were all heavily overcrowded. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-six prisoners were released and 15,473 prisoners were granted special remission in connexion with the first anniversary of the Independence Day. The number released on the recommendation of the advisory board was 410 (364). The number of prison offences was 665 (857).

The important changes and notable administrative measures taken were—

(1) Opening of a camp jail at the site of the Tungabhadra Canal Project for the purpose of utilizing convict labour on the working of the project.

(2) Opening of a camp jail at Cuddalore for the confinement of Hyderabad civil prisoners for a period of six months.

(3) Further revision of the scale of pay of II grade warders.

(4) Appointment of a separate medical officer to the Alipuram and Central Jails, Bellary.

(5) Deputation of Sri V. Krishna Menon, Chief Probation Superintendent, to America to study the working of the probation system in that country.

(6) Provision of sundry amenities such as enhancement of clothing allowance, provision of chappals, etc., to detenus and grant of diet and clothing allowance to children of detenus residing in jails with their mothers.

(7) Appointment of visiting dentists in all important jails and improvement of jail dairies by the purchase of cows and she-buffaloes.

(8) Introduction of oil-pressing industry in Central Jails, Bellary, Alipuram, Vellore, Cannanore and Salem and tailoring industry in the Penitentiary, Madras.

(9) Grant of certain facilities to Class I prisoners after the classification into Class I and Class II.

(10) Celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday—declared as a Jail holiday in lieu of the holiday on King's Birthday—and provision of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait in each jail, the cost being met by donations by the jails staff.

(11) Provision of radio sets in Alipuram Jail, Bellary and Special Sub-Jail, Kozhikode the sets being donated by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies at Bellary and Kozhikode.

(12) Extension of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act to South Arcot and Cuddapah districts.

The Borstal School, Palamecottah, functioned satisfactorily but it was overcrowded. The central and district committees of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Borstal Association, etc., continued to render every possible help to released prisoners and borstal inmates in their respective localities.

The daily average number of pupils in all the certified schools fell from 2,087.07 in 1947 to 1,895.17 during the year on account of the mass discharges of pupils on the occasion of the Independence Day Anniversary in August 1948 and the restrictions in regard to the committal of destitutes as distinct from delinquents. There was no change in the system of education imparted to the pupils in the schools. Rope-making, spinning, mat-weaving, pottery and bee-keeping were newly introduced in the Certified School, Chingleput, spinning and bee-keeping in the Certified School, Tanjore, tin coating of brass and copper vessels in the Certified School, Bellary. The following were some of the administrative measures introduced :—

(1) Introduction of pocket-money system in lieu of mark money.

(2) Petty officers were directed to do duty without uniform.

(3) Issue of caustic soda for washing the clothing of the pupils.

(4) The Adviser to Government in Child Psychology visited the schools and issued psychological directives and instructions regarding improved methods in juvenile reformation.

Administration of the Habitual Offenders Settlement

The Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement was closed down by the end of August. The Chintaladevi Settlement was wound up at the close of the year.

Dry and wet crops were raised in the settlements.—The following industries were also carried out in the settlements: Chappal making, carpentry, weaving dhurries, bed sheets, etc., in Aziznagar, cloth weaving in Siddhapuram, weaving of bed-sheets in Chintaladevi and mat, rope and basket making on a limited scale in Stuartpuram. The material well-being of the settlers improved with the introduction of Prohibition. The health of the settlers continued to be generally good. The rural dispensary at Aziznagar was converted into a General Dispensary under a Sub-Assistant Surgeon from 1st October 1948. The other dispensaries continued to function including the one at Bitragunta which was continued even after the closure of the Settlement. The schools in the settlements functioned satisfactorily. The sixth standard was accorded recognition in the Siddhapuram Settlement. The supply of mid-day meals had the desired effect of keeping up the strength of the schools. The school at Bitragunta was continued for the benefit of the ex-settlers of Bawdenpet and other villages.

All the "internees under the Criminal Tribes Act" who did not come under the definition of "Habitual Offenders" as defined in Section 2 (4) of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, were released from the settlements. Most of the released settlers continue to remain within the settlements as voluntary settlers. The concessions regarding education, free clothing, etc., are being continued to be given to all the children of the internees as well as those of voluntary settlers.

Reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Yenadis and Sugalis

The work of reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Yenadis and Sugalis was under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., till 15th August 1948 when it was transferred to the Commissioner of Labour.

There was a decrease in the population of the Yenadi colonies partly due to lack of forest labour as a result of the Madras Private Forest Preservation Act and partly to the outbreak of cholera in a few colonies. Agriculture continued to be the main occupation of the Yenadis. With free supply of seed made by Government, they raised crops which were coming up very well, though the rains were late this year. Advances for agricultural purposes were granted in deserving cases. The health in all the colonies was generally good. The Government sanctioned Rs. 750 for anti-malarial operations in some of the colonies.

All the Kallar, Koravar, Yenadi and Sugali schools continued to work satisfactorily. Midday meals were supplied free to the

school children. The attendance in the Kallar schools fell slightly, and it was attributed to the declining influence of the Kallar Panchayats. The Government have ordered that all these schools should be thrown open gradually to children of all communities to the extent accommodation is available, preference being given to the children of Kallar, Koravar, Yenadi and Sugali communities. Boarding grants, scholarships, grants for clothing, books and slates were sanctioned. With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, the interest of the Kallars in maintaining in good repair the Kallar schools owned by them waned.

Civil Justice

The upward trend in the institution of suits in the superior courts continued this year also. This was due to the increase in the number of suits filed in respect of immovable property due to rise in the value of such property. On account of the appreciation in value of lands and other immovable property, suits relating to them had to be filed in the superior courts. As regards the inferior courts, the institution in 1948 was higher than that in 1947 in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, East and West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Mathurai, North and South Malabar, East and West Tanjore, Visakhapatnam, more or less the same in South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli and lower in the remaining districts. The decline in institutions in Kurnool and Tirunelveli was attributed to the diversion of litigation to superior courts due to increase in land values and to a Full Bench decision in the matter. In Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, the fall was due to the functioning of a Small Cause Court in each of these district headquarters. In Ramnad, the fall was due to the non-institution of suits by the Ramnad Estate for collection of *Sarasari* and damages for unauthorized occupation. The increase in the other districts was attributed to the economic conditions, the rise in values of landed property, the growing tendency for litigation and the increase in the number of rent suits. There was a general increase in the institution of small cause suits in all the districts, the increase being marked in South Malabar, Mathurai, Ramnad and West Tanjore. The increase in Ramnad was said to be due to the failure of some money-lending agencies giving rise to claims and counter-claims, the non-functioning of Panchayat Courts and to the filing of batches of large number of suits for recovery of damages. The scheme of giving small cause work to Official Receivers by appointing them as Additional Judges of Small Cause Courts which was extended to all districts except North Malabar, Chittoor and Ramnad was continued for another year. The institution of insolvency petitions increased in most of the districts which probably indicates the deterioration in the economic condition of the people apparently on account of inflation. As regards execution petitions, there was a fall in some districts, and increase in some districts while in

some other districts the institution remained more or less stationary. The increase in some of the districts was due to heavy disposals and the enforcement of orders of Rent Controllers. The institution of civil appeals increased in the districts of North and South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Krishna, Kurnool, Salem and West Tanjore, remained more or less the same as in the previous year in East Godavari and East Tanjore and decreased in the remaining districts. The increase in South Arcot was said to be due to the printers clearing off large arrears of judgments pending with them. The decrease in North and South Malabar was due partly to the operation of Act XVII of 1946 while in Ramnad it was due to the paucity of rent appeals arising from Zamindari areas.

In the City Civil Court, there was an appreciable increase in the number of original suits instituted, 71 of them being from the area recently included with its jurisdiction. During the year, 273 suits of value exceeding Rs. 2,500 were filed consequent on the enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court. The number of execution petitions filed also substantially increased. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the upward trend of institutions continued this year also. There was a general increase in the number of ejectment applications, distress applications, execution petitions and other miscellaneous applications. There was a fall in the number of references made under the Land Acquisition Act to the Chief Judge. There was a substantial rise in the number of appeals under the Town-Planning Act, Rent Control Appeals and Election Petitions. On the original side of the High Court, there was increase in the institution of original suits while the institution of matrimonial suits remained almost the same as in last year. The number of insolvency petitions and interlocutory applications increased considerably. On the appellate side, there was an increase in the institution of civil appeals from the mufassal, City Civil Court appeals, Letters Patent Appeals and Second Appeals and a slight fall in the Original Side Appeals. The institution of Civil Miscellaneous Appeals and Civil Miscellaneous Petitions increased while there was a slight fall in the institution of Civil Revision Petitions and Referred cases.

Five hundred and ninety estates vested in the Administrator-General at the beginning of the year. Twelve estates were taken over in the year and the accounts of 209 estates were closed. The number of estates which vested in the Official Trustee at the beginning of the year was 584. Seventeen new estates were vested in the Official Trustee during the year and 30 estates were closed.

Fire Service

Under the peacetime organization of the Madras Fire Services, Fire Services stations are to be provided in 82 towns including Madras City, but they were actually functioning only in 58 towns,

To complete the programme for 1946-47, sections should be opened in 9 more towns already sanctioned by the Government but this could not be done as the construction of Fire Stations was held up and suitable private buildings were not available. The number of fire calls attended to was 2,357 (1,826) of which 44 (32) were false alarms and 21 were emergency calls. In 89 (65) cases, the fires were serious involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000. The property lost or damaged by fire throughout the Presidency during 1948 was estimated at Rs. 107.5 (44.9) lakhs and the property involved in the fires and saved from destruction by the Fire Services was worth Rs. 1,475.8 (520) lakhs. One hundred and eight members of the public were injured in fire accidents and 35 were fatal cases. The number of Fire Service staff injured was 53.

There were 63 (65) ambulances distributed among the several stations in the Province and 8,895 (6,328) ambulance calls were attended to. A sum of Rs. 60,719 (46,554) was realized from these calls. This showed the popularity of the ambulance service. Besides this, hire charges and other miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 78,442 (49,818) were also realized on account of private pumping done by Fire Services. The Fire Services were very useful to the public and becoming more and more popular.

The Visakhapatnam Port Section which was responsible for fire protection arrangements in the Visakhapatnam Harbour was closed with effect from 1st August 1948. Three pumps of the Fire Services Department were temporarily maintained there, the cost being met by the B.N. Railway.

The Fire Services Workshops in Madras City, Coimbatore and Vijayavada continued to attend to major overhauls and minor repairs and replacements to vehicles within their regions. The services also owned an Emergency Breakdown Van which is used for lifting and towing crashed vehicles and which is specially equipped with oxygen breathing apparatus, acetylene cutting set and smoke helmets.

The Madras Fire Services Provincial Training School continued to function under the charge of a Station Officer and trained 10 men (5 departmental and 5 outsiders) as Sub-Officers. Another batch of 15 men were undergoing Officers' training. An Annual Fire Services display was held to infuse confidence among the public in the use of the apparatus and also to demonstrate the dangers of oil, petrol and film fires.

Registration

The itinerating system of registry was sanctioned in the districts of Palamcottah, Nellore and West Godavari by which the Sub-Registrars noted below were directed to hold office at the place

specified against each on fixed days of each month for the registration of documents :—

Sub-Registrar, Perunkulam	.. ..	Eral.
Sub-Registrar, Kandukur	.. ..	Kondapi.
Sub-Registrar, Polavaram	.. ..	Zangareddigudem.

A new Sub-Registry office was opened at Kotagiri in the Nilgiri district and the registration sub-district of Shevaroy Hills in Salem district was abolished. The French Loges at Masulipatnam and Kozhikode were ordered to be included in the respective registration sub-districts of these towns. Consequent on the merger of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States in the Madras Province, the former was attached to the registration district of Tiruchirappalli and the latter to the registration district of Kurnool and the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, were extended to these States. The temporary establishment of six District Registrars and ten Sub-Registrars for the ten sub-registry offices opened in 1947 were continued. The other temporary additions to establishment were also continued. The Government also ordered the permanent retention of the post of the Inspector of Registration Offices and his staff.

The minimum and maximum rates of travelling allowance to registering officers for attending at the private residence of parties in connexion with registration of documents was enhanced by 50 per cent. The fee chargeable for a general search made in the registration records under the authorization of the Chairman, Madras City Improvement Trust, for collecting data for valuation of lands, etc., was reduced by one-half. Rules were framed for the allocation of surcharge duties to the Madras Corporation and the local boards after deducting 3 per cent thereon towards collection charges to be credited to Government. The deeds of conveyance made in respect of lands acquired by the Provincial Government in accordance with the provisions of the Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) Act, 1947, were exempted from registration fees. The total number of documents registered was 1,432,190 (1,378,406). The income rose to Rs. 84.16 (75.36) lakhs. The increase was mainly under " Fees for registering documents ". The expenditure of the department rose to Rs. 50.81 (47.74) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the revision of rates of dearness allowance with effect from 1st January 1948.

During the year 2,360 (2,500) firms were registered and 213 (160) firms were dissolved under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

Motor Vehicles

The Provincial Motor Transport Controller was also the Provincial Rationing Officer, the Chairman of the Central Road Traffic Board and Transport Commissioner (Nationalization).

Five hundred and eighty-eight permits were issued to the essential users under the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947. The profit margin to the car dealers was reduced by 25 per cent with effect from 30th April 1948 in view of the rapidly changing conditions for the better in the motor market. As there was demand from essential users only for Chevrolet cars, the dealers were generally permitted to dispose of other models in the open market. One thousand one hundred and fifty commercially imported transport vehicles were allotted, of which 575 were to the mufassal bus operators. The major portion of the standard vehicles (Ford and Chevrolet) was allotted to the Transport Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police and to other Government departments. From September 1948 onwards, the chasses were allotted only to those who had been given permits by the Regional Transport Authorities. The Government exempted all short wheel base commercially imported transport motor vehicles fitted with wheels of 17 inches WB and below from the provisions of the Control Order except those relating to clauses 1 to 8 and 19 to 21 subject to the condition that if station wagon bodies were built on the said vehicles locally by any distributor, dealer or sub-dealer, the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947, would apply to the chassis so built upon as if they are "Controlled Motor Cars". The sale of all such short wheel base vehicles was, however, subject to price control. The Madras Ex-army Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1947, was also cancelled. The supply position of "Standard" transport vehicles continued to be unsatisfactory. Bus and lorry operators showed preference to Chevrolets. The control over spare parts was lifted on 1st March 1948. All army vehicles were frozen for a reassessment of army requirements.

The administration of the Motor Spirit Rationing Scheme continued as before except that the rationing quarter was made to synchronize with the calendar quarter with effect from 1st October 1948. The Government of India reduced the scale of basic ration by 50 per cent with effect from 1st May 1948 and this cut continued till 1st November 1948 when it was restored. The restriction on the issue of petrol to ex-army vehicles registered after 1st September 1947 continued up to 28th October 1948 when it was removed. On account of the acute shortage, cuts up to 50 per cent for essential vehicles and 60 per cent for non-essential vehicles had to be imposed earlier in the year. These cuts also were removed in November 1948. The total consumption of petrol for the year for the whole Province was 157.11 (165.61) lakhs of gallons.

Motor Transport

The nationalization of Passenger Bus Service in Madras City was completed in June 1948. The Nationalization branch was under the Transport Commissioner and consisted of—

(1) Transport Commissioner's office including the Central Accounts Organization, (2) Government Bus Service Depot,

(3) Government Automobile Workshop, (4) Central Stores and (5) Government Coach Building Factory at Chromepet. The Transport department owned 314 buses as against 198 and 41 spares owned by private operators ; further most of the Government buses provided 40 per cent more accommodation than the old type of buses. Compared to 17 routes under private management, the Government Transport ran 37 routes thus including routes which were essential from the point of view of public convenience but which were not taken up by the private operators on the score that they were not sufficiently remunerative and the scheduled number of vehicles was 238 with a daily mileage of about 30,000. Additional facilities were provided in the form of express buses and for special occasions like race day, exhibitions. Certain anomalies in the fare system were rectified by the standardization of bus fares, with effect from 15th November 1948 prescribing a flat rate of one anna for the first stage and six pies for every subsequent stage, a stage being approximately equal to one mile. A new feature was the appointment of women conductors in some of the buses. Training classes were started for bus conductors to improve their efficiency. The Government Automobile Workshop was provided with new equipment thus developing into a major workshop capable of undertaking all kinds of major repairs. A Central Stores Organization was also opened to stock all spare parts, accessories, etc., to the extent of over Rs. 3 lakhs obtained on the most favourable terms. The Government Coach Building Factory built over 143 bodies.

There was no change in the constitution of either the Provincial Transport Authority or of the Regional Transport Authorities constituted under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Government constituted a Provincial Transport Advisory Committee to advise them on all important matters regarding the policy or administration of motor transport. With a view to ensure uniformity in the collection of fares for contract carriages throughout the Province, the Central Board prescribed uniform rates of fares for adoption by the Regional Transport Authorities. The vehicular position in the Province, i.e., the number of vehicles in respect of which tax was paid during the quarter was as follows :—

Goods vehicles	6,280
Buses	4,132
Taxis	393
Private cars and other motor vehicles ..	16,389

The Chemical Examiner's Department

The work carried out in this department comprised examination of articles for poisons, examination of articles for blood in homicidal and hurt cases, examination of articles for semen or semen and blood in cases of rape and other unnatural crimes, miscellaneous medico-legal examinations such as examination of fire-arms and

bullets in cases of shooting, of bombs, fire-works and other explosives, of documents, of tissues, bones, hair, etc., and general analyses of various articles for Government departments, Corporation of Madras and private parties. Medico-legal examinations were carried out as usual for the Central Government Departments including the Military and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras, and for Cochin State. During the year the department dealt with 10,352 (9,236) articles involved in 2,052 (1,828) cases, of which 3,717 (2,756) articles involved in 694 (557) cases related to human poisoning. During the year research was conducted to isolate the toxic principle from the flowers of the madar plant and to devise a new test for seminal stains.

Criminal Justice

There was a general increase in the total number of crimes in all the districts except North Arcot, West Godavari, the Nilgiris and Tiruchirappalli where there was a decrease. The increase in Chittoor, Coimbatore, East Godavari, Ramnad and Visakhapatnam was attributed to the economic distress. The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act was said to have contributed to the increase in Coimbatore, Mathurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli. Prohibition cases were high in Bellary, Kurnool, Malabar, Salem and Visakhapatnam. There was an increase of grave crime in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Ramnad, Salem, Tirunelveli and Visakhapatnam and a decrease in Cuddapah, West Godavari, Nellore and Tiruchirappalli. The number was more or less stationary in the remaining districts. The decrease in Cuddapah was attributed to Prohibition.

Communists troubles were a general feature this year also in the districts of Coimbatore, East Godavari, South Kanara, Krishna, Malabar, Mathurai, Nellore, Ramnad, Tiruchirappalli, and Visakhapatnam. There was agrarian unrest mostly engineered by communists in Mathurai, Ramnad, Tiruchirappalli, and Visakhapatnam and R.S.S. activity in Bellary, Krishna, Mathurai and Nellore. There was communal tension between Hindus and Muslims in the districts of North Arcot, Coimbatore and Ramnad.

There was an increase in the number of sessions cases filed in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, East Godavari, Mathurai, South Malabar, Ramnad, Salem, East Tanjore and Visakhapatnam. The increase in Salem was attributed to deliberate contravention of the Prohibition Act and the motive in several murder cases was said to be that the deceased had given information to the Police about Prohibition offences. There was a decrease in sessions cases in Bellary, West Godavari, South Kanara, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, West Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli and the number was more or less stationary in the remaining districts. The decrease in Krishna was attributed to preliminary enquiries having been held up on account of absence of witnesses

in the border taluks and the Razakar menace in such areas adjoining the Nizam's State and not to any improvement in the state of crime. The decrease in Kurnool and West Tanjore was reported to be due to Prohibition.

Criminal appellate work increased in the districts of North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Krishna, Mathurai, Tirunelveli and decreased in South Arcot, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, North Malabar, South Malabar, Ramnad, Salem, West Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. The number was more or less stationary in the other districts. The decrease in Salem was stated to be due to abolition of control orders and in West Tanjore to Prohibition.

There was an increase in Criminal revision cases in North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, South Kanara, Mathurai, Nellore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Visakhapatnam and a decrease in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Krishna, South Malabar and Salem. The number was more or less stationary in other districts.

In the City of Madras, there was an increase in the total number of crimes both under Indian Penal Code and under Special and Local Laws. The increase of crimes under the Indian Penal Code was mainly in respect of offences against persons. Cases of murder increased from 5 to 15 and of grievous hurt from 120 to 191. A decrease was noticeable in cases of criminal force, assault and simple hurt. As regards offences under the Special and Local Laws, there was a great increase under the City Police Act. An increase was noticed also in offences under the Rationing Orders. The increase in the number of cases under the Police Act was probably due to the increase in the population of the City and to the extension of the City limits. The increase of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act was due to the increased number of motor vehicles put on the roads. There was a decrease of offences under the Madras Traffic Rules and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The decrease under the former was due to the fact that almost all the main City roads have been provided with footpaths and also to the vigilance of the Traffic Police.

In the High Court there was increase in the number of sessions cases, criminal appeals, criminal revision cases and criminal miscellaneous petitions. The fall in the number of referred trials noticed last year continued this year also.

CHAPTER V—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

General.—There were in the Province at the end of the year, 24 (24) district boards and 91 (81) municipalities. The following municipalities were newly constituted from the date noted against each :—

Ambur (North Arcot)	1st April 1948.
Tiruvallur (Chingleput)	Do.
Amalapuram (East Godavari)	Do.
Bhimavaram (West Godavari)	Do.
Chirala (Guntur)	Do.
Aruppukottai (Ramnad)	Do.
Guntakal (Anantapur)	1st June 1948.
Mettupalayam (Coimbatore)	1st October 1948.
Rasipuram (Salem)	Do.
Melapalayam (Tirunelveli)	Do.

Special Officers have been appointed for the new municipalities to perform the functions of the Municipal Councils and Chairman till the councillors to be elected come into office.

Elections to municipal councils, which had to be postponed for various reasons, were held in 75 municipalities during 1947. In five municipalities, viz., Tiruchirappalli, Tirupati, Gudivada, Hindupur and Cuddalore, elections were held in 1948. Elections to the Guntur Municipal Council have been postponed owing to communal tension. District Boards which were in charge of Special Officers during the previous year continued to be so.

The local bodies have been directed to raise the rate of dearness allowance payable to their staff to the existing rates admissible to Government servants of corresponding grades with effect from 1st January 1948.

Government sanctioned during the year a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs to district boards and Rs. 26 lakhs to municipal councils (including the Corporation of Madras), being the last instalment of the arrear toll compensation payable to them for the years 1931-32 to 1940-41. They also paid Rs. 24.94 lakhs as grants to local boards and municipal councils towards payment of dearness allowance to their staff including elementary education staff.

Municipalities.—Compulsory education was in force in 27 municipal areas including the Corporation of Madras. Municipal Councils maintained 1,257 elementary schools (862 for boys and 395 for girls) at a cost of Rs. 49.16 lakhs and provided education for 195,922 children. They also maintained 69 secondary schools. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a First Grade College and the Eluru Municipal Council (West Godavari district) a Second Grade College. There were 135 municipal medical institutions which afforded relief to 5,579 in-patients and 4,186,133

out-patients. The Madras Corporation maintained 174 elementary schools providing instruction for 54,879 children.

District boards.—The district boards maintained 302 secondary schools and 15,012 elementary schools, providing education for 1,630,986 pupils as detailed below :—

Secondary Schools—			
Elementary Department	..	..	19,837
Secondary Department	..	..	116,322
Elementary Schools	..	..	1,494,827
Total			1,630,986

Panchayats.—During the year, 282 panchayats were constituted and 5 were abolished for mal-administration or for other reasons. The total number of panchayats at the end of the year was 7,564. Twenty-nine panchayats were superseded and 25 panchayats were dissolved to be reconstituted. In 58 cases, the presidents and vice-presidents were removed for abusing their powers or for failure to discharge their duties properly (56 presidents and 2 vice-presidents).

The term of the office of the members of panchayats was extended up to 1st April 1949.

A grant of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned for the improvement of village communications in the panchayat areas during 1948-49. A sum of Rs. 2.42 lakhs was disbursed to the panchayats during the year.

There were 1,167 schools at the end of the year with 2,134 teachers.

A sum of Rs. 8.91 lakhs was disbursed towards teaching grants and dearness allowance.

Local Fund Audit.—The audit of the accounts relating to local boards, municipalities and other miscellaneous institutions was continued to be conducted on a reduced quantum.

The audit of the accounts of 75 new institutions was entrusted to the Local Fund Audit Department and the audit of the accounts of Arni Jaghir (North Arcot district) and St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras, was discontinued during the year.

During the year the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Administration visited 40 municipalities and several panchayats and villages in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Mathurai, Malabar, Nellore, Salem, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Visakhapatnam.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Vital Statistics.—The estimated mid-year population for the Province excluding the Visakhapatnam Agency for 1948 for which vital statistics were recorded was 52·883 (52·369) millions. The birth and death rates based on the figures for the first ten months of 1948 showed a slight decrease as compared with similar rates for the preceding year. The infantile mortality rate decreased from 184·70 to 128·01 and the maternal mortality rate from 8·8 to 7·6.

Public Health.—The winter epidemic of cholera which started in the last quarter of 1947 in the districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Ramnad, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Tanjore continued in the early part of this year. Epidemic conditions, however, prevailed in Ramnad district for some time more and North Arcot district had an increase in May and June. By the third quarter, the Circars and the Ceded districts were affected and there was a distinct rise in the infection in the Central districts. Plague was prevalent in a mild form in the districts of Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chittoor and Salem. Prompt preventive measures were taken to control the epidemics. There was a decline in the incidence of smallpox which was sporadic. Of the two methods tried to control guineaworm, namely, the biological method and the chemical method, the latter was very effective. Only 951 guineaworm cases were registered in Gooty taluk of Anantapur district during the first three quarters of 1948 as against 3,098 cases in the corresponding period of last year. Thirty-four anti-malaria schemes were in operation in the districts. Eight schemes were newly sanctioned during the year. With the experience gained so far, large-scale indoor residual D.D.T. spraying was the method of preference in anti-malaria operations. Twenty tons of D.D.T. were requisitioned from the Government of India, 1,500 gallons of 1 per cent Pyrethrum extract and 25,000 gallons of "Aromex"—a good solvent for D.D.T. were obtained. Free distribution of quinine was pushed through. Synthetic anti-malaria drugs like Paludrine, Mepacrine were found to be more effective than quinine for curative and prophylactic purposes. The provisions of Chapter IX of the Madras Public Health Act, 1939, were extended to Hospet, Vellore, Tirupati, Tiruchirappalli Municipalities and Simhachalam and Tadepalligudem Panchayats. Several filariasis surveys were carried out during the year and schemes were suggested to the local authorities to undertake anti-mosquito work.

Food and Nutrition.—Surveys of diets of cross sections of population in urban, semi-urban and rural areas formed the chief feature of field work. About 440 families representing nearly 13,200 consumption units were studied in several districts. Most of the surveys were among communities belonging to low income groups.

The nutritional condition of children was specially observed. About 3,800 children were thus examined. Examination of food samples for wholesomeness for human consumption, experiments on the storage of foodgrains against insect attack, preparation of materials for demonstration at Nutrition Exhibitions, were continued in the laboratory. A nutrition exhibition was organized in South Kanara district.

Compost.—The manufacture of compost from town refuse and nightsoil was encouraged to increase the supply of manure. Madras Province continued to be one of the largest producers of compost manure in India. 41.73 lakhs cubic feet of compost were manufactured in 89 local areas in the first three quarters of this year and 41.1 lakhs cubic feet were sold to the ryots.

Hygiene, Maternity and Child-welfare.—Proposals for the fixation of residential areas in three municipalities, seven panchayat boards and Madras City were approved. Thirty-three new Maternity and Child-welfare centres were started during the year. Six posts of Women Medical Officers, six posts of Health Visitors, 73 posts of Midwives and 100 Ayahs were sanctioned. Seven posts of Women Medical Officers under district boards, two posts in municipalities and one post under Government were raised to Grade I to attract medical graduates to the service. A diploma course in maternity and child hygiene was instituted. Seven Women Medical Officers under the employ of local boards and municipalities underwent this course.

Poonamallee Health Unit.—The post of the Health Officer was abolished and the Assistant Professor of Hygiene, Madras Medical College, was placed in charge of the unit with effect from June 1948. Six bore-wells, four tube-wells and ten public sanitary conveniences of the septic-tank type were newly constructed. A public drain 360 feet long was constructed in Kunnathur, the cost being met by subscriptions from the house owners. A health and sanitary survey of 5,257 houses in the area was carried out. Under maternity and child-welfare, 238 clinics were held and 1,027 labour cases conducted by the Unit staff. 64.3 per cent of the deliveries received skilled attention. Six primary health centres each were started in Tenali, Nandyal, Tiruvannamalai, Erode and Palghat taluks with the object of integrating curative and preventive measures as a whole as these centres served a group of villages having a population of approximately 15,000.

Leprosy.—The work of leprosy campaign was handicapped for lack of staff. The scheme for night segregation at Polambakkam was in force. The observations made here showed that the incidence of leprosy was on the decline in the villages where night segregation was in force. The study of child leprosy at the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic, Saidapet, was continued. This is a long-term study in the epidemiology of the disease and the information

acquired is of great value in the understanding of leprosy. Concentrated work was continued on the new remedies in leprosy and extensive experiments were undertaken with regard to injectable sulphones. The following were the preliminary conclusions:—

(1) Sulphone therapy was indicated in all moderately advanced case of lepromatous leprosy especially if nose and throat affections were in evidence and in those cases which had not responded to Hydnocarpus therapy or which had relapsed.

(2) It had been shown, that by subcutaneous injections, the remedy was equally effective and that the following sulphones had a favourable action on the M. Lepræ:—

(i) Diamino-diphenyl-sulphone, in groundnut oil (*arachis* oil). This remedy was a dosage of approximately 1-1.5 gms. a week was the most effective anti-leprosy drug we had. Unfortunately it could not be used on a wide scale because of its toxicity. Further research was being undertaken in order to discover a dose which would be effective but would reduce the toxicity to a safer proportion.

(ii) Aqueous solution of sulphetrone (50 per cent) in a dosage of 10 c.c. twice a week was also effective and for the present recommended for routine sulphone treatment. The cost of this remedy would be approximately Rs. 45 per patient per year, thus reducing the price of sulphone remedies approximately from Rs. 200 to Rs. 45 per patient per year.

(3) There was evidence that preparations of sulphetrone in an oily medium might be more effective and the drug could be used in lesser concentration (15 to 20 per cent). The difficulty of making suspension and the tendency for emulsion of sulphetrone to produce unabsorbable lumps had yet to be overcome.

Histopathological studies were continued throughout the year under the direction of the Indian Research Fund Association.

Tuberculosis.—The three institutions in Madras City, viz., the Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Royapetta, the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, and the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, did good work. The number of new cases dealt with in the institute at Egmore in 1948 was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number treated in 1935. X-Ray examination was done regularly on every patient. Ambulatory Pneumothorax which is recognized as an accepted method of treatment was done in the Tuberculosis Hospital in 973 cases in the year. The Institute was recognized as a main centre for out-patient teaching for post-graduates. The new wards at the Sanatorium at Tambaram were nearing completion. In April 1948, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,96,000 for the construction of Administration Block, Laboratory, Operation theatre and water-supply.

Medicine

Staff.—The recruitment to the Madras Medical Service (Civil Assistant Surgeons, Men and Women) continued to be made on a temporary basis. There were 16 Honorary Surgeons/Physicians and 187 Honorary Assistant Medical Officers working in all the Government hospitals in the Province. There were also seven Honorary Consultants. During the year, five additional posts of Honorary Medical Officers and 24 posts of Honorary Assistant Medical Officers were created. On the recommendation made by the Medical Education Sub-Committee, the Government framed revised rules in April 1948 regulating the appointment and conditions of service of Honorary Medical Officers. The vacancies were to be allocated between the war-service and civilian candidates in the ratio of 2 : 1. The increased rate of honorarium sanctioned to the Honorary Assistant Medical Officer in the Anæsthesia department of the Government Royapetta Hospital and the Honorary Woman Assistant Medical Officer in the Venereal department of the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, was continued to be paid as there were no suitable persons willing to work without any honorarium.

The cadre strength of the Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II was considerably increased by the creation of additional temporary posts to cope with the increased work in certain hospitals and opening of new hospitals and dispensaries. The Madras Public Service Commission selected 98 war-service candidates for regular appointment as Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II in the war reserved vacancies. All the retired Sub-Assistant Surgeons who were employed temporarily were discharged. All the permanent Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II who proceeded on military duty and reverted to the civil and those who had completed 12 years service as Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II in the department were promoted as temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class I. The cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was changed to Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II and they were made eligible for promotion to Class I irrespective of the period of service if they were medical graduates and after 12 years of permanent service if licentiates. On further representation, these posts were ordered to be gazetted and included in the Madras Medical Service as a separate class. Their scale of pay was also raised to Rs. 150—10/2—170—15/2—230 irrespective of the qualifications of the holders of the posts, from the date on which the appointments of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II were gazetted.

During the year, six paid House Surgeons—two for the Government Raja Mirasdar District Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore, and four for the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam—were sanctioned by Government and on the basis of the recommendation of the Medical Education Committee of the Madras Medical and Public Health Conference, 53 unpaid posts of House Surgeons were created

in the teaching medical institutions in the City and in Visakhapatnam. Thus there were 126 paid and 152 unpaid posts of House Surgeons and House Physicians in the various hospitals in the Presidency. In addition, there were 23 posts of paid House Surgeons and Physicians reserved for war returned Medical Officers.

The Government sanctioned the employment of additional nursing staff in some medical institutions. As in the previous year, the members of the nursing staff were deputed to attend the annual conference of Trained Nurses' Association of India held at Calcutta. Nurses were also deputed in batches for duty in connexion with the refugees' camp at Kurukshetra. During the year, 34 nurses were relieved for service in the I.M.N.S.(T). The Government also sanctioned additional pupil nurses at Guntur, Visakhapatnam and Tanjore according to the approved scale. The Government granted certain concessions to the demobilized nursing orderlies of the I.A.M.C., R.A.M.C., R.I.A.F. and R.I.N., who wished to undergo further training in nursing to better their prospects. The Government sanctioned the training of 100 additional midwives with stipends. The Provincial Welfare Fund donated a further sum of Rs. 35,925 for the training of another batch of 50 midwives.

Buildings.—During the year, the construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode on a different site was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 31 lakhs. The construction of the new Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli, the additional buildings Anatomy and Physiology Block in the Stanley Medical College, Madras, and the Pathology Block in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, was in progress. The construction of a new Headquarters Hospital at Eluru was also sanctioned.

Drugs Act.—Eight hundred and ninety-six licences in Form 20 and 270 licences in Form 21 were issued in the Province. Thirty-seven licences in Form 25 and 10 licences in Form 28 were issued to the manufacturers. Seven hundred and sixty-five shops were inspected in the City and 1,663 retail concerns in the mufassal were inspected by the Assistant to the Provincial Drugs Controller and District Medical Officers and Gazetted Medical Assistants. Two private compounders' examinations were held for candidates who possessed four years' experience in practical dispensing. Two hundred and sixty-two candidates passed and this helped the trade to some extent to continue their business according to the Drugs Rules.

Blood Bank.—The Blood Bank units attached to the Government General Hospital and Stanley Hospital, Madras, took part in the third South Indian Provincial Medical Conference, 1948, the Y.M.C.A. Carnival, Royapetta, Madras, and the All-India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition, Madras, and a film "Life in Storage" in Tamil was shown in cinemas to educate the public how the blood

collected in the Blood Banks is used to the patients in an emergency not only during war times but also in peace times.

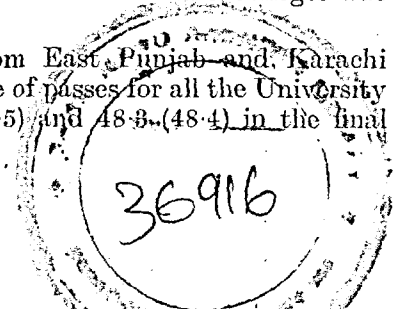
Eye camps.—The Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 each for the eye camps to be opened by the Blind Relief Mission, Nagpur, at Vijayavada and Rameswaram. The Government General Hospital, Madras, and Stanley Hospital, Madras, were supplying the Eye Bank with cornea from the destitutes and unclaimed bodies of those dying in these hospitals. As this was not sufficient, it was proposed to extend the scheme to Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras, also.

Employees' State Insurance Survey.—Two Civil Surgeons with the requisite ministerial staff were sanctioned by the Government for the survey started from about 1st August 1948. The officers received special training in Delhi. The survey has proceeded in 14 districts and the Social Workers, 12 of whom were appointed actually, were concentrating on the work in and around Madras. Later they would be employed in the mufassal.

Medical education.—There were four Government Medical Colleges in the Province. The Madura Medical College was closed and the students were absorbed in the Stanley Medical College. The Christian Medical College, Vellore, run by the Missionary authorities continued to receive financial aid from the Government. During the year, the Upgrading Committee of the Government of India visited the Medical Colleges and teaching hospitals in Madras. Proposals were submitted to the Committee for upgrading certain departments in Madras and Stanley Medical Colleges and attached hospitals. Proposals were also submitted to improve the Government Hospital for Women and Children and the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, so that they might become first-class post-graduate training centres in Midwifery and Ophthalmology and serve All-India needs. The Medical Council of India decided to continue the concessions granted to Medical Licentiates for prosecuting higher studies to qualify themselves for the University Medical Graduate degree. Two seats were reserved in the Colleges for admission of refugee students from Pakistan. The various post-graduate courses in the Medical Colleges organized by the Madras University were becoming popular.

The admission of students into the four colleges (Madras Medical College, Stanley Medical College, Andhra Medical College and Guntur Medical College) was made in accordance with the rules, on communal and district basis after reserving a certain number of seats for the State students and war returned personnel. The total number of admissions in 1947-48 in all the Colleges was 305.

Thirty-two refugee students from East Punjab and Karachi were also admitted. The percentage of passes for all the University Medical examinations was 55.9 (58.5) and 48.3 (48.4) in the final M.B.B.S. examination.



The number of students admitted into the Stanley Medical College in July 1948 was 100 out of which 76 were men and 24 women. Ten licentiates of whom two were women were also admitted for the shortened course of M.B.B.S. The construction of a new hostel block for accommodating 80 students was taken up. In the Madras Medical College, 125 were admitted of whom 30 were women. In addition to this, the following were admitted :—

- 9 L.M.Ps. qualifying for M.B.B.S.,
- 12 in B. Sc. (Phar.) Degree class,
- 9 in B.S.Sc.,
- 2 in L.P.H.,
- 12 in T.D.D.,
- 127 in Sanitary Inspectors' class, and
- 8 in Diploma in Pharmacy.

In the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, 55 students were admitted in the Pre-Registration class of which 22 were graduates. Two licentiates in Medicine were admitted in addition for the condensed M.B.B.S. course. Eleven out of the 14 refugee students admitted into the institution were continuing their studies. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 70,000 for the purchase and installation of a new model deep X-ray plant to facilitate teaching Radio-Therapeutics here and to obviate the annual exodus of students to Madras for training. The Building Scheme sanctioned by the Government at a cost of about Rs. 83 lakhs for the expansion of the Andhra Medical College was kept in abeyance. As regards the Guntur Medical College, the Government ordered the retention of the Pre-Registration and Pre-Clinical departments at Guntur with the number of admissions reduced to 25 and further education of the students in the clinical subjects was ordered to be arranged for at Visakhapatnam. Twenty-five students were admitted in July 1948 and the strength at the close of the year was 118 of whom 25 were women.

Finance.—The receipts of the Medical department during 1947-48 were Rs. 19.93 (17.38) lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 233.11 (211.27) lakhs.

Indian Medicine

The Government ordered that in addition to the college course, the L.I.M. course should also be run and admissions were restricted to one hundred a year. The bed strength of the hospital was raised from 110 to 210. Five professors of gazetted rank were sanctioned for the college but only four were filled up, the professorship of Unani being kept vacant as there was no admission in the first year in that section. A professor of Ophthalmology in Ayurveda was also sanctioned and the post was filled up. The Government sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the construction of temporary buildings for the College of Indian Medicine and another Rs. 50,000 for

temporary buildings for the Hospital of Indian Medicine. The work was in progress. The plans and estimates for the construction of permanent buildings for the above purposes were under preparation. The construction of permanent additional hostel for men students and new buildings for women students at a total cost of Rs. 2,35,000 was in progress. The strength of the college at the close of the year was 454—95 in the college course, 357 in the L.I.M. course and 2 in the compounders' course. The number of women students on the rolls was 53. The number of Government stipendiaries was 33 and local board stipendiaries 3.

King Institute, Guindy

The King Institute, Guindy, continued to function as the *Diagnostic Laboratory for the Province, the manufacturing centre of essential biologicals needed for the several departments and as the Government Analyst Laboratory for the examination of samples under the Food Adulteration Act.* Thirty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-seven grams of vaccine lymph were manufactured during the year and 3,619,225 doses of glycerinated lymph were issued to the vaccination staff. Towards the end of the year, a trial of vaccination by multiple pressure was instituted in the experimental range. In the Diagnostic section, 10,345 specimens were received for microscopical and bacteriological diagnosis and 163 specimens for histopathological examination. The Serology section received 83,901 specimens. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven spell out of Kahn Antigen besides 50 c.cs. of other reagents were supplied to outside institutions. Eight hundred and thirty-six doses of autogenous vaccine and 69,208 doses of therapeutic vaccines were prepared and supplied. 9.75 million c.cs. of cholera vaccine were manufactured and 8.42 million c.cs. were issued. Three lakhs ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifty doses of plague vaccine were received from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and 375,630 doses issued. There was an increasing demand for sterile solutions from the several hospitals which could not be fully met. The total issues were 166,982 ampoules of the solutions. The number of horses maintained in the Anti-toxin department increased to 36. Two hundred and fifty-nine litres of Tetanus toxin and 254 litres of gas gangrene toxin for the immunization of horses were manufactured. About 40,000 ampoules of prophylactic tetanus anti-toxin serum, 4,000 ampoules of curative tetanus anti-toxin serum and 2,000 ampoules of prophylactic anti-gas gangrene serum were prepared.

The department of water analysis and algæ control was re-organized and the posts of Chief Water Analyst and two Assistant Analysts of gazetted rank were filled up. The main work of the section was the examination of samples of water from the protected water supplies in the Province to see whether they conformed to the standards of purity. One hundred and fifty-four samples were

regularly examined. Nearly 48 per cent of the samples collected from the municipal taps fell short of the required standards. The water supplied to some of the railway station platforms was aesthetically unsatisfactory and of poor bacteriological quality. A survey of the mineral and medicinal springs in the Province would be undertaken after the reorganization of the Public Health section. The field investigations relating to the problems of water-supply, sewage treatment and algal control were carried out. These related to the quality of water supplied at important junctions and pilgrim centres in Ramnad, Tanjore and Chingleput districts in connexion with the Mahodayam festival which came off early in February 1948, the nuisance caused by the foul odour emanating from the Cooum river near the Government House bridge with a view to suggest remedial measures and the quality tests on the new water-supply at Mettupalayam. The Water and Sewage Purification Committee reviewed the work and the results obtained from experiments in progress at the Government Experimental Station, Kilpauk. Research work on "Milk Bacteriology" was continued.

The institute continued to receive generous assistance from the Indian Research Fund Association and with the help of the staff of the Enquiries financed by the Association, research work was done on viruses cholera and filariasis.

The work in Blood Bank section was on the increase. The mobile unit of the institute visited various places for collecting blood from voluntary donors.

Government Analyst Department.—The Prevention of Adulteration Act was enforced by 236 local bodies consisting of the Madras Corporation, 91 municipalities and 144 panchayat boards. Out of 21,327 samples received, 9,364 were found adulterated. The percentage of samples adulterated was 43.9 (44.6). In addition, samples of diet articles tendered for Government hospitals, jails and railways were examined for their purity. Help was given to the Government Milk Factory, Madras, to see that the reconstituted milk was equal to the standards laid down. Numerous applications from local bodies to permit their sending an increased number of food samples had to be turned down for lack of facilities and staff.

CHAPTER VII

Education

Ours is the great task of laying the foundation for a glorious future for this great country. It is in our homes, schools and colleges that these foundations should be well and truly laid. With this end in view, the re-organization of education was taken up as an urgent problem by the Congress Ministry as soon as they came into power.

Elementary (basic) education.—The re-orientation of education in this country has been exercising the minds of our leaders for a long time past. It was the charge that education as imparted was merely bookish and that it did not provide any incentive for initiative, character and courageous self-confident action. It was then that Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation conceived the idea of basic education—of training the brain through the hand. Education through cramming gave place to education through activity and experience. Activity in the form of a continuous craft which while giving the child scope for activities would train the children in a useful craft was a vital contribution to educational reform. The Central Advisory Board of Education accepted the main principles of basic education and advocated its adoption throughout India. The Government of Madras, after ascertaining public opinion and after careful consideration by a body of expert educationalists in the Basic Education Advisory Board, accepted the scheme of basic education as they believe that the principles underlying that education, if properly put into effect, will draw out the best qualities in our children and develop their personality to the fullest extent. While the Zakir Hussain Committee advocated a period of 7 years' compulsion and the Sargent Committee a period of 8 years, this Government accepted compulsion for 5 years as a practical measure. They also accepted the syllabus as drawn out by the Hindustani Tamili Sangh for Basic Schools and teachers were trained on that basis.)

During 1947-48, 27 basic schools were started with the help of teachers retrained in the training schools at Vinayasram (Guntur district) and Periyanaickenpalayam (Coimbatore district). In the same year, five more basic training schools were started in the Province. In addition to eight candidates sent for retraining in Sevagram, arrangements were made to train the staff in this Province itself. With the aid of the staff so retrained, nine Government training schools were converted into basic training schools and two new Basic Training Schools under private management were opened. There were at the end of the year 17 recognized basic training schools and the number of basic schools rose from 27 to 70 due to the opening of new schools and the conversion of some

of the existing elementary schools. It has been decided that conversion of all training schools in the Province into basic training schools should be effected within about a period of five years. In order to do so, the retraining of L.Ts. and other staff of the training schools at Periyanaickenpalayam and at Pentapadu has been started. Twelve graduate teachers were deputed to Sevagram, Wardha for training in the methods of basic education and seventy graduate trained teachers were deputed for training in the Basic Training Schools at Periyanaickenpalayam and Pentapadu. Arrangements were also made for retraining secondary and elementary grade teachers in the Basic Training Schools for Men at Cuddalore, Periyanaickenpalayam and Pentapadu. Buildings to house the Basic Training Schools were ordered to be constructed in ten centres at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 each, according to approved type designs. The Government also appointed editorial staff for the preparation and publication of "Reading Books" in Tamil and Telugu for use in basic schools.

With the acceptance of basic education, it has become necessary to retrain all the elementary school teachers in the ideology of basic education. There are nearly 32,000 elementary schools with 125,000 teachers in this Province. The retraining of such a large number of teachers is a stupendous task, but it has got to be done. Though at the outset, a course of about six months is necessary for retraining, it may be possible to reduce the period, with the expansion of basic education and as teachers get more and more acquainted with its principles. Plans for giving such a training are under the active consideration of the Government. It is the earnest desire of the Government to put the systems of compulsory basic education into practice within the next ten years and with this object a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been appointed to go into the matter and evolve a definite scheme for the purpose.

Secondary education.—The main lines of criticism against the old system of education were that it was purely academic, that it did not provide the boys with any professional training and that it did not develop leadership and self-confidence in our boys and girls. In fact the gibe was that our schools were merely factories for producing clerks and other employees of Government. While an alien Government might have been complacent about such a state of affairs, free India requires men and women of initiative, noble ideals of service above self and above all of iron will and high character. The old type of education centred round books and based on cramming had to be altered to give knowledge to the individual child by providing it with varieties of experience on which it can build its education.

The main aspects of this reorganization are—

(1) The introduction of crafts as basic activities in schools in the middle school stage as a continuation of the principle of basic education. This would give a vocational bias to such of those children as may intend going for trade schools or professions,

(2) The introduction of citizenship training. This new aspect, while it consists of the main elements of scouting, uses these activities to infuse confidence and strength of character in the children.

(3) The introduction of social studies. The mechanical study of history, geography and civics in watertight compartments without correlation with each other was replaced by the interesting study of social studies, i.e., the development of society as a whole. The child was to be inculcated in various activities by being taken to excursions and being made to share the responsibility of the school, its cleanliness, etc.

(4) Differentiation in the curricula for boys' schools and girls' schools by making home craft the basic craft for all girls' schools so as to make the girls' training purposeful.

(5) Bifurcation of courses in the high school classes so that a large majority of pupils who have a taste for such avocations may take to these courses. Engineering, Secretarial work, Agriculture, Domestic Science, Drawing and Painting, Music and Dancing have been provided in the bifurcated courses in the first instance and these have been introduced in a limited number of schools to start with.

(6) The regional language gets its rightful place as the first language. Then comes the second language group with Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and other Indian languages from which the boy can choose any one. English comes as the third language from the II Form. Hindustani is not compulsory in any part of the curricula.

The new scheme was introduced in Forms I and IV in all schools in 1948-49. In the course of two years, i.e., by the end of 1950-51 the entire secondary education will be brought under the new scheme.

With regard to the citizenship training, the Government have made arrangements for training nearly 1,000 teachers this year. Sanction has been accorded for organizing a series of camps for this purpose. Nearly 180 persons, men and women, were trained in the first two camps. It is also intended to organize eight training courses, each to train about 100 teachers in centres such as Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem, Cuddapah, Bellary, Vijayavada and Kozhikode. A Special Officer has been appointed for the purpose.

Recognizing the important fact played by visual appeal in the education of children, the Government approved a scheme for the regular exhibition of education films in schools and the levy of special fees to meet the expenses.

During the year 1950-51 105 new secondary schools were opened, seven by Government, 64 by local bodies and 34 by private agencies. Three secondary schools for boys in the Banganapalle State were taken over by the District Board, Kurnool.

Improvement of the status of teachers.—The Government were fully alive to the fact that the efficient working of any scheme depended upon the persons that work it and in the context of the reorganization of education, they took up the question of raising the status of the teachers and the Inspectorate. The salaries of teachers of all categories were raised. The grants for aided elementary schools were considerably enhanced; besides arrangements were made to disburse the salaries of these teachers on a monthly basis. The recent increase in dearness allowance has been made applicable to them and they have been given opportunities to achieve higher qualifications, i.e., to become teachers of secondary grade and collegiate grade by appearing for examinations privately. Avenues of promotion have been thrown open to secondary grade trained teachers under aided and local board managements by reserving 40 per cent of the post of Junior Deputy Inspectors for them.

As regards teachers in secondary schools, the Government have compelled the aided managements to pay them at least at local board rates and to enable them to do so, the original half-grant has been enhanced to two-thirds net grant. These teachers were also assured stability of tenure by a revision of the form of their agreement with the management. The rates of dearness allowance applicable to teachers in Government schools have been made applicable to secondary school teachers in all managements and teachers in high schools have also been given scope for recruitment as District Educational Officers.

Secondary schools opened prior to 1940 were exempted from the creation of endowments and those opened between 1940 and 1948 were allowed a time of five years for the fulfilment of the condition.

Collegiate education.—The Government had intended to take up the matter of reorganization of collegiate education. But now that the Government of India themselves have appointed a Commission to go into the matter and prepare a report within a year they prefer to await that report before taking further action. Though the number of colleges has increased and with it the number of graduates passing out, the need for higher research remains unfulfilled. It is the intention of Government to make the Presidency College an up-to-date research institution. With this end in view, the Intermediate classes in that college were shifted to the Government Muslim College. The Government ordered the institution of a new chain of professors of a higher grade in the Presidency College and a Committee has been appointed to suggest steps for the reorganization of the college as a high grade research institution.

The Government gave grants to develop courses in new subjects such as Atmospheric, Meteorology, and other subjects in the Andhra University. In accordance with the policy of Government

to have at least one college in every district, a Government Second Grade College was opened in Cuddapah. With this all the districts except the Nilgiris have now one or more colleges whether Government, local board or aided. The Government College, Mangalore, was raised to the status of first grade. The following aided colleges were newly opened during the year :—

- (1) Lady Doak College for Women, Mathurai.
- (2) Nirmala College for Women, Coimbatore.
- (3) St. Mary's College for Women, Tuticorin.

The matter of introducing a Bill to amend the Madras University Act with a view to bringing the work of the University up to date was under the active consideration of the Government.

Technical education.—Technical education may be of three kinds :—

(1) Preliminary or pre-technological education in subjects like Civil Engineering provided for as bifurcated courses in high schools ;

(2) The second or higher type of education given in polytechnics managed by the Industries Department ; and

(3) The third category at the University level in the Engineering Colleges.

Before 1945 there was only one Government Engineering College admitting 125 students. In the current year 1948-49, there were four colleges into which 380 students had been admitted.

It is proposed to provide for Textile Technology and Automotive Engineering in the Coimbatore College and Aeronautic, Naval and Public Health Engineering as courses in the Engineering Colleges. The matter of making the Engineering Colleges more efficient and up to date was under consideration and a Sub Committee of the Technical Education Board was appointed to go into the matter.

The Engineering College, Anantapur, which was functioning at Guindy was shifted to Anantapur in July 1948. The Government directed the gradual abolition of the L.C.E. class in the College of Engineering and the starting of Overseer's course of two years' duration.

Adult education.—Adult education is a vital problem and with adult suffrage as the basis of our constitution, it is necessary to take up seriously the education of our masses. There has been no planned activity in this direction till now. Adult education may be conceived in three parts—

- (1) Adult literacy schools,
- (2) institutions for adult education, and
- (3) the organization of a library system.

The Government took up all these three branches and their scheme provided for the opening of adult literacy schools throughout the Province. An Adult Education Officer was appointed. As

adult literacy work requires a different training from that given to teachers for teaching children, training schools were opened—six each in Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa and three each in Malabar and South Kanara districts. Teachers and others with a minimum educational qualification were trained in batches of 30 for six weeks in the methods of making adults rapidly literate. The citizenship training envisaged in the Adult Education programme not only trains teachers in the new citizenship course but also gives scope to young men and women to learn to canalize the enthusiasm of young folk in social service. The syllabus provides a rural approach to the problem and gives a basic grounding for rural workers.

Provision has also been made for the starting of rural colleges throughout the Province. Two types of rural colleges have been evolved so that they may suit the needs of both men and women. An examination will be held at the end of the two years' course when certificates of proficiency will be given. They have been put under grant-in-aid system so that as many institutions as may be needed may be started throughout the Province. It is the intention of Government to develop a well knit library organization throughout the Province as one of the main instruments of adult education. It is also the purpose of Government to develop a system of aided libraries to afford scope for local initiative to come into play.

Provision has also been made for Visual Instruction under this scheme.

National Cadet Corps.—The Government approved the scheme for the formation of a National Cadet Corps consisting of a senior and junior division. Recruitment is to be made from the students of the Universities to the senior division. The number of cadets in the former was restricted to 2,000 and that in the latter to 4,000. Arrangements were made for the formation of two infantry battalions (the First and Second Madras Battalion N.C.C.) and four companies each with a strength of 625 cadets with headquarters at Madras and Tiruchirappalli respectively. One engineering platoon of 60 cadets was ordered to be formed in the Engineering College, Guindy. Further units will be raised in the course of next year after a sufficient number of officers are trained during the summer vacation.

General.—The Government have under consideration several other schemes such as medical inspection in schools, provision of a film library to provide modern method of instruction through films, training of teachers for schools for defective children and the starting of such schools and they expect to come to a decision on them in the near future. God willing, it is hoped that the one object underlying all these items of reorganization, namely, the bringing up of our children with strength, nobility and character will be successfully achieved, thereby ensuring a glorious future for this great country of ours.

Government Examinations

The S.S.L.Cs. of 53,991 (42,595) candidates—48,429 boys and 5,562 girls were completed in the year. Two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight (1,469) children and dependants of soldiers who served in the Second World War were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Out of the 626 schools that presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examinations, 527 schools used the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction and for answering the non-languages subjects at the Public Examination. The Government ordered the holding of a supplementary examination in September of each year under the S.S.L.C. scheme for the benefit of failed candidates. The maximum number of chances for appearing for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination was raised from three to four for non-Harijan candidates and from four to five for Harijan candidates. "Fisheries Technology" was included as an optional subject under group "C" of the S.S.L.C. Examination. One hundred and fifty-eight children and dependants of soldiers were admitted to the T.S.L.C. Examination without payment of fees. The Nursery School Teachers Certificate Examination was ordered to be continued for a period of three years from 1948. An Examination for the Award of Teachers' Certificates of Montessori and Kindergarten training schools and an examination for the Basic Training Teachers were ordered to be held. The Government also approved the proposal for the issue of certificates to trained teachers in adult education. An examination at the end of the Pandits Training Course was held for the first time in March 1948 and Certificates were issued to successful candidates. The Government Technical Examinations in Shorthand in the regional languages of Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam and in Typewriting in Tamil and Telugu were ordered to be conducted twice in a year as in the case of these examinations in English and the first examination in these subjects was held in October 1948. The conduct of the VIII Standard Public Examination was permitted for a further period of three years from the examination of 1948. The Government ordered that the Commissioner for Government Examinations should conduct the First Year Examinations of the College of Indian Medicine. The examinations were accordingly held in April and October 1948. The percentage of marks to be obtained by candidates for a pass in the L.I.M. Examination was revised with effect from April 1949.

The Government approved the revised syllabus for Government Technical Examination in Indian Music, including alternative songs in Tamil for the Lower and Higher Grade examinations. The first examination according to the revised syllabus will be held in November 1949.

CHAPTER VIII—AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND CO-OPERATION

Agriculture

The Agricultural Department drew up a comprehensive plan for increasing the annual production of rice in the Province by 5.5 lakhs of tons by 1951-52. Programmes of work were drawn up and targets fixed for each item for each district and a watch was kept how far these targets were being attained. The work of distributing groundnut cake was transferred to the co-operative societies in October 1948, to enable the technical personnel of the Agricultural Department to pay more attention to the agronomic needs of the districts. Efforts were made during the year to strengthen the contact of the Research Officers of the Department with the cultivators by a series of district conferences.

As green manuring is a sure way to enhance the yield of paddy per acre, an encouragement was given for the production of green manure seeds by the sanction of a subsidy at Rs. 6-8-0 per bag of 160 lb. of green manure seeds such as sunnhemp, phillipesara, daincha, indigo, wild indigo, etc., in addition to the cost of the seed. Half of the cost of the subsidy was recovered at the time of sale from the purchaser of the green manure seed. One thousand one hundred and thirty-two tons of seeds were purchased for the benefit of the paddy growers. In addition to this, to make the cultivators grow green manure yielding plants in their holdings, seedlings and cuttings for vegetative propagation were also distributed. Nearly 36 lakhs of such units comprising seedlings, cuttings of Glyricida, Pungam and other varieties were distributed. During the period the distribution of groundnut cake was with the Agricultural Department, 92,807 tons of cake were distributed to the cultivators. Chemical fertilizers to the extent of 60,222 tons were also distributed. As the use of good seeds is of paramount importance next to manuring, 17,469 tons of improved seed were developed and distributed. This quantity is estimated to have been sown on 13.10 lakhs of acres.

For the fourth year there was increased admission in the two Agricultural Colleges, 96 at Bapatla and 94 at Coimbatore. The Diploma and Certificate Courses in Horticulture were inaugurated in August 1948 for training Agricultural and Botany graduates and Fieldmen of the Department, respectively. Six subordinate officers of the Department were undergoing post-graduate training in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Three lady graduates were selected and sent up for training in fruit preservation methods at the Delhi Institute.

Agricultural research work continued as before. The Research Council composed of Heads of Research sections scrutinized the various research schemes and technical reports. The Chemistry section dealt with the analysis of soils, manures, foodstuffs, fodders, irrigation, water, etc., and gave technical advice to parties. The alkaline soils of some of the selected firkas in the Intensive Rural Development Scheme were examined with a view to improve them. Field experiments on the associated growing of legume and cereals showed that there were higher yields of sorghum as a result of the green gram grown with it.

The Entomology section dealt with the control of insect pests of the field crops and those of stored products. With the aid of a special grant of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the uses of the two new insecticides, D.D.T. and Gammexane, in the control of insect pests were tested. The outstanding results were the use of Gammexane to kill the paddy grasshopper and D.D.T. against the paddy jassid bug, the cost being Rs. 10 per acre in the case of the former and Rs. 6 per acre in the case of the latter. The coconut leaf-eating caterpillar was kept in check by breeding and liberating in thousands the two parasites, *Per.sirierola nephantis* and *Trichospilar jupivora*. The control of *Argyria* on sugarcane and woolly aphid on apple were carried out by breeding and liberating their parasite enemies.

The Mycology section continued its investigations on the "Blast" and "Foot Rot" of paddy. The efficiency of treating paddy seed with organo-mercuric compounds for controlling "Foot Rot" was demonstrated in tracts where the disease was common. Thirty-three tons of sulphur were sold to cultivators for treating the seeds of sorghum against "Smut" disease and 25 tons of copper sulphate and 100 lb. of Agrosan G.N. for plant protection work.

Paddy research was carried on at a number of stations and the evolution of a few strains adaptable to a number of environmental conditions and resistant to diseases was under investigation. Two high yielding strains, BCP 1 and BCP 2, from the variety known as molagolukulu were released as resistant to the Blast disease. Two strains Co. 25 and Co. 26 proved as Blast resistant were distributed in the southern districts to an area of 10,000 acres. Agronomic experiments indicated that the broadcast crop showed earliness compared with the transplanted one and that irrigation in smaller quantities at shorter intervals exhibited a higher return in yield than the same quantities given at long intervals.

As regards millets, experiments were conducted on Irungu cholam of the southern districts to improve its straw quality and develop a bold grain and on the "Kaki jonna" of Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem districts to improve its present pithy conditions to one like the Ceded Districts juicy type. The three strains of cumbu and the three strains of ragi from Coimbatore continued to be popular. The white grain type of ragi was noted to have twice

the protein of the common brown grain type. Hybridization between the two was carried on. A high yielding, "Rust" resisting strain of Italian millet was evolved at Hagari and this is being tried in the districts.

The improvement of the important oil seed crops—groundnut, gingelly, coconut and castor—was continued. With the financial support of the Indian Central Coconut Committee, the development and distribution of seedlings of known progenies of coconut were increased. The research station at Kasaragod where work on coconuts was in progress was sold to the Indian Central Coconut Committee for conducting fundamental research. With the help of hybridization technique, the bunch type of groundnuts with dormant seeds was evolved. Groundnut when rotated with cereals was found to improve the yield of the following cereal.

A concentrated plan to meet the additional post-war needs of 8½ lakhs of bales of cotton was taken up. Four special schemes for the improvement of cotton were put forward for financial help from the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The improvement of cotton was with a view to increase the acre yield, enhance the ginning outturn and reduce the duration of the crop so that the cost of production of cotton could be lowered. Co. 4/B.40 gave striking results in the matter of adaptability to a wide range of conditions, early maturity, resistance to black arm disease and long staple. Some of the cross progenies have shown 1-3/16 inches staple with capacity to spin 60's standard warp counts. Exploratory trials on the possibilities of adequate cotton cultivation in the Malabar coast have been encouraging.

Sugarcane was studied with a view to get at types of different durations so that sugar factories could have as large a crushing period as possible. For jaggery making the cane planted in February gave the best results. The manurial experiments at Gudiyattam with graded doses of nitrogen supplied in the form of oilseed showed that there was a progressive increase in the tonnage of sugarcane up to 41.8 tons per acre for the treatment of 250 lb. of nitrogen. But the quality of jaggery was better in the treatments of lower doses of nitrogen.

As regards fruits, crosses were made between sky bearers of good quality mangoes and heavy yielders of poor quality to get at types with the combination of both. Sathugudi trees on acid lime root stocks gave proofs of highest vigour in growth. In the Wynaad areas, the most promising seemed to be the loose jacket orange. A scheme was sanctioned for investigating the cause of nutritional disease and also of the borer damage prevalent in this orange of Wynaad. An All-India station for the study of bananas was sanctioned for this Presidency and the work is expected to be started soon.

A sum of Rs. 7.99 lakhs was distributed as loans for the purchase of seeds, manures and agricultural implements during the year.

To renew the iron parts of agricultural implements and also to make fresh ones, the Department acquired 8,635 tons of iron and steel. The sales to the cultivators were 6,048 tons.

The Department arranged for the purchase of 1,413 motors and 1,486 pumps by cultivators to improve irrigation facilities. A total quantity of 112,300 feet of pipes and 9,765 fittings obtained from the army surplus was distributed to the farmers. Out of a total indent of 958,000 feet of pipes on the Iron and Steel Controller, 150,000 feet of pipes were received and were being supplied to the cultivators. To meet emergent pumping of water, 792 petrol-driven pumping sets were acquired by the Department for sale and hire to cultivators. The 145 tractors owned by the Department were hired to ryots for levelling, terracing and ploughing their lands.

The Government Malt Factory at Coimbatore was run with a view to educate the industrially minded public that grain sorghum could be utilized as material for the preparation of malt extract which when blended with shark liver oil would compare very favourably with the imported preparations.

A pilot plant has been erected for the production of food yeast by utilizing the molasses. An average production of 5 lb. per day has been the outturn of the plant.

Proposals for a scheme for trebling the number of bee-hives in each district and for the establishment of a Central Bee Research Station at Coimbatore were under the consideration of the Government.

The marketing section was reorganized in January 1948 by setting up regional units in four centres—one each at Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. Grading of oranges, eggs and tobacco was continued.

Crop-cutting experiments were carried out in 14 paddy producing districts.

Animal Husbandry

Staff.—The designation of the department was changed from Veterinary department to Animal Husbandry department. A Special Officer for conducting artificial insemination, a Special District Veterinary Officer to survey the livestock requirements in the Tungabhadra Project area and a Superintendent for the Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam, were sanctioned during the year. The Veterinary Investigation Scheme hitherto partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was taken over and continued as a provincial scheme. The strength of the gazetted staff was 60.

Education.—The number of admissions to the B.V.Sc. course remained at 100 inclusive of 10 seats for non-Presidency students. Ninety Presidency students, including two women and one ex-service candidate were admitted into the college in July 1948.

The Stockmen-Compounders' course at the college was abolished and instead the training of compounders at Veterinary Hospitals was sanctioned. In order to obtain a better type of personnel, than the stockman-compounder for Livestock Development work, a two years' course for Livestock Inspector was instituted in July 1948. Seventy-five students were admitted to this course and a stipend of Rs. 25 was granted for each. One B.V.Sc. Assistant at the Madras Veterinary College took his M.Sc. Degree for post-graduate study in Animal Nutrition, and three more candidates were registered for post-graduate studies. Schools were sanctioned for providing free educational facilities to the juvenile and adult labourers at the Livestock Research Stations, Hosur and Lam.

Livestock.—The two Livestock Research Stations at Hosur and Lam continued to function.

The combined Cattle and Sheep Farm, Kurukuppi (Bellary district) commenced to function with a skeleton staff and a foundation stock of Bellary sheep was purchased for this farm. About 30 acres were brought under cultivation, fodder crops sown and planted. The Government sanctioned the purchase of the Military Dairy Farm at Visakhapatnam. The area of the farm is about 370 acres. It is proposed eventually to maintain at this farm a herd of 500 she-buffaloes and to establish a commercial dairy. The whole scheme is expected to cost Rs. 10.80 lakhs in 1948-49. There were 113 Murrah buffaloes (inclusive of young stock).

A centre for artificial insemination was opened in the Madras City and 171 cows and 12 she-buffaloes were inseminated. Seventy-four animals were examined for pregnancy and sixty-four were found to be in calf. If this centre proves a success it is proposed to open similar centres throughout the Province.

The grant for maintenance of breeding bulls under the premium scheme was increased to Rs. 200 (Rs. 220 for buffaloes and Ongoles). The Government sanctioned the salvage of the white woolly sheep in the Nilgiris and the opening of a farm for this purpose in the Wenlock Downs, Ootacamund.

The three District Poultry Farms at Cuddapah, Chittoor and Cannanore were opened in temporary structures. The indigenous ducks at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, were placed by the Muscovy. Turkeys were also introduced.

Manufacture of biological products.—Government acquired the Meat De-hydration Factory buildings at Ranipet for the location of the Serum Institute at a cost of Rs. 3.36 lakhs. The institute commenced to function in the new premises from 24th March 1948. The institute has an area of about 59 acres. With suitable alterations to the buildings, it is proposed to develop it so as to produce all the biological products required for this department.

Investigation, research and contagious diseases.—In order to facilitate investigation in the field, Government sanctioned a mobile

laboratory. This was under construction. The diseases investigated included brucellosis, anthrax and tuberculosis.

The outstanding feature of the year was the decrease in the number of outbreaks and mortality from contagious diseases. The Province was comparatively free from rinderpest. The total number of outbreaks of contagious diseases reported and deaths recorded were 4,204 and 20,116 respectively. The Government sanctioned four motor mobile units to combat contagious diseases. Two units were sent to Visakhapatnam, where rinderpest had been prevalent in an endemic form for many years. Cattle resorting to the Nallamalais for grazing were protected against rinderpest by establishing three camps. One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in each district was specially trained in the technique of vaccination against anikhet disease and the vaccination was conducted in all districts. Special arrangements were made for the despatch of the vaccine which is highly fragile. The results so far achieved were highly satisfactory.

Veterinary Institutions and Touring Billets.—One new Touring Billet was opened and 21 Stockmen-compounders were appointed to assist the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in field work. The opening of a Veterinary Dispensary at Kalpetta (Wynad) was sanctioned. A motor ambulance for the transport of sick animals and to render first-aid on the spot was provided for the Madras Veterinary College Hospital. Government sanctioned a grant to the Corporation of Madras for the opening of three Veterinary Dispensaries.

Firka Development.—Veterinary aid was provided in Firka Development centres to the extent possible. Twelve stockmen-compounders were posted for work in such areas.

Co-operation

The co-operative credit movement in this Province is an efficient organization developed on sound lines for over forty years. This year witnessed the further rapid expansion and consolidation of the movement. The potentiality of the movement for the service of the people was fully realized by the Government and the public and every opportunity was taken to make use of the instrument whether it be in the procurement and distribution of foodgrains at a time of stress like this or in the purchase of other commodities in short supply like mill cloth, yarn, consumer goods or for the provision of housing in urban areas. During the year the administrative control of the co-operative societies for ex-servicemen and the ameliorative work in the prohibition districts were transferred to the Co-operative department. With the sudden re-imposition of mill cloth and yarn control, the Government made use of the co-operative societies for the purchase and equitable distribution

of these two articles. The wholesale stores and the T.U.C.S. undertook to purchase the entire mill cloth allotted to this Province for the months of August to November and distributed it at controlled rates to the public through the network of primary stores. A similar service was performed by the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society in respect of yarn. With the re-introduction of food controls, the co-operative organizations were entrusted with procurement of foodgrains in the districts. The distribution of groundnut oil-cakes for manure at controlled rates was transferred from the Agriculture to the Co-operative department. All these new undertakings created a great demand for funds and the financing agencies had to approach the Government for help which was readily given in the shape of short-term funds to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Provincial Weavers' Society.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank which is the apex bank in the Province was given a short-term loan of Rs. 2.30 crores by the Government. The Provincial Bank issued loans and cash credits to the extent of Rs. 691.25 lakhs to the Central Banks. For the first time in its history, the Provincial Bank obtained a credit accommodation of Re. 1 crore from the Reserve Bank of India at a concessional rate of interest, viz., one and a half per cent for financing agricultural operations and marketing of crops. The thirty Co-operative Central Banks in the districts issued Rs. 2,925 lakhs of loans and cash credits to their affiliated societies, Rs. 521 lakhs to agricultural credit societies, Rs. 308 lakhs to sale and marketing societies, Rs. 1,410 lakhs to consumers' stores, Rs. 224 lakhs to weavers' societies, Rs. 536 lakhs for the procurement of foodgrains and Rs. 228 lakhs for cloth and yarn business. The position of overdues in the Central Banks was quite satisfactory. The total number of societies of all types at the end of the year was 19,297 (18,301) with a working capital of Rs. 56.603 (50.975) crores. At the rate of five members for each family it may be reckoned that over 12 million people have come under the wings of co-operation. This is a heartening fact for it represents 24 per cent of the population of the Province.

The transactions of the Land Mortgage Banks also recorded substantial increase. During the year the Central Land Mortgage Bank issued Rs. 66.80 lakhs of loans to primary banks which was the largest amount issued by it ever since its inception. The limit of Government guarantee to the debentures of the bank was raised to Rs. 450 lakhs. Intensive propaganda was carried on for the issue of loans for land improvements to help the Grow More Food Campaign. The Land Mortgage Banks were permitted to issue third loans also and this combined with the low rates of interest greatly helped the banks to develop their business.

The 193 sale or marketing societies in the Province had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 19.45 lakhs. They sold the produce of the members to the extent of Rs. 119.01 lakhs and distributed

groundnut oil-cakes to the value of Rs. 11.17 lakhs. The storage facilities provided by these societies was not adequate and though loans and free grants were provided by the Government, they were not able to put up godowns on account of the prohibitive cost of building materials and labour.

The milk-supply societies continued their good work. Though the position was not bright on account of the failure of rains in several districts, it improved during the latter part of the year. The milk supply societies disbursed interest-free Government loans of Rs. 5.73 lakhs to their members for the purchase of milch cattle. During the year 356 milk supply societies produced 285.49 lakhs of pounds of milk worth Rs. 63.14 lakhs and 27 milk supply unions handled 190.27 lakhs of pounds of milk worth Rs. 53.70 lakhs. The Government of India sanctioned a special scheme for the improvement of milk production, aiming at a comprehensive improvement within a period of three years with a full complement of technical and administrative staff. The scheme was introduced in eight districts and necessary technical and administrative staff were appointed. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union continued to do good business. The Union handled 65.72 lakhs of pounds of milk worth Rs. 20.95 lakhs.

There were 26 land colonization societies. Out of 10,494 acres of Government waste lands, the colonists have reclaimed 8,304 acres. Twenty rural credit societies in Pattukkottai taluk of Tanjore district reclaimed 2,768 acres of waste lands served by the Cauvery-Mettur Project. The Government provided them with 15 years loans for their work while the Tanjore Co-operative Central Bank provided them with short-term and medium-term loans for cultivation expenses, purchase of bulls, etc., and it is proposed to extend this popular scheme.

The re-introduction of cloth and food controls again provided ample opportunities to the consumers' movement to develop its business. The 22 Central and Wholesale Co-operative Stores had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 35.67 lakhs. Their total purchases and sales during the year were Rs. 15.61 crores and Rs. 16.56 crores respectively. They procured foodgrains worth Rs. 100.20 lakhs and purchased imported foodgrains for Rs. 861.26 lakhs, mill cloth worth Rs. 3.12 crores and groundnut oil-cakes for Rs. 25.34 lakhs. There were 1,749 primary Co-operative Stores with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 108.95 lakhs. Their purchases amounted to Rs. 15 crores and sales to Rs. 16 crores. They procured foodgrains worth Rs. 133 lakhs.

The Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies continued to do good business. Due to the movement of mill-made cloth, the ban on export of handloom cloth to Pakistan and the disorders in Burma, difficulty was experienced in the marketing of handloom goods. The society, however, succeeded in getting export permits to Ceylon, Pakistan and Malaya and it also opened branches at

Rangoon, Singapore and Kualalampur. The wages were reduced to cut down the cost of production. The 897 weavers' societies produced nearly Rs. 630 lakhs worth of finished goods and sold for Rs. 678 lakhs. They paid wages to members amounting to Rs. 211.16 lakhs. They also distributed yarn worth Rs. 4.31 crores to members and non-members. The Government accommodated the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society with a loan of Rs. 3 crores to enable it to pay the cost of yarn allotted to it.

Cottage industries were organized on co-operative basis in places where they could thrive well but their progress was rather haphazard and steps were adopted to improve their working. There were 194 co-operative societies for metal workers, carpet and cumbly weavers, coir workers and hand-spinners.

In the field of housing, there were 208 housing societies, five house construction societies and two townships with a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 67 lakhs. The society at Madras made considerable progress in the construction of 330 houses and the society at Palamcottah had begun the construction of 100 houses. In the case of other societies, land acquisition proceedings were in progress. Most of the schemes are intended to relieve the acute housing situation in urban areas. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 43.30 lakhs to these societies. A rural housing scheme and a subsidized scheme of housing for setting up 220 Harijan Colonies with about 20 houses in each colony were under the consideration of the Government.

To provide employment for ex-toddy tappers thrown out of work with the extension of prohibition, jaggery manufacturing societies were formed. Besides these, milk supply societies exclusively for ex-toddy tappers were formed in some districts and these societies were assisted by Government with interest-free loans for the purchase of milch animals and free grants to meet their working expenses.

There were 10 co-operative workshops, 10 land colonization societies and 12 motor transport societies functioning for the benefit of ex-servicemen.

CHAPTER IX—NATURAL RESOURCES

Forests

In forests which contained only a small proportion of marketable timber species, plantations of teak and other useful timber species were being raised after clear felling, with a view to bring these comparatively unproductive forests to a state of full production of utilizable species in the shortest possible time. The supply of timber to the Government of India against their demands, especially railways, was continued. The supply of sleepers to the railways, transmission poles to the Electricity department, teak and hardwood logs to the Provincial Public Works Department and house building societies, was made during the year. For the manufacture of charkas and other accessories, 9,200 cubic feet of timber were supplied to the All-India Spinners' Association, Tamilnad, Tiruppur and to the Kerala Branch, Palghat. The demand for timber continued to be on the increase. In order to replace the over-exploitation of firewood and to ensure adequate supplies in the future, concentrated regeneration of the dry fuel forests in suitable areas was undertaken to the extent possible. Planting of casuarina was also continued during the year. An area of 5,705 acres of fuel forests was also regenerated chiefly by kumri method wherever conditions were suitable. Two sales of sandalwood were held in July and December 1948 and 243 tons and 460 tons were sold at an average rate of Rs. 2,985 a ton and Rs. 3,240 a ton against Rs. 1,956 obtained in the previous year. The Government ordered the transfer of the panchayat forests to the control of the Forest department in the Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Salem and Nellore districts and the panchayat forests were all taken over, except a few in Nellore district. The question of taking over the panchayat forests in the remaining districts was under consideration. The scheme for the afforestation of the banks of the Hagari and Cuddapah-Kurnool canal and of the main canal under the Tungabhadra Project was continued. The work was taken over by the New Bellary Forest Division formed in June 1948 for taking over panchayat forests. The cultivation of wattle (*Accacia decurrens*) on the Nilgiris and Palnis and of cashew (*Anacardium occidentale*) in South Kanara was continued. A scheme prepared for the expansion of cultivation of wattle on a larger scale was under the consideration of the Government. Cultivation of pyrethrum was continued on a restricted scale in the Nilgiris with a view to meet the requirements of the pyrethrum flowers in the Province. The grazing fees which were halved in 1938 were continued at the same level. Free removal of grass in headloads for bona-fide domestic use was permitted. The provision for penning and the improvement of watering facilities in grazing grounds received attention. Free grants of building

materials were made to the poor to rebuild their houses destroyed by fire or flood. The requirements of ryots of fuel and small timber were met with, as far as possible. The rates for removal of green-manure leaf, which were reduced in 1942, continued to operate during the year. The coupe contractors were required under the terms of the agreement to sell agricultural implements at specified rates. The revision of the Working Plans of Salem North, Vellore East, Tirunelveli, Mathurai and the preparation of a new working plan for the Chingleput division taken up by the Working Plan Circle were completed during the year. The Working Plan Officers took up the revision of the working plans of the forests in Godavari Upper, Cuddapah South, Vellore West, Tanjore and Wynad divisions. Under Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, the road works taken up on the Javadis in Vellore West and East divisions were completed. The expansion of the road system in Nilambur and the metalling of the newly constructed Mannarghat-Attapady valley road were in progress. On the merger of Banganapalle and Pudukottah States with the Indian Union, the question of extending the Madras Forest Act to these areas was taken up.

The Madras Forest College, which was revived from October 1945, was continued till 30th June 1948. The Government of India took over the management of the College from 1st July 1948.

For the investigation of fodder scarcity in the Province and to suggest remedial measures two Special Officers, one from the Agricultural department and the other from the Forest department were appointed and the investigation was in progress.

Fisheries

The fishing season this year was unfavourable both on the East and West coasts of the Province. Twenty-five out of 51 fish-curing yards on the East Coast were closed on account of their unsatisfactory working. The increase in the issue price of salt and the availability of bazaar salt at equal rates contributed to the unsatisfactory working of the yards. The production of shark liver oil was continued and 28,127 lb. or 12.6 tons were produced during the year. The construction of the mechanised shore-fishing boat at Adirampatnam was completed. Very few spat falls were noticed on the pearl banks. The Tuticorin Chank Fisheries commenced in December 1947 and closed in May 1948 resulting in a total catch of 8.04 lakhs of chanks. Arrangements were proceeding for the installation of two ice-making plants one at Tanur (Malabar) on the West Coast and the other at Adirampatnam (Tanjore) on the East Coast. Parts of the machinery for the erection of the ice factory-cum-cold storage units at Mangalore and West Hill were received.

Studies on the bionomics of economically important food fishes were continued in the research stations at West Hill (Malabar), Krusadai (Ramnad), Tuticorin (Tirunelveli) and Ennore (Madras).

At Krusadai, experiments on pearl oyster culture were also carried out. The Government sanctioned the re-opening of the Marine Aquarium at Madras which was closed in 1942, in the old building.

Methodical fish farming carried on in inland waters resulted in increase of revenue. The successful breeding of Gourami in the departmental fish farms at Thantipandal and Mettur, the stocking of Mettur and Vellore farms with fingerlings of the Mirror Carp, the introduction of adult ones of the Bengal Carp in the Mettur reservoir and the regular departmental fishing of the Fort Moat at Vellore were some of the more noteworthy activities conducted at the departmental farms. The Hydro-biological Unit continued experiments on manuring of fish ponds with organic and inorganic fertilizers. The Hydrologist made studies on the physico-chemical factors influencing aquatic productivity, spawning and the pollution of rivers, etc., by factory wastes and sewage effluents.

The Fisheries schools managed by the department continued to function satisfactorily. The Government sanctioned the re-organization of the Fisheries Technological Institute at Tuticorin so as to provide instruction on the diploma standard in Fisheries Technology and Navigation.

Cinchona Plantations

According to the planting programme, an area of 850 acres was planted in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais. In addition, planting was done in an area of 21 acres to utilize fully the excess of good available nursery stock. Ten acres at Naduvattam (the Nilgiris) were planted with the vegetatively propagated material. About 15 acres at Naduvattam, which were burnt clean by an accidental fire, were also planted with good-sized plants which were readily available. An area of 100 acres in Kadamparai Estate was planted on the Provincial Government account, bringing the total area planted so far on Provincial Government account to 306 acres.

A scheme for the application of suitable manures to improve the growth of cinchona plants was sanctioned by Government. Preliminary work of marking out individual plots in connexion with the manurial experiments was completed in the Anamalais and the Nilgiris. The Vegetative Propagation Section continued its experiments with a view to increase the bark yield qualitatively and quantitatively. Planting of rooted cuttings was undertaken on a large scale as the results in respect of such cuttings planted in 1947 were found encouraging. A total of 18,500 cuttings was planted. Experience showed that a high percentage of success could be achieved only if cuttings had started rooting at the time of their being served from the trees and planted in the field. Some more experiments are necessary to come to a final decision. Trials on bud suckers and budding were continued.

The production at the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam, was fixed at 20,000 pounds of quinine sulphate and 10,000 pounds of cinchona febrifuge for 1948-49. The enhanced rate of four annas per unit for private bark was continued. This ensured a free flow of bark to the factory which could not be fed fully with the limited quantities of Government plantation bark. The quantity of bark purchased from private estates during the first eleven months of 1948 was 2.91 lakhs of pounds as against 1.39 lakhs of pounds received during the whole of the financial year 1946-47 when the rate of 3½ annas was in force.

The construction of the modern quinine factory and a hospital in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, was in progress. Many of the factory buildings were completed.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade

The total value of the private trade of the Province (foreign and coastal) for the first eleven months of the year increased to Rs. 206.4 (183.2) crores. Foreign imports decreased chiefly under oils, provisions and oilman's stores, artificial silk, paper and paste-board, stationery (excluding paper), drugs and medicines, spices and liquors and increased chiefly under machinery and mill work, chemicals, cotton manufactures and piecegoods, the net decrease being Rs. 8.46 crores. Foreign exports of cotton piecegoods groundnut seeds, tea and non-manufactured tobacco increased while exports of cow hides (tanned or dressed), coir manufactures, chillies and pepper, coffee, fruits and vegetables and raw cotton fell. The exports recorded a net increase of Rs. 8.75 crores. The total trade including imports and exports with the British Empire increased by Rs. 9.89 crores.

The total import revenue for the year 1948 decreased to Rs. 1,290.17 (1,352.76) lakhs. The total export revenue on the other hand registered an increase of Rs. 132.91 lakhs.

Ports

The rates of landing and shipping fees levied at the ports of Tuticorin, Masulipatnam, Porto Novo and Ponnani were enhanced. The enhanced rates charged at Kozhikode and Mangalore were continued. The ports of Kakinada, Mangalore and Kozhikode registered a slight increase in the number of steamships that called at them. Nagapattinam maintained more or less the same level of tonnage as in last year. The ports of Cuddalore and Masulipatnam did not show any increase in tonnage owing mainly to the ban on export of groundnut. The port dues collected at Tuticorin, Kakinada, Mangalore and Kozhikode increased while there was a fall in the dues collected at Cuddalore and Masulipatnam. Steamers called at Kozhikode to lift tiles to Straits Settlements and to land foodgrains.

The passenger traffic at the port of Nagapattinam declined, presumably due to unsettled conditions in Straits Settlements and Burma. There was a slight fall in the passenger traffic at the port of Dhanushkodi. The passenger traffic to Bombay and back throughout the ports of Mangalore and Malpe and the passenger traffic at Tuticorin showed an increase over the last year's figure.

Repairs to the wharf walls and the construction of a jetty at Fort St. David, Cuddalore, were carried out during the year and a road along the wharf at Tellicherry was constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000.

There was no serious disturbance of weather at the minor ports except at Kakinada which experienced strong squalls of wind during the last week of April 1948. There were three shipping casualties off Kasargod, two casualties off Kakinada with a total crew of ten reported missing and one dead body washed ashore, one casualty off Dhanushkodi, one casualty off Hangarkotta and one sinking of a loaded boat with grain cargo while on her way from Bombay to Kozhikode off St. Mary's Island.

A loan of Rs. 4.23 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government to Messrs. Air, Steamer and General Agencies, Limited, Madras, from the Provincial Minor Ports Fund, to enable them to run a steamer service between Tuticorin and Colombo.

Industries

The Government continued to foster and encourage industrial development, assist industrial units both with finance and advice and impart technical education. They also operated a few factories. During the year, the department itself took the initiative and rendered assistance to 57 industrial units in the import of plant and machinery from abroad, in obtaining construction materials such as iron, steel, cement, etc., in the selection of sites and in securing technical and financial assistance for the installation and working of the units. The Government sanctioned aid in 23 cases under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. The total amount sanctioned was Rs. 43.93 lakhs out of which Rs. 43.34 lakhs were loans, Rs. 7,000 subsidies and Rs. 52,000 guaranteed overdrafts. The industries assisted were fountainpen works, tile works, manufacture of stoves, burners, etc., cutlery and agricultural implements, rubber goods manufacture, straw board manufacture, vanaspathi factory, pharmaceutical works, vegetable oil refinery, printing and dyeing works, cycle spare parts manufacture, soap works, textile mills, etc.

Capital issues to the extent of Rs. 907.80 lakhs were sanctioned during the year for textile, sugar, cement, chemicals, etc., industries.

Administration.—The department was administered and controlled by the Director assisted by a Joint Director and other departmental officers at headquarters. The experts attached to this department, viz., the Ceramic Expert, Glass Technologist, Oil Technologist, Soap Chemist and Industrial Engineer advised the department and the public in regard to the planning and construction of Government industrial units and the development of private units. The Sericultural Expert attended to the development of sericulture and the management of the Government Silk Filatures. The Department's activities in the districts were looked after by the District Industries Officers and Assistant Industrial Engineers assisted by supervisors and mechanics.

Of the departmental officers undergoing higher technical training in foreign countries, eight returned to India during the year after completing their training.

Raw materials.—At the instance of the Government, the mineral resources of the Province were systematically investigated by the Geological Survey of India. Special attention was paid to the investigation of iron ore in Salem and Bellary districts and of lignite in the South Arcot district with a view to the installation of a modern unit of the iron and steel industry in the Province. A small chemical laboratory was maintained at Madras and several samples of the minerals collected by the Geological Survey were examined for their use in various industries such as manufacture of cement, soda ash, calcium carbide, etc.

Industrial education.—The seven Polytechnics started in 1946 on a regional basis under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme continued to function satisfactorily and imparted instruction in the Diploma Courses of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Fisheries Technology and Navigation, Printing Technology, Cinematography and Sound Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Food Technology. The Government Industrial School at Bellary was re-organized into the “Rayalaseema Polytechnic” during the year. One thousand nine hundred and thirtyeight students were undergoing training in all these eight polytechnics. The question of providing suitable buildings for these polytechnics was receiving active consideration. Equipment and books were ordered for the use of the polytechnics. The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, continued to function satisfactorily. The Government sanctioned the execution of outside orders in the workshops attached to the various sections of the school. The Principal of the School has been entrusted with the work of making and supplying the bust of Mahatma Gandhi to the Local Boards and the public. The Ceramic section continued to impart training to students both for Supervisors’ Course and for the Artisans’ Course. There were 82 recognized Industrial Schools in the Province besides those run by the Government. A sum of Rs. 94,858 was distributed to these schools in the form of maintenance grant. A further sum of Rs. 59,619 was distributed as equipment grant and Rs. 6,000 as building grant to deserving schools. Sixty Industrial Scholarships were also awarded. In the Government Textile Institute, the usual instructional courses were conducted. In connection with the introduction of weaving as a basic education craft in Government educational schools, the Institute attracted visits of pupils accompanied by Instructors. The Institute of Leather Technology continued to train students for the Artisan Certificate and Diploma Courses.

Cottage Industries under Firka Development Scheme.—Under the scheme sanctioned in 1946, training and demonstration units

in various trades such as blacksmithy, woodwork, pottery, etc., were functioning in several firkas. As the working of the scheme was not satisfactory, it was re-organized. Under the revised scheme, the units would be privately owned and the production would be in private hands, the Government fulfilling their legitimate role of encouraging and assisting the production and marketing of the goods. Emphasis was laid on actual production of good quality articles using improved methods, training being only incidental. The units would be supplied with the required set of tools and equipment on payment of cost in easy instalments or hire at reasonable rates. Assistance would also be given to obtain regular supplies of raw materials and in the shape of advice by a team of well qualified and expert travelling instructors. To start with, attention is being concentrated on a few basic trades including smithy, carpentry, sheet-metal work, light metal casting, tanning and leather goods manufacture and pottery.

Government Industrial Units.—Experiments both in laboratory and tannery on the determination of a suitable substitute for wattle bark were conducted. Several samples of bark were analysed for trade and industry. Three tanning demonstration parties worked during the year at Kalahasti, Sankarankoil (Tirunelveli district) and Proddatur (Cuddapah district). Three leather goods manufacturing centres worked at Dendulur (West Godavari), Woodpet (Vijayavada) and Joharapuram (Kurnool). The coir demonstration unit at Baruva (Visakhapatnam district) and the one started at Ullal (South Kanara district) in October 1948, conducted demonstrations on improved methods of coir manufacture.

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.—During the year, 960 samples of soaps, essential oils, chemicals and allied products were analysed in the laboratory. Experiments were carried out in the use of "kusum" oil as a substitute for linseed oil in the manufacture of boiled oil for paints and varnishes. Ten students were undergoing training for the ordinary course and three students for the short course. Most of the ex-trainees are understood to have secured employment in various factories; and as several enquiries are being received from soap makers for trained hands, these ex-students are recommended. There has been all-round demand for the soaps manufactured at the Institute. Enquiries for the export of the toilet and household soaps to Africa and the Middle East are being received, and it is hoped to develop a foreign market in the coming year.

The extraction of Pyrethrum was done on an expanded scale. Thirty-three thousand three hundred and forty pounds of flowers were extracted yielding 3,259 gallons of oil out of which 1,234 gallons were supplied to the Public Health Department.

Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—Three thousand eight hundred and thirty-six gallons of crude oil were received from the fish curing yards and oil extraction centres and 10,414 gallons of

Madras Government Brand Shark Liver Oil were prepared at the factory. Due to competition from imported oil as well as shark liver oil produced in other maritime provinces in India, the demand for the factory's products continued to be rather unsatisfactory. Enquiries for the export of shark liver oil to countries like China and Greece were being received. The sales of the oil are showing improvement over those of the previous year.

Government Coir Factory at Beypore.—The Government Coir School continued to provide training in the various process of coir manufacture. The coir factory which was at Kozhikode was shifted to Beypore. Proposals for starting a large scale coir factory at Beypore were under consideration.

The Coir Advisory Board constituted to advise on matters relating to the development of coir industry in the Province recommended among other things (i) the starting of 14 coir demonstration units in the various districts of the Province, (ii) the opening of a large scale Government Coir Factory at Beypore and (iii) undertaking of scientific research in coir in the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Kozhikode.

The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.—The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, which went into liquidation, was purchased by the Government at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs; and after effecting some repairs to the plant and machinery the Mills commenced production of paper early in August last and is now producing three tons of paper per day. It is proposed to commence full production by about February 1949 when the repair work is expected to be completed.

Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.—The revised estimate for the factory buildings at a cost of Rs. 5.81 lakhs was sanctioned. The fabrication of the structures for the main factory was taken on hand by the Public Works Department Workshops, Madras. Water and electric power are available at site and most of the plant and machinery has arrived from abroad.

Glass Industry.—The South India Glass and Enamel Works, Salem, was given active assistance to start production. Technical assistance was given to "Nirmal Glass Works" in Malabar to develop machine blowing. The second course to train artisans at the Government Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre at Kala-hasti was in progress.

Industrial Engineering Workshop, Madras.—An improved cashewnut roaster, a machine to punch blanks of hosiery needles, a hand operated machine for shearing and imparting an even surface to brush mats, a tobacco rib ridder, paddy dryer for par-boiled paddy and a portable loom were designed.

Sericulture.—The seasonal conditions during the year were adverse particularly during the important rearing seasons in June, July, September and October 1948. The availability of foreign

silk at low prices paralysed the indigenous industry. But, however, the reference of the question of giving protection to the Silk Industry in India to the Indian Tariff Board has created a sense of optimism among those interested in the industry. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 for grant of loans to mulberry cultivation at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre and an area of 21,138 acres was under mulberry cultivation on 1st November 1948. The Government of India agreed to share the expenditure with the Madras Government on the working of Regional Research Station at Kollegal on a 50 : 50 basis and the Government sanctioned the acquisition of 15 acres of land near the Central Silk Farm, Kollegal, for the establishment of Regional Sericultural Research Station.

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The Filatures functioned smoothly and efficiently. On account of the poor supply of cocoons the filatures had to temporarily close work from 18th July to 3rd October 1948. During this period, the twisting and weaving section was working. On account of the huge stocks of foreign silk there was no good demand for Government silk filature, the price of which had therefore to be reduced by Rs. 1-12-0 per lb. from 13th November 1948.

Ceramic section.—The Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur was declared open on 13th October 1948 and the production of sanitary wares and crockery was under way. The erection of the semi-commercial kiln and chimney was completed at the Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry.

Engineering section.—The hand-boring sets and pumping plants of the Engineering branch continued to be fully engaged in conducting borings for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes. Several bore-wells giving copious supply of water were sunk in South Arcot district.

Controls.—The administration of controls over iron, steel, paper and coal was transferred to a separate department under the Director of Controlled Commodities on 15th June 1948.

Textile Control

Yarn.—The rationing of yarn which was in force at the beginning of the year was abolished with effect from 19th January 1948 and the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme was abandoned from 23rd April 1948 so that from that date control over yarn was removed completely. The Government of India decided to re-impose control over the price and distribution of yarn on 31st July 1948. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, first made an *ad hoc* allotment of 13,550 bales of yarn and then from August onwards he made running releases on the mills for the supply of 21,000 bales per month to this Province. As an interim measure, the distribution of yarn was entrusted to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Madras, through its emporia and

affiliated societies till permanent arrangements were finalised. The licensing of dealers was completed in October 1948. Commencing from that month, a maximum up to 50 per cent of the quota was distributed by the Society and the balance by normal trade channels, i.e., licensed dealers. From December 1948, the monthly quota to this Province was increased to 22,500 bales and the Society did not require any share in the increased quota.

Under the present arrangement, there is no rationing of yarn to the weavers. All the yarn allotted to the Province has been allocated among the districts on the basis of data available from the last control. The powerloom, hosiery and handloom factories, the old and established dye houses in Madras, Mathurai and Dalavai-puram (Ramnad) and the master-weavers, who were all getting yarn direct from the mills during the previous control have been allowed the same privilege now. The handloom factories in Malabar, West Godavari and Karur having 25 or more looms have been permitted to draw their supplies at wholesale rates. Yarn is supplied to weavers and other factories which do not come under the above categories, from the district quota by the Collectors either through societies or ordinary trade channels. Supplies to other dye houses and miscellaneous consumers such as fishermen, rope and tape makers, etc., are made by Collectors. A running scheme of allotment under which each mill is linked to the districts for deliveries of yarn each month, has been prepared and wholesalers have been linked to the mills to ensure speedy and smooth delivery of yarn. Ultimately the yarn passes on to the consumers through the retailers.

The Government fixed the following profit margins for wholesale and retail sale over the maximum ex-mill prices fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay :—

Wholesale	3-1/18 per cent over ex-mill price.
Retail	7-13/16 do. do.

All other items of expenditure such as transport charges, sales-tax, etc., were charged extra.

There was no control over the price and distribution of imported yarn or the distribution of sewing thread yarn. But the profit margins mentioned above were applicable to sewing thread also, the ex-mill prices of which were fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Only persons licensed under the Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948, could deal in imported yarn or sewing thread.

Generally export of yarn outside the Province by private merchants was not permitted.

Cloth.—The control over mill cloth was completely removed from 19th January 1948. The prices of cloth began to shoot up from 30 to 200 per cent over the previous control prices and the Government of India decided to re-impose control over cloth on 30th July 1948. The Provincial quota of cloth during the previous

control was 34,435 bales a month (including handloom cloth) on a per capita basis of 10 yards. Pending the revision of the per capita basis of allotment to this Province to be on a par with other Provinces, an *ad hoc* allotment of 47,262 bales in all was made from August to November 1948 out of which 32,824 bales were procured from the mills and 23,054 bales despatched to this Province. From December 1948 onwards, permanent allocation was made on the basis of a per capita allotment of 12, 15 and 18 yards for rural, urban and city population respectively. The total quantity of cloth due to this Province on this basis allowing for the increase in population since 1941 is 38,450 bales a month. After taking into consideration the production of handloom cloth in this Province less exports of the same to other provinces, the net allotment of mill cloth to this Province was fixed at 24,050 bales a month. The allotment of cloth on this basis for December 1948 was 24,124 bales consisting of 18,849 bales from the Bombay surplus area and the balance from the South Indian Mills.

After the re-imposition of controls, the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, issued on 19th February 1948 was repealed and in its place the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, was issued on 12th August 1948. The Madras Government issued the Madras Cloth (Dealers) Control Order, 1948, on 16th September 1948 to have effective control over cloth dealers in the Province. This order relates to mill cloth alone and there is no control over handloom and powerloom cloth. There is no control over processed mill cloth though licences are required to deal in it. As during the previous control, the administration of cloth control (*viz.*, licensing, distribution of cloth and enforcement) in the districts was left to the Collectors, the Provincial Textile Commissioner being a co-ordinating authority.

Pending the licensing of dealers, distribution of the entire quota of mill cloth for August, September and October 1948 was entrusted to the co-operatives and the Government sanctioned a Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Bombay and one Co-operative Sub-Registrar at Ahmedabad and Sholapur to procure cloth at these centres. Subsequently one-third of the provincial quota was allotted to the co-operative institutions and two-thirds to the trade. As the co-operatives had to purchase the entire provincial quota for August, September and October 1948, they did not want their one-third share from Bombay surplus area for November and December 1948 which was accordingly allotted to trade. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has since decided to limit the distribution of cloth through the co-operative organization to their quota in the production of the provincial mills. Only merchants of high integrity were required to be selected by the Collectors for licensing and the selection of dealers was made in consultation with the local members of the legislature. The wholesale dealers were required to pay a security deposit of Rs. 5,000

and the retailers a security deposit of Rs. 200 each before the grant of licences.

Forty-six representative buyers were appointed for the procurement of cloth from the Bombay surplus area. These buyers consigned the bales to one or more wholesale consignees appointed in each district and linked with them by the Provincial Textile Commissioner each month. These wholesale consignees received the entire district quota and distributed the cloth in full bales to the several wholesale dealers in the district linked up with them by the Collectors. The wholesale dealers in turn distributed the cloth to the several retailers linked with them by the Collector and according to the standing formula given to them by the Collector regarding qualities and varieties.

The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills were permitted to have their own system of distribution of cloth produced by them and Messrs. Mettur Industries were also permitted to distribute 50 per cent of their production through their own dealers. The balance of production of Mettur Industries was allotted to the co-operatives.

When the stocks with the mills were frozen on 30th July 1948, the stocks with the dealers were not so dealt with. This stock of cloth with the dealers called unstamped cloth was first permitted to be sold by the dealers till 31st October 1948 and then till 30th November 1948 on which date they were asked to declare their unsold unstamped cloth with them to the Collectors. On further representations, temporary licences were issued to such stock holders to enable them to dispose of the goods during Christmas and Pongal before 31st January 1949.

There was no price control over imported cloth but the dealers in such cloth were required to take out licences to deal in such cloth, there being only one kind of licence both for wholesale and retail business.

There was no rationing of cloth or restriction on inter-district movement and everyone could purchase his reasonable requirements from any licensed dealer.

The Collectors of the districts were authorized to deal with offences relating to Textile Control. A close watch was kept over the transactions of the licensees under the supervision of the Collectors and the Provincial Textile Commissioner. During the first eleven months of 1948, prosecutions were sanctioned in 211 cases for violation of the Textile Control Order. Out of this, 137 cases ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal, 26 in discharge of the accused and 1 was withdrawn. In respect of cases in which prosecutions were sanctioned prior to 1948, 186 cases were disposed of in 1948. Departmentally the licences of 12 dealers were cancelled, those of 14 were suspended and 7 dealers were warned and the cloth and yarn quotas of 6 persons were either cancelled or suspended for specific periods.

Movement of cloth and yarn.—Under the present controls, the Government of India promulgated the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, by which movement of cloth and yarn is prohibited without a permit, from one zone to another. In virtue of delegated authority, Collectors, the Business Manager, Madras Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies, etc., have been issuing export permits on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 for every 1,000 yards or part thereof of handloom cloth. The Provincial Textile Commissioner issued permits for the movement on payment of Re. 1 for every 200 yards or part thereof of powerloom and imported cloth and on payment of Re. 1 for every 50 lb. or part thereof of readymade garments and imported yarn. As regards handspun yarn, no fee was collected. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has issued a general permit allowing free movement of handloom cloth outside the Province of Madras to any place within the Dominion of India.

Companies

The duties of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, continued to be exercised by the Inspector-General of Registration and those of the Assistant Registrars by Registrars of Assurances.

Four hundred and forty-seven companies—432 with and 15 without share capital—were newly registered during the year as against 587 during the previous year. Of the new registration, 259 were Trading and Manufacturing companies forming the biggest group with a capital of Rs. 11.58 crores. Among those registered, might be mentioned the following :—

Name.	Capital. RS.
Arcot Cement Company, Ltd.	2 crores.
Ashok Motors, Ltd.	2 crores.
Standard Motor Products of India, Ltd.	1 crore.
The Indian Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.	1 crore.

The decline in industrial activity observed in the previous year continued this year also. High taxation, prospects of nationalization of industries and limitation of dividends were stated to be some of the causes for the non-availability of capital. The high prices of capital goods and machinery, import duties on raw materials and high wages were also said to be other contributory causes. One hundred and seventy-five companies—174 with and 1 without share capital—ceased to function during the year. Three thousand five hundred and twenty-five companies were working at the end of the year—3,365 with and 160 without share capital.

The receipts of the Department during the year were Rs. 1,63,456 and the expenditure was Rs. 70,610.

Industrial Occupations

At the end of the year, there were 4,199 factories on the registers. Two medical officers were notified as additional Inspectors of Factories for the purpose of conducting a survey under the Employees State Insurance Act. The factories were maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and the health of the workers was generally good. The statutory requirements as regards hours of work and holidays were generally complied with. There were 17 cases of fire causing damage to property to the extent of Rs. 8.55 lakhs out of which Rs. 7.59 lakhs was covered by insurance. There was no loss of life. All the textile mills were exempted from the provisions of section 35 of the Factories Act for a period of six months from 16th September 1948 in the interests of production. Rice mills in Tanjore and South Arcot districts were exempted from the provisions of sections 34 to 36 of the Act during major part of the year for the rapid production of rice for the public. Certification of children was strictly insisted on, prosecutions being instituted wherever necessary. The Payment of Wages Act and the Madras Maternity Benefit Act were generally complied with. One hundred and eight prosecutions were instituted under the former enactment and 52 under the latter. The factories were inspected frequently including surprise and night and Sunday visits. Checking of weights and approval of plans under the Cotton, Ginning and Pressing Factories Act were attended to. Due to the considerable attention devoted of late to Labour Welfare work, many of the big factories have provided canteens, creches and rest sheds. All the non-seasonal factories have been granting holidays with pay in accordance with the requirements of Chapter IV-A of the Factories Act.

There were 146 strikes during the year, of which 66 related to textiles. The most important of the strikes was the one by all the textile workers of the Province on 20th January 1948 as a protest against the retrenchment of a large number of workers consequent on the implementation of the recommendations of the Standardization Committee. The lock-out declared by the management on 27th January 1948 continued till the Government intervened and the mills re-opened on 22nd March 1948 opening a third shift to absorb a large number of the retrenched workers. Forty disputes were referred to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication during the year. A second Industrial Tribunal was constituted at Madras.

In accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 39 works committees were set up in Industrial establishments to promote means for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employers and workmen. Three Unit Production Committees were set up to stimulate production in the Cement Companies in the Province. A Provincial Labour Advisory Board was constituted to advise on matters relating to increase in industrial production and to foster friendly co-operation between

labour and management. The Government declared the sugar industry, transport by water in minor ports, Electric Tramway Services, Motor Transport Services and the Cotton Textile Industry in the Province as public utility services under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, which regulates the condition of labour in shops and commercial establishments, restaurants, theatres and other places of public resort and the Madras Non-Power Factories Act, 1947, which extends the benefits of the Factories Act to industrial establishments not covered by the existing Factories Act, received the assent of the Governor-General this year. The first Act came into force in the municipal towns and major panchayat boards in the Province from 1st April 1948 and the second Act from 1st January 1949. A special establishment of 191 Assistant Inspectors of Labour was sanctioned for the work connected with the administration of these two Acts. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, received the assent of the Governor-General on 15th March 1948 and the draft rules under the Act were under consideration. The Industrial Tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act were appointed as the authorities to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees.

There were 647 trade unions at the end of the year.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY

Electricity

Satisfactory progress was made during the year. Apart from the large electrical undertakings owned and operated by the Government Electricity Department, there were 34 undertakings managed by local authorities and 41 by private companies. The Electrical undertakings at Cuddapah, Kollegal and Valparai were taken over by the Government from the private licensees in the year. The Electricity Restriction and Control, Freezing and War Costs Surcharge orders were continued during the year.

The work on new projects was handicapped by dearth of qualified engineering staff and difficulties in the way of getting materials and import of machinery.

Work on the following schemes was in progress during the year :—

- (1) Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (2) Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (3) Pykara Plant Extensions III Stage and Moyar II Stage.
- (4) Madras-Mettur Inter-connection Scheme.
- (5) Madras Thermal Plant Extensions.
- (6) Papanasam Plant Extensions, II Stage.
- (7) Mathurai Thermal Scheme.
- (8) Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.
- (9) Ceded Districts Scheme.
- (10) Erode-Salem Extensions.
- (11) Erode-Tiruchirappalli-Dalmianagar Extensions.
- (12) Mathurai-Tirumangalam-Rajapalayam-Tenkasi 66 K.V.
Line.
- (13) Tanjore-Mayuram-Chidambaram Extensions.
- (14) Kancheepuram-Chingleput-Arkonam Extensions.
- (15) Kuppam Extensions.
- (16) Gudivada-Pamarru-Vuyyur Extensions.
- (17) Nellore Thermal Scheme.
- (18) Papanasam-Tirunelveli-Kayattar Extensions.
- (19) Pollachi-Negamam Extensions.
- (20) West Godavari Distribution Scheme.
- (21) Hindupur Distribution Scheme.
- (22) Extensions under Firka Development Schemes.

Information regarding peak demand, generation of power, etc., in respect of each system is given below :—

	Total connected load in K.W.	Peak demand in K.W.	Generation in million units.	Number of agricultural pump sets connected during the year.
Pykara	85,914	33 850	195	750
Mettur	104 189	35,800	144	575
Papanasam	49,000	14,000	57	156
Madras .. .. .	..	25,100	100	10
Andhra Thermal Stations—				
Vijayavada .. .. .	..	3,700	17	} 109
Vi-akhapatnam .. .. .	..	2,860	10	
Kakinada .. .. .	..	516	1·8	
Kurnool .. .. .	..	150	0·5	

Commercial divisions were formed at Coimbatore and Mettur to cope with the large number of applications for new services. A number of new power sites were reconnoitered by the Special Officer for Hydro-Electric Surveys and a list of new schemes in the order of priority was drawn up. Legislation for the nationalization of all electrical undertakings was under consideration.

General and Buildings

The temporary Anantapur circle was continued. Military stores worth about Rs. 12 lakhs were purchased by the Special division sanctioned for that purpose and distributed to the various indentors. Three divisions, viz., the Refugees Camp Division, Madras, Narasinga Cauvery Division at Pattukottai and Gannavaram Aqueduct Division at Gannavaram were abolished and three new divisions, viz., Water-supply and Drainage Division, Mathurai, Hydraulic Gaugings Division, Madras and additional division for the Lower Bhavani Project at Erode were sanctioned. A batch of seven Engineers (one Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer, four Assistant Engineers and one Supervisor) were sent to U.S.A. on deputation for one year to study the latest development on Irrigation subjects. Two Assistant Engineers were granted study leave and sent to U.S.A. for advanced studies under the Madras Government Scholarship Scheme. A few Government scholars who returned from the United Kingdom and U.S.A. after undergoing advanced studies in Civil Engineering were absorbed in the department. The post of a Joint Consulting Architect was newly created in January 1948 to cope with the general increase of work. The staff position in respect of supervisors continued to be acute.

Works.—Some of the sanctioned works in connection with the Wynaad Colonization Scheme were taken up for execution and good progress was made. Twelve out of the 18 Nissen huts sanctioned for erection were completed and the erection of the remaining huts was in progress. The main road works were in a very advanced stage. The construction of semi-permanent and temporary buildings were ordered to be deferred. In the Araku Valley Scheme

the temporary wooden bridge at Pathalagedda was completed. The construction of staff quarters and hospital was deferred for the present. The work on the main factory buildings and staff quarters for the hospital at Anamalais was in progress.

The post of the Special Executive Engineer for the Firka Development Schemes ceased in March 1948. The construction of the M.B. Lahore and nissen sheds was completed in a majority of the firkas and work in others was rapid progress. The construction of Basic Training Schools in ten centres at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs was ordered as a scheme of high priority. Plans and estimates were technically sanctioned and the works are expected to be in full swing in January 1949. The Government also approved the construction of additional buildings for the Government Arts Colleges, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry and the Victoria College, Palghat. A committee with the Chief Engineer (General) as Chairman was appointed for the construction of permanent buildings for the Engineering Colleges at Coimbatore, Anantapur and Kakinada. The execution of works relating to the Industries Department which was hitherto attended to by that Department was transferred to the Public Works Department. Plans and estimates for the Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode were technically sanctioned.

Sanitary Engineering.—During the year, three new water-supply schemes came into operation. The total number of water supply schemes functioning during the year (Municipal) including the City of Madras, was 52. The total number of panchayat water-supply schemes in operation during the year was 6. The Nagapattinam Drainage Scheme was brought into operation in 1948, thus bringing the total number of such municipal schemes to eight, five of them however being only partial schemes, serving portions of the towns only. Investigations for eight water supply schemes and three drainage schemes were in various stages of progress during the year. Investigation reports for three water-supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 21.48 lakhs were sent. Preliminary reports for eight water-supply schemes estimated to cost Rs. 86.30 lakhs were sent. Detailed plans and estimates for eight water-supply schemes and improvements estimated to cost Rs. 62.29 lakhs were completed and sent. Besides, plans and estimates for six water-supply schemes including improvements were under preparation. As regards drainage, outline proposals for one drainage scheme were sent and for two others were under preparation. Proposals dealing with certain local works of drainage in five stations were also worked out. Technical sanction was accorded for minor sanitary (water-supply and drainage) works aggregating to Rs. 7.07 lakhs. The Instructor in Elementary Sanitary Engineering attached to the Sanitary Engineering Department continued to conduct the course of lectures in Elementary Sanitary Engineering to the students undergoing Health Officers' and Sanitary Inspectors' courses in the Madras Medical College, besides also attending to the intensive course to Second-class Vaccinators in the Stanley Medical College, Madras.

Irrigation

Cauvery Delta System.—The irrigation season this year commenced with the Mettur reservoir level at 72.70 at 6 p.m. on 18th June 1948 when it was opened for irrigation. The south-west monsoon was favourable due to its timely onset and consequently the reservoir rose to its F.S.L. of 120.00 on 14th August 1948 and surplussed for a few days. The reservoir continued to stand full till 9th September 1948 from which date the storage began to fall down. The late setting in of the north-west monsoon created an unfavourable condition for the standing crops and the situation was saved by allowing increased supplies in the channels. Consequent on the drought conditions prevailing in the delta the usual turn between Cauvery and Vennar was postponed by $3\frac{1}{2}$ days. The north-east monsoon really set in in the third week of November and the reservoir level rose and went up to 100.95 on 27th November 1948.

(The main works sanctioned under the Narasinga Cauvery Scheme intended to bring an additional extent of 15,000 acres under irrigation were completed. The new channel was formally opened by the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works on 30th June 1948. The area newly brought under irrigation under this scheme this year is about 11,000 acres.

The key schemes for drainage improvements at a cost of Rs. 29.63 lakhs were in good progress.)

Silt clearance was done at Government cost in several irrigation channels and tank supply channels which were normally expected to be done under kudimaramath. Duty experiments were continued at the Aduthurai and Pattukkottai Agricultural Research Stations.

Godavari Delta System.—The area thrown open for second crop in the Eastern Delta was 72,000 acres which included 10,000 acres thrown open to give redress to the areas affected by submersion during the year. Out of the area thus thrown open for second crop, only an extent of 63,274 acres were actually cultivated. In the Central Delta the total area thrown open for second crop was 72,572 acres. The total area thrown open for second crop in the Western Delta was 174,932 acres which included an additional area of 30,932 acres thrown open under the localization orders.

Freshes in the river Godavari arrived by the end of June and full supply was available from that date. About 93 per cent of the first crop area was transplanted in the Eastern Delta by the end of July and almost all the area was transplanted by the middle of August. In the Central Delta transplantation commenced earlier and was completed by the end of July 1948. Due to late receipt of freshes in the river, transplantation in the Western Delta was pushed through with much difficulty. It progressed

well only after the middle of July when rains also helped. The yield of crop in the Godavari Delta was on the whole satisfactory.

The roadway over the Gannavaram Aqueduct was completed.

Krishna Delta System.—Freshes in the river Krishna arrived by about the middle of June 1948 and there was a regular rise in the water level. The supply conditions in the river were not as good as they were in previous years. Added to this, there was poor rainfall in June 1948. These contributed to some delay in raising seed beds and subsequent transplantation. The whole registered ayacut could be transplanted completely only by the end of August. There were heavy rains in the months of September and October 1948 resulting in the submersion of certain low lying lands at the tail end of Dosapadu and east side channels but the situation was promptly dealt with by reducing supplies through the concerned head sluices and permitting certain drainage cuts wherever necessary. During the year about 3,870 acres under Polraj canal was authorized for Dalva crop. The condition of paddy crop in the Delta was generally satisfactory.

Periyar Delta System.—The Periyar Lake was opened this year on the usual date, viz., 1st June 1948 when the lake level was at + 135.65. The level rose steadily up to 23rd June 1948 and rapidly afterwards and reached the F.R.L. of 152.00 on 29th June 1948 evening. The south-west monsoon was not active this year. The lake was surplussing from 1st July 1948. Supply to the double-crop zone was extended by ten days in order to enable the late cultivation of crops for successful harvest.

Grow More Food Schemes.—Construction of a bed regulator at Jeddarpalayam was in an advanced state of execution. Further 54 new schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 90.33 lakhs designed to irrigate an approximate ayacut of 68,374 acres (inclusive of ensuring better irrigation facilities) were sanctioned during the year.

Since the inauguration of the Grow More Food campaign 168 schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 2.8 crores for irrigating about 197,531 acres and providing better irrigation facilities to about 41,597 acres including lands under Cauvery-Mettur Project. Of these, 85 schemes had been completed up to date.

Post-war Development Schemes—(i) Lower Bhavani Project.—The Lower Bhavani Project costing Rs. 8.79 crores was sanctioned for execution. A division with three subdivisions was formed on 7th January 1948. The colony with roads has been laid out and the construction of buildings was in good progress. Further investigations of foundations and soils are being carried out for finalising the design of the dam. The bridge below the dam to connect both sides of the river has been taken up for execution. Materials and machinery required for construction of the dam are being gathered.)

(ii) **Krishna-Pennar Project.**—Sanction was accorded for the investigation of the Project and for the formation of a Special Division for a period of one year. The Division was formed on 15th December 1947 and investigation was in progress.

Of the schemes already taken up for execution, the work of "Construction of head sluice to Kolinjivadi channel" was completed in the year. The other schemes were in various stages of execution. The following two schemes were taken up for execution during the year :—

(1) Rallapad and Reddicalva Scheme II stage to irrigate an area of 11,000 acres in Kanchukur taluk, Nellore district, at a cost of Rs. 52,93,000.

(2) Reveting the slopes of Buckingham Canal between Adyar and Cooum—Estimate Rs. 2.4 lakhs.

During the year the following two new schemes were sanctioned :—

(1) Improvements to Sammandam Cauvery in Tanjore district at a cost of Rs. 80,300 to irrigate an ayacut of 2,274 acres (both new and existing).

(2) Improvements to inland waterways at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Research.—During the year, the Irrigation Research Station continued to maintain steady progress in its development and in research activities both in the Soil Engineering Section at Madras and in the Hydraulic Section at Poondi. Soil surveys were made in connexion with the Lower Bhavani and Kanhirapuzha Projects, Mylavaram site of the Krishna-Pennar Project and Sathanur Reservoir Project. A geology section attached to this laboratory conducted preliminary site surveys and geological mapping of the proposed dam sites, and investigated the availability of building stones, lime deposits, etc. Besides the normal work of the laboratory, complete analyses were carried out for samples received from G.I.P. Railway authorities, Cochin Harbour authorities and the Madras Corporation.

A large number of hydraulic models were constructed and experiments carried out on them in the Irrigation Research Station at Poondi. Investigations were made on various problems connected with improvement of existing irrigation works and design of new works. The following were the more important of these studies :—

(a) Alignment of the cellular cofferdams for the Ramapadasagar Dam, excavation of the foundation pits and de-watering of the same.

(b) Design of stilling basins on shooting buckets for spillway dams for the Ramapadasagar, Tungabhadra, Krishna-Pennar, Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha and Pykara Dam Projects.

(c) Design of river outlets for the Ramapadasagar, Tungabhadra and Krishna Dams.

(d) Detailed investigation of earth dam designs in connexion with the Lower Bhavani Project.

(e) Studies on design features of anicuts for the Jeddarpalayam, Peddavanka, Narellavagu, Thambipettai Odai, Sangam and other schemes.

The Research Station attracted many visitors including statesmen, scientists, engineers, etc. Special mention may be made of the visits by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Government of India Scientific Manpower Committee, the Australian Scientific Delegation, the Institution of Engineers (India), the Crops and Soil Wing of the Board of Agriculture, the Hon'ble Ministers and Chief Engineers of the Mysore Government. His Excellency the Governor who visited the station on 15th January 1948 remarked that "this institution was alert, progressive and efficient."

Special Projects

Ramapadasagara Project.—This project was under active investigation during the year. After examining the reports of the experiments conducted in the summer season of 1947, Dr. Terzaghi suggested certain further experiments. In addition to these, Dr. Straub suggested the study of certain factors and some laboratory tests. All the experiments suggested by Dr. Terzaghi were conducted during the summer season of 1948 for which reports have also been received. Field observations and laboratory tests suggested by Dr. Straub were carried out in the flood season and the reports were under preparation.

The detailed investigation of the left main canal—130 miles in length—was nearing completion. Estimates were prepared in detail. The canal would be navigable throughout its length and the first crop ayacut would be 466,000 acres.

The detailed investigation of the right main canal was started this year. The first crop ayacut under the Right Main and Guntur canals would be 720,000 acres. The total second crop ayacut under the Right Main Canal is expected to be 900,000 acres comprising 640,000 acres of the existing ayacut under Krishna Delta and 60,000 acres under Kollair lake area and 200,000 acres under Right Main Canal direct. Residential buildings for the investigation staff were constructed at Polavaram at a cost of Rs. 1.3 lakhs.

The Designs Engineer of the Project returned from Denver (U.S.A.) in December 1947 after finalising the plans and specifications while the remaining four Engineers who went with him were

undergoing training in the Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, till the end of May 1948.

There was a high level conference about this project on 4th December 1948 at New Delhi and the Priorities Committee of India to which this case was referred by the Government of India decided that the time is not the proper one for taking up such an ambitious scheme.

Tungabhadra Project.—(a) **Headworks**—During the financial year 1947–48 the work of excavation of foundations at the dam site was in progress, and about 4,000 units (one unit—1,000 c.ft.) of work had been done. The construction of quarters for Officers and staff has been almost completed. The construction of the railway station with staff quarters at the dam site was taken up at the end of the year. The workshop started functioning from April 1947 and is now fully occupied with various jobs for project works. Almost all the major items of machinery required for headworks were received during the year.

(b) **Canals.**—The final alignment of the Power Canal was completed and land acquisition proposal sent for certain reaches. The investigation and alignment of the Low Level Canal were mostly completed. Excavation of canals was also in progress in many reaches. The most important masonry work in progress was the aqueduct across the Hagari river.

(c) **General.**—There was a conference at New Delhi on 2nd December 1948 about this scheme, chiefly in connexion with the overall control of the construction of the dam when some tentative proposals submitted by the Madras Government were considered.

Highways

The shortage of technical staff was the main handicap in the working of the Highways department. The department continued to function with 5 circles and 30 regular divisions. The post of Road Development Engineer was discontinued with effect from 13th July 1948. Eight special divisions with necessary staff was sanctioned during the year in connexion with specified items of work. In addition, 32 special subdivisions were sanctioned to attend to special works. The Bellary Circle was abolished at the end of the year.

The works of this department could be mainly classified under (1) Government roads and (2) District Board road and other works. There were 15,024 miles of Government roads and 22,025 miles of District Board roads under the supervision of the department as on 31st March 1948. The arrears in maintenance during the war years could not be made up in 1947–48 but further deterioration of the roads was prevented and stretches in very bad condition were taken up for heavy repairs. Revised lists of works under the

Road Development Fund were being compiled and the lists were expected to be finalised shortly. Under the Post-war Road Development, the Government sanctioned 140 works on Government roads other than National Highways amounting to Rupees 216.36 lakhs. The works were being carried out expeditiously. The most important of them were :—

- (1) Forming Minamalur Ghat road in Visakhapatnam district, Estimate Rs. 15 lakhs.
- (2) Bridge across the Coleroon at Anaikaranchatram in Tanjore district, Rs. 26 lakhs.
- (3) Bridge across the Coleroon near Tirumanur in Tanjore district, Rs. 28 lakhs.
- (4) Bridge across the Bharatapuzha near Kuttipuram in Malabar district, Rs. 11.35 lakhs.
- (5) Bridge across the Payaswani near Tekkil in South Kanara district, Rs. 5.5 lakhs (Estimate revised for Rs. 10.1 lakhs).

Apart from the above, the following major works sanctioned previously were under execution with special divisions in charge of each :—

- (1) Improvements to Visakhapatnam-Ananthgiri-Araku road in Visakhapatnam district, Rs. 15.1 lakhs.
- (2) Conphalt surfacing, miles 7/5 to 16/2 of G.S.T. road near Madras, Rs. 15 lakhs.
- (3) Cement concreting-Coimbatore-Mettupalayam road in Coimbatore district, Rs. 21 lakhs.
- (4) Improvements to communications in Chirakkal taluk, Rs. 15 lakhs.

Tenders were received for the bridge across the cauvery near Pugalur in Tiruchirappalli district and the question of taking up the work for execution was under consideration. The budget allotment during the current year 1948-49 for the distribution of grants among District Boards in respect of their Post-war Road Development works was Rs. 35 lakhs. To ensure speedy execution of works, Divisional Engineers were given enhanced powers up to Rs. 25,000 in respect of technical sanction of estimates and acceptance of tenders and estimates.

The five-year plan of National Highways according to the Post-war Road Development Programme was recast providing for major bridges at a cost of Rs. 2.77 crores and other improvements including 98 miles of cement concrete surfacing, 102 miles of block top surfacing and 21 miles of new formation at a cost of Rs. 1.47 crores, with a programmed expenditure of about Rs. 2.5 crores. Individual schemes were being taken up with the sanction of the Government of India.

The revised five-year plan of road development on roads other than National Highways would consist of the following broad details:—

	Estimated cost.	Programmed expenditure
	RUPEES IN CRORES.	RUPEES IN CRORES.
1. Provincial Highways and Major Direct Roads (called Group I roads)—		
Major Bridges	1.11	} 4.20
New formation (492 miles)	0.49	
180 miles of cement concrete surfacing and 317 miles of black top surfacing	1.47	
Other improvements	2.03	
	<hr/> 5.10	
2. Other District Roads and Village Roads (called Group II roads)—		
9,000 miles of new roads	3.30	} 8.50
Improvements to the existing roads including metal-ling surface wherever necessary, widening and construction of necessary bridges and culverts ..	1.81	
	<hr/> 5.11	
Total for all roads ..	<hr/> 10.21	<hr/> 8.50

The plan was under revision. Pending finalisation an expenditure of Rs. 91 lakhs was incurred on such works up to 31st March 1948 and an expenditure of Rs. 131 lakhs was programmed for 1948-49. The supply of road rollers by the Government of India was not as quick as anticipated and the supply was expected to be accelerated. Proposals received from the Firkas Development Committees were scrutinized and lists of schemes coming within the scope of the comprehensive road development plan, in the area covered by the respective firkas were sent to Collectors.

Plans for future development of Avenues were being evolved. The municipal councils were authorized to maintain and develop the avenues on roads taken over by Government in municipal areas and in respect of panchayat areas, the leases in respect of trees on such roads were given to the respective panchayat boards on the basis of the average income of the preceding five years.

CHAPTER XII—CIVIL SUPPLIES

Prices in 1948.—As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the prices of both foodgrains and commercial products. The index numbers of average wholesale prices were as follows :—

(Base : Prices in the week ending 21st August 1939 = 100.)

Half-year ending	Food-grains.	Commercial products.	Half-year ending	Food-grains.	Commercial products.
December 1941 ..	140	114	December 1945 ..	352	349
June 1942 ..	142	123	June 1946 ..	251	341
December 1942 ..	190	172	December 1946 ..	254	392
June 1943 ..	236	249	June 1947 ..	156	389
December 1943 ..	263	257	December 1947 ..	67	424
June 1944 ..	249	254	June 1948 ..	329	427
December 1944 ..	247	249	December 1948 ..	416	460
June 1945 ..	244	259			

Cost of living.—The trend of index numbers of cost of living for Madras City and eight mufassal urban centres since August 1939 is shown below :—

Month.	Madras City.	Visakhapatnam.	Eluru.	Bellary.	Cuddalore.	Tiruchirappalli.	Mathural.	Coimbatore.	Kozhikode.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
August 1939 ..	98	102	101	96	104	102	97	102	103
January 1942 ..	117	121	120	127	118	121	110	118	129
December 1942 ..	158	172	175	155	172	171	167	174	180
December 1943 ..	189	220	213	226	198	195	210	213	228
December 1944 ..	209	219	218	214	221	208	205	218	237
December 1945 ..	224	228	269	234	237	247	244	238	266
December 1946 ..	219	250	319	267	266	276	256	270	296
December 1947 ..	299	306	335	314	315	335	314	338	394
March 1948 ..	303	324	325	336	327	314	317	309	392
June 1948 ..	306	354	371	380	383	333	335	336	382
September 1948 ..	311	333	389	392	394	343	333	347	387
December 1948 ..	322	353	392	383	376	380	353	355	409

The cost of living index numbers were compiled by dividing the various items of expenditure into five main groups, viz., food, fuel and lighting, clothing, house rent and miscellaneous and assigning weight to each item in proportion to its relative importance in an average low-paid employee's family budget.

Procurement.—The intensive all-out procurement scheme for paddy, rice and millets which existed in all the districts last year was given up in the deficit districts except Malabar and the Nilgiris with effect from 28th December 1947 in pursuance of the policy of gradual decontrol announced by the Government of India. It was, however, continued in the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore and also in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot but was given up in the latter two districts from 14th March 1948. Though intensive

all-out procurement was given up in the deficit districts, procurement was carried on in those districts until the end of May 1948 under a scheme of easy levy, i.e., on a voluntary basis and confined only to persons cultivating ten acres and more. The intensive procurement scheme was also abolished in the upland taluks of the surplus districts and was confined only to the deltaic taluks of those districts. During the year 988,017 tons of rice (paddy and rice in terms of rice) and 11,556 tons of millets were procured.

The abolition of procurement and withdrawal of rationing was followed by a general rise in prices of foodgrains which exceeded double the controlled prices in some parts of the deficit districts. In order to bring down the prices and combat inflation, the Government of India decided in September 1948 to revert to control and rationing of foodgrains. In pursuance of this policy, the intensive scheme of procurement of paddy, rice and millets was ordered to be reintroduced from 5th October 1948 in the upland taluks of East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore districts and in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and South Kanara and in Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district and with effect from 9th October 1948 in the Periyar area of Mathurai district and from 15th November 1948 in all taluks except Chidambaram in South Arcot, the non-Periyar area in Mathurai district, Chittoor and Salem districts. In view of the partial failure of the south-west monsoon in 1948, the procurement of paddy and millets in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool and in the upland areas of the surplus districts and millet procurement in all other areas of the Province was deferred till 15th November 1948. The scheme of intensive procurement of paddy, rice and millets was introduced in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Visakhapatnam, Coimbatore and Ramnad in December 1948. With this, the whole Province except Madras City was brought under the scheme.

The District Co-operative Central Stores in each district were appointed as the procuring agents, wherever they were willing, either as sole agents or along with private merchants. Where the Stores were unwilling to undertake the work on account of financial difficulties in the districts of South Kanara, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur, the difficulty in finding alternative agencies became pronounced in these districts as private merchants were not in the field before.

In December 1947 the consumer's price of foodgrains was increased by Rs. 2 per maund of rice, or Re. 1-6-0 per maund of paddy and Re. 1 per maund of millets. These prices continued to be in force up to 20th November 1948. With effect from 21st November 1948 the prices were further increased by about Rs. 2 per maund of rice and Re. 1 per maund of millets. The resulting increase in the village-site price is slightly higher than Re. 1-6-0 per maund of paddy. The increased prices were first brought into

force with effect from 21st November 1948 in the surplus districts and districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Malabar, South Kanara and Tirunelveli and with effect from 12th December 1948 in the remaining districts.

The village and taluk food committees which were formed in 1946 were abolished early in 1948. The District Food Committees were also abolished in the surplus districts but were continued in the deficit districts. The District Food Committees were ordered to be reconstituted in all districts on a revised basis giving representation to all interests with the reimposition of controls.

The payment of a bonus for deliveries of paddy, rice and millets made in 1947 was continued during 1948. Groundnut cake, fertilisers, etc., to the full value of the coupons were issued from the agricultural depots. In view, however, of the shortage of manures in the Province the producers were asked in November 1948 to get their supply of manures to the extent available and present the remaining coupons for redemption in cash before 31st January 1949 on pain of lapse on that date.

Paddy and rice continued to be purchased under official auspices in the surplus districts and moved to deficit districts and other recipient administrations such as railways and States according to a monthly programme. The intention during the early part of the year was to move out the exportable surplus from those districts to the deficit districts direct to provide the latter with sufficient stocks during the period of transition from control to de-control. The stocks from the surplus areas were stored at Avadi and Suler (Coimbatore) where provincial reserves were built up. Small reserves were also built up at Hindupur, Guntakal, Bellary Adoni, Kurnool, Vellore, Arkonam, Cuddalore, Tiruchirappalli, Ramnad, Tuticorin and Salem.

In Madras City, the rice distribution to retailers was on Government account. In September 1948, as a measure of decontrol, a part of the work relating to the import and distribution of rice in Madras City was transferred to the T.U.C.S. subject to the general supervision by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies.

In addition to rail transport, steamer transport was also utilized to move rice from the Circars to Malabar, Tirunelveli, Ramnad and Coimbatore districts.

The concession allowing transport of rice for personal consumption by absentee landlords was liberalized and any person owning lands in any district could now transport his requirements from the produce of his lands in that district to any other district where he resides. The restrictions on the movement of paddy, rice and their products from one district to another and to places outside the Province were continued during the year.

The quantity of millets procured was low owing to progressive decontrol measure and also owing to the failure of the north-east

monsoon. The quantity locally procured, supplemented by imported maize and milo, was distributed to consumers. The imported stuff was as usual sold on the basis of the notified local wholesale ceiling prices for similar local varieties of millets, the resultant loss being shared by the Provincial Government and the Government of India. The loss involved in the sale of stocks transferred from one district to another at the local rates was as before borne by the Madras Government. As a measure of decontrol, the free movement of millets within a group of districts was permitted but it was revoked later when it was decided to re-impose control. The ban on movement of millets to places outside the Province continued throughout.

Wheat and wheat products continued to be imported under the basic plan of the Government of India. As there was some improvement in the stock position of wheat, it was permitted to be issued to consumers in lieu of rice from 9th May 1948. The issue of wheat up to 2 oz. per adult per day in addition to the rice content of the ration or the relief quota was permitted from 11th July 1948. These concessions were in force except for a short period in October-November 1948 when the stock showed a tendency to go down. The restrictions on the issue of maida continued to be in force till the end of November 1948 after which it was issued on a slightly liberalized scale. The restrictions on the movement of wheat and its products from one district to another and to places outside the Province continued to be in force throughout the year.

Rationing.—At the beginning of the year, statutory rationing of foodgrains continued to be in force in Madras City, in all the municipalities, in the Kasaragod town in South Kanara district and in the panchayat areas of Chirala-Perala in Guntur district and Guntakal in Anantapur district. In accordance with the policy of gradual decontrol, statutory rationing in the surplus districts was abolished first and gradually the area was extended leaving only Madras City and its suburban areas, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Palghat, Port Cochin, Mangalore, Kasaragod, Coonoor, Ootacamund, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli *cum* Palamcottah, Salem and Tuticorin under statutory rationing.

Rural or informal rationing which was in force in all the districts last year was abolished in the beginning of the year except in the districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris. Relief shops were opened in the derationed areas wherever necessary except in the districts of East and West Godavari, Krishna and Tanjore in order to check the upward trend of prices and assure a subsistence ration wherever marked distress was felt. In all, 11,701 such shops were opened. These shops were very popular and worked throughout the year.

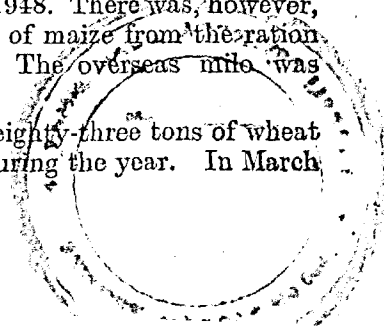
The rice content of the ration to rice eaters in rationed area continued to be 8 oz. per adult per day. An extra 2 oz. of maize, milo, millets, etc., were also given thus making an overall ration of 10 oz. A cut of 2 oz. was imposed towards the end of February 1948 consequent on the deterioration of the stock position but it

was restored in the beginning of April. The quota issued to card holders from relief shops varied from time to time with reference to the stock position.

All the austerity measures adopted during the previous year continued except that the ban on preparation of rice 'iddlis' by catering establishments was lifted. No rice was, however, issued for such preparation. Consequent on the revised policy of the re-imposition of complete control, arrangements were made to re-introduce rationing, both statutory and rural, except in the rice surplus districts of East and West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore in the areas where they were in force previously. Statutory rationing was introduced in Bellary, Hospet, Adoni, Kurnool, Nandyal, Cuddapah, Proddatur, Anantapur, Hindupur, Tadpatri, Chidambaram, Cuddalore, Villupuram, Karur, Guntakal and Udipi from 5th December 1948 and Tiruchirappali *cum* Srirangam, Chingleput, Kancheepuram and Tiruvallur from 26th December 1948. The scale and composition of the ration continued to be the same in the statutorily rationed areas. Rural rationing was introduced in Kasaragod taluk of South Kanara district from 19th December 1948 and in the other taluks of the district from 26th December 1948. In Arni, Gudiyattam, Polur, Tiruvannamalai and Tirupattur taluks, rural rationing was introduced from 26th December 1948. The re-introduction of rural rationing was completed in all the deficit districts in the month of January 1949.

Import of foodgrains.—The Madras Province continued to receive assistance from the Government of India by way of supplies under the basic plan. Out of 278,066 tons of rice allotted to this Province, namely, 90,564 tons from sources within India and 187,502 tons from overseas, a quantity of 269,522 tons was received, i.e., 89,431 tons from sources within India and 180,091 tons from overseas. This Province supplied 17,205 tons of rice to the Defence Services, Mysore, Travancore Ships stores and South Indian Railway employees in Travancore and Cochin in exchange for an equal quantity received from the Government of India. Two hundred and three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven tons of maize, milo and millets were received during the year of which 131,665 tons were maize from overseas. This large quantity was received during the first-half of the year. As maize was an unfamiliar grain easily susceptible to insect infestation, special measures had to be taken to increase the offtake. From 14th March to 17th July 1948 the maize portion of the ration and the relief quota was made compulsory, i.e., other grains were not issued if the maize portion was refused and this was relaxed on 18th July 1948. There was, however, no compulsion at any time in the taking of maize from the ration shops in the statutorily rationed areas. The overseas milo was popular.

Forty-six thousand one hundred and eighty-three tons of wheat and 6,265 tons of maida were imported during the year. In March



1948, semolina, which was till then imported by private dealers under "Open General Licence," was ordered to be imported only on Government account. To accelerate the disposal of semolina, it was declared a rationed commodity from 7th November 1948 and it was being issued from that date along with wheat.

Pulses.—All pulses and gram were decontrolled by the end of 1947. The Government of India re-imposed control over Bengalgram and its products from October 1948 and also stated that further movements will be allowed only on Government account. According to basic plan for 1948-49, 25,690 tons of gram have been allotted so far to this Province. The ban on the movement of gram and its products to places outside the Province was imposed and it was decided to control prices only informally and fix the sale prices—both wholesale and retail of the gram imported and distributed by Government as was done during the last control period. Arrangements were made to procure and move the quotas allotted.

Control orders.—The Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, continued to be in force in 1948. The foodgrains which came under the purview of the order at the close of 1948 were wheat, paddy, rice, cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, maize, rye and their products unless exempted. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight licences were issued under this Order. The Madras Rice Mills Licensing Order which was rescinded in sixteen districts at the beginning of the year was extended again to all the districts.

Oil and oil seeds.—There was no control over oil and oil seeds except in the case of groundnut. No appreciable quantity of groundnut was allowed to be exported outside the Province during the year. This seems to have been helpful in the production of more groundnut oil-cake resulting in its greater utilization for manurial purposes.

Sugar and gur.—No case of scarcity of sugar or gur was reported though the commodities were de-controlled in December last year, but the price of sugar had appreciably increased after decontrol. This was mostly due to increase in the price of sugarcane payable to producers in United Provinces.

Onions and potatoes.—There was no restriction on either the price or the movement of these commodities to places outside the Province. The Government of India in consultation with the Provincial Government allowed the export of 15,000 tons of onions to Ceylon and Far Eastern countries during the year.

Chillies.—There was no restriction on either the price or movement of this commodity within the Indian Union. A quantity of 2,400 tons of chillies per annum is allowed for export to Ceylon.

Meat, fish (dried and cured), eggs, ghee, butter and cream.—There was no complaint of shortage in respect of the above commodities ever since they were decontrolled.

Tapioca and its products (except sago).—The Madras Tapioca (Movement) Control Order, 1948, was amended in October 1948 with the result that the ban on the movement of tapioca and its products was restricted only from the districts of Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris.

Firewood.—Statutory rationing of firewood was continued in Madras City till the end of June 1948. Casuarina wood was decontrolled from 1st May 1948 and junglewood from 1st July 1948. Though rationing of firewood was abolished altogether from 1st July 1948, it was considered necessary to have at least a month's requirements as buffer stock to guard against any possible scarcity in the period succeeding decontrol, and the supplies of junglewood from forest contractors were purchased on Government account till the end of September 1948, stored in the Government depots and distributed at controlled rates to the public through fair price shops. As sales through these shops were not successful, firewood has been ordered to be sold to the public from Government depots from 1st January 1949 at the same rate at which it was issued to the fair price shops.

The firewood position in the mufassal towns was satisfactory except in Coimbatore town. In order to relieve the position in Coimbatore, fair price shops were opened for the distribution of firewood. This scheme is to be in operation till 5th February 1949. Proposals to continue this scheme beyond 5th February 1949 are under consideration of the Government.

Charcoal.—The control over movement of charcoal was removed in Madras City with effect from 1st April 1948 and in other districts from 1st July 1948. The charcoal position was satisfactory throughout the Province.

Milk and other protective foodstuffs.—Reconstituted milk prepared from the milk powder imported from abroad was continued to be distributed to the elementary school children, free of cost, in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, Ramnad, Tirunelveli and Malabar. The concession was extended to the children studying in the Corporation elementary schools in the Madras City and the inmates of all special schools for the blind, deaf and dumb and the orphanages in the City and the eight districts where the scheme was in operation. Free supplies of milk powder were also made to various deserving institutions in the districts. Multi-vitamin tablets were also distributed free of cost to the school children in Nanguneri and Tiruchendur taluks of Tirunelveli district from Mudukaluthur and Ramnad taluks of Ramnad district from about the latter part of July 1948. Food gifts donated by the Church World Service, United States of America were distributed in certain places in the deficit districts by the N.C.C. Famine Relief Committee, Tambaram. The transport charges incurred for moving the supplies from Bombay to the places of distribution were borne by the Government.

The Government Milk Factory at Teynampet continued to function throughout the year. With the arrival of additional machinery and parts during the year, the productive capacity of the factory increased from about 1,200 Madras measures to 3,000 Madras measures, though actually about 1,500 to 2,000 measures a day were produced according to the requirements of the institutions and establishments consuming the milk. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores, Limited, who were the chief agents for directly selling the milk to the public were buying from the factory about 300 measures a day. The price of the reconstituted milk continued to be 14 annas a measure.

Gunnies.—The Government sanctioned the purchase of 1,000 bales of gunnies for use in packing foodgrains. It is proposed to keep this 1,000 bales as a reserve for use in emergencies. The 9,200 bales of gunnies which were purchased last year have been disposed of except for a small quantity which is expected to be sold out soon.

Kerosene.—The Madras Kerosene Control Order continued to be in force during the year 1948 and worked satisfactorily during the period. There was a cut of $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the releases of kerosene at the beginning of the year, due to the world shortage in supply of kerosene. This reduced the civil consumption to about 59 per cent of 1941 average off-take. During the latter half of the year, however, the supply position of kerosene improved and the Government of India announced an overall increase of 55 per cent in the releases of kerosene in July 1948. This increase brought the releases for civil consumption to approximately 83 per cent of 1941 average off-take. A further overall increase of 10 per cent in the releases was announced towards the end of September 1948. The supply position at the ports was easier than in the interior of the Province. This was due to shortage in the number of tank wagons and tin plates required for transport to interior parts. The distribution was made in urban and rural areas under an informal rationing scheme.

Salt.—The production of salt during the year was more than the normal. The production was estimated at 200 lakhs maunds as against the normal annual production of about 150 lakhs maunds. The maximum ex-factory, wholesale and retail prices of salt were fixed in the respective factory and consuming areas. During the first half of the year scarcity of salt was felt in the Province due to its large scale exports to places outside the Province. A ban was therefore imposed on its export to places outside the Province except under permits. Exports of salt were allowed from six salt producing districts only. The ban was subsequently lifted owing to heavy accumulations of salt in the factories.

Storage.—During the first half of the year, there were heavy arrivals of foodgrains from overseas. Further as a result of the introduction of the scheme of accelerated procurement of rice and

paddy from the Circars it had become necessary for the Government to build up Provincial Reserve Storages of foodgrains in various centres in the Province on their own account as the deficit districts could not move readily the allotted quotas in time for want of suitable storage accommodation. Consequently Provincial Storages were built up in the following centres :—

Provincial Reserve Storages run on Government account at Chromepet, Avadi, Alamadi, Sular, Arkonam, Tiruchirappalli, Guntakal, Hindupur, Gooty, Tadpatri, Mathurai and Salem.

Provincial Reserve Storages entrusted to private agencies for management on commission basis at Tuticorin, Cuddalore, Dhone, Nandyal, Bellary, Hospet, Adoni, various centres in Ramnad district, Kozhikode, Palghat, Tiruppur, Singanallur and Pollachi.

The storages at Avadi and Sular were substantial involving their immediate control and supervision by officers of the grade of a Deputy Collector. A Deputy Collector in addition to other subordinate staff was employed for each of these two new godowns while the others were attached to the Collectors of the districts concerned with an officer of the grade of Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar in their immediate charge. For the management of Government stocks by private agencies without prepayment of cost, uniform commission and incidental charges were prescribed and agreements also were required to be executed by them in a standardized form.

The Provincial Reserves at Chromepet, Alamadi, Arkonam, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Salem and Tuticorin were subsequently closed as there was a fall in imports during the second half of the year and in consequence there was no need for their continuance.

The Government of India also built up a reserve storage at Avadi. The management of this reserve was entrusted to the Madras Government on the usual terms. The Government of India intend to take over the management of the Central Government godowns at Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam and Avadi on 1st March 1949.

The special staff of Entomologists consisting of four Assistant Entomologists and 28 Storage Assistants in addition to other subordinate staff were continued to be employed during the year for work connected with the foodgrains kept in storages.

Transport.—The Provincial Road Transport Officer continued to be in charge of the civil supplies lorries in the mufassal and the Transport Officer, Civil Supplies Transport Unit in charge of the lorries in Madras City. The lorries in Bellary and Kurnool districts had no civil supplies work but they were retained there for patrol duty in connexion with the Hyderabad situation. There were 159 lorries with the Provincial Road Transport Officer and 89 with the Transport Officer on the whole. The excess of earning over expenditure of the civil supplies lorries was Rs. 97,310. With the lifting of control over firewood, more lorries were sent for rice transport.

CHAPTER XIII—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Firka Development

The Government started their Intensive Rural Reconstruction Scheme over a year ago. The scheme was the outcome of the recognition that an all round improvement of rural life demanded high priority among the activities of the Government. The villager had lost the initiative to organize and develop himself and the society around him during a long period of tutelage under foreign rule and had to be awakened to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen of a free nation. His habit of looking to Government for every small work which could be done quickly and satisfactorily by a little co-operation in the village had to be changed. The main objective of the scheme was therefore to stimulate initiative among the villagers to organize their economic and social life on co-operative lines with a view to make them self-reliant and self-sufficient. The scheme thus not merely aims at the improvement of the economic or sanitary conditions of the villagers through Governmental effort but also aims at revitalising the spirit of the people, enabling them to feel self-confident and take an intelligent and active interest in their problems. To change the face of the rural parts where the masses live in abject poverty, is a task of stupendous magnitude.

Practical experience has indicated that without a well disciplined band of workers trained in the practice and principles of rural reconstruction, it was not possible to achieve tangible results in a short period. The Government, therefore, opened two training centres for the Firka Development staff, one in the Tirumangalam firka in the Mathurai district and the other in the Dendulur firka in the West Godavari district. A conference of Firka Development Officers was also held at Shantipuram near Kuppam in the Chittoor district, in December 1948 where instructions were given to them in regard to their duties.

The work actually done by the Firka Development staff is summarized below :—

Rural Water-supply.—One hundred and fifty-two new wells were sunk and 129 repaired. Three hundred and eighty-six new wells were in the course of construction and 26 under repair. Besides these, four fresh water tanks and 13 drinking water ponds were repaired and 10 ponds were under construction.)

Village communications.—One hundred and two miles of new roads were formed and 20 miles improved. Besides these, 66 roads were formed and 11 improved. Five miles of cart tracks and 5 miles of footpath were formed. Forty culverts and seven foot

bridges were constructed. Fifteen Post Offices were opened and three branch offices converted into sub-offices.

Education.—One hundred and thirty-five elementary schools, 113 night schools, 51 adult schools, 55 reading rooms and 310 libraries of which 23 were Central Libraries were started. Six radio sets were installed. Eighteen acres of land were secured free of cost for a basic education training school at Guruvareddipalem centre and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was collected for a public High School at Palladam. A Hindi Prem Mandal was constructed.

Medical and Public Health.—Eight dispensaries including two Ayurvedic dispensaries, one Child Welfare and Maternity Centre and two nature cure centres were opened. One hundred and forty-nine latrines of which 49 were of Wardha type, 102 dust bins and five septic tank latrines were constructed. Five hundred and forty manure heaps were removed to places away from dwelling houses and 54,398 feet of drains constructed. Some other sanitary amenities were also provided. Fifty-eight houses mostly for Harijans were constructed. Ninety-nine R.C.C. slabs and 100 cement slabs were distributed.

Agriculture, irrigation and co-operation.—Four hundred and forty-five acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. One hundred and seventeen manure pits and 202 compost pits were dug. Four hundred acres were bunded to prevent soil erosion. Improved strains of seeds, agricultural implements, cart tyres, groundnut cakes and chemical fertilizers were distributed to the ryots. Seven tanks were repaired and 20 wells bored. Some channels were dug and the flood bank of Kovadualva was raised to a length of 1,750 feet in order to protect Pata Pattisam village of Polavaram Firka (West Godavari district) from floods. Twelve oil engines were supplied. One hundred and sixteen co-operative societies of various kinds such as multi-purpose societies, weavers' societies, building societies, milk-supply societies, jaggery production societies were formed. In Veerapandy Rural Credit Society, small savings were effected every month through Home Safe hundi boxes and chit funds.

Thirty-four breeding bulls and one Murrah buffalo were introduced. The purchase of two Murrah buffaloes and two stud bulls was subsidized.

Electricity.—The villages in the selected firkas were given priority in the extension of electricity. Eight villages in Palladam firka, two in Kundah firka and four in Tirumangalam firka have so far been given the supply of electricity. Forty-six electrification schemes costing over Rs. 20 lakhs have been sanctioned under the Firka Development scheme for supplying power for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes in the selected firkas in the southern area covering about 67 villages. Over 600 wells will be connected up under these schemes. The Government also undertook to subsidize unremunerative electrification schemes

in the selected firkas and centres. Such schemes have been sanctioned so far in Shermadevi, Tirumangalam and Pendurthi firkas.

Miscellaneous.—Under the Intensive Rural Reconstruction Scheme, Government ordered the construction of one shed (M.B., Lahore or Twin Missen shed) in each of the 34 selected firkas and centres. During the year 1948, four M.B. sheds and one Lahore shed were constructed thus bringing the total number of sheds constructed up to 31st December 1948 to 25.

Khadi Scheme.—The Intensive Khadi Scheme introduced early in 1947 in seven selected centres in the Province, continued to be in operation during the year under the guidance of the A.I.S.A. Consequent on the removal of control over textiles early in 1948, the administration of the Intensive Khadi Scheme was transferred from the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, to the Provincial Firka Development Officer who was given the assistance of a Gazetted Officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector designated as Khadi Special Officer to attend to the proper working of the scheme.

As it was felt that private producers and dealers in Khadi were exploiting the national sentiment in favour of Khadi and did not care for the genuineness of the stuff produced or distributed by them, the Government decided in July 1948 that all the private dealers and producers should leave the Khadi field for good and that no licences should be issued to them in future. The Government however allowed these producers and dealers holding stocks of Khadi time till 31st December 1948 to dispose of their stocks. On further representation made by these private organizations, the Government decided to allow the private producers and dealers in Khadi to function under a system of licensing to ensure the production of genuine Khadi and the payment of a living wage to the artisans concerned.

In March 1948, the Government directed that Khadi should be used for all State purposes as the best expression of the Government's homage to the memory of Gandhiji, that all officers of the Government who have been enjoined to use uniforms should use Khadi for the purpose and that the requirements of all the Departments of the Government in cloth should be met from Khadi. The surplus Khadi held by the Intensive Khadi centres was diverted to meet these requirements.

The details of amounts spent on the items specified below for the production of Khadi indicate the progress made under the Intensive part of the Scheme during the year.

Items.	Amount spent. RS.
1. Purchase of implements for spinning, weaving, etc.	11,295
2. Purchase of cotton	80,875
3. Purchase of yarn	4,52,147
4. Weaving wages paid	2,41,197
5. Bleaching, dyeing and printing charges paid	71,696
6. Subsidy paid to self-spinners	44,967.

The administration of the extensive part of the Khadi Scheme was transferred from the Provincial Textile Commissioner to the Provincial Firka Development Officer in February 1948. Proposals for the implementation of the extensive part of the scheme in the 25 firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction were under the consideration of the Government.

Charitable Institutions

There were 2,665 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 46,01,140 in cash and 1,302 kalams of paddy and 20 muras of rice in kind. There has been a reduction in the number of institutions and their income. Of these, 267 institutions with an income of Rs. 20.75 lakhs were supported by Government; 1,869 with an income of Rs. 14.47 lakhs by the general public; 118 with an income of Rs. 7.67 lakhs partly by Government and partly by the general public and 411 with an income of Rs. 3.12 lakhs either wholly or partly from local taxation. The decrease in the number of institutions was under those supported either wholly or partly by the Government and those supported by local taxation. There was an appreciable increase in the number of institutions supported by the general public.

One thousand three hundred and seventy institutions were intended for travellers and 395 were poor houses. Of the total number of institutions, 1,403 were for the general public, 1,227 for Hindus, 32 for Muslims and 3 for Europeans. The number of persons given relief in all the institutions was 12,257,777.

The institutions owned 23,827.90 acres of land. These lands were cultivated mostly with food crops.

The management of the institutions was generally satisfactory.

Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department

The ameliorative work of the Labour Department consisted, as usual, of the provision of house-sites, the opening of schools, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, maintenance of hostels, supply of midday meals to poor pupils, provision of sanitary amenities, provision of wells for the supply of drinking water and assignment of lands for cultivation. The work was done under the supervision of the Collectors subject to the general guidance of and co-ordination by the Commissioner of Labour. A special Labour staff worked in all the districts except the Nilgiris.

The Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee and the District Harijan Welfare Committees continued to function. During the year, the Government directed the constitution of village vigilance committees in a few places to begin with, consisting of Harijan and Caste Hindu members on a 50 : 50 basis, the village headman

also being a member. The work of the Committee is to watch closely the difficulties with which the Harijans are confronted and if possible to bring about a settlement of the disputes or to report the matter to the District Harijan Welfare Officer.

A sum of Rs. 2.70 (1.78) lakhs was allotted for Harijans and other eligible communities and Rs. 55,600 (40,544) for converts towards scholarships during the year. Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-four (5,818) scholarships were granted of which 6,548 were for Harijans and other eligible communities and 926 were for converts. The Government also authorized the Commissioner of Labour to grant scholarships to students of the eligible communities studying for the Overseers' course in the Engineering College, the Law course in the Law College and the B.Com. (Hons.) course. An allotment of Rs. 6,200 was provided for granting exemption from payment of examination fees by students and Rs. 6,500 for the purchase of books, clothes, etc., to pupils of the Harijan and other eligible communities. The Government sanctioned the opening of four new hostels, one each at Rajampet (Cuddapah), Kotagiri (the Nilgiris), Visakhapatnam, Narasapatnam (Visakhapatnam), the last being for the Hill tribes. The hostels at Rajampet and Visakhapatnam have been opened. The one at Kotagiri will be opened shortly. The Labour Department did not open a hostel for Hill tribes at Narasapatnam (Visakhapatnam) as the District Board had opened one for the Hill tribes at Narasapatnam. The post of a Resident tutor-*cum*-warden with B.Ed. qualification was sanctioned for each of the hostels at Salem, Kozhikode, Masulipatnam and Chidambaram. The construction of a permanent building for the Government Nandanar Boys' School, Chidambaram, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 34,500. One hundred and forty-eight hostels were subsidized by the Government and the amount of lump-sum boarding grants was Rs. 5.48 lakhs for 3,620 pupils.

There were 1,205 (1,158) Labour schools in the Province giving education to 80,508 (71,951) pupils of the eligible communities. Free mid-day meals were provided for 80,503 pupils daily and the expenditure incurred on this account up to 30th September 1948 was Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was allotted to provide civic amenities and sanitary improvements to the cherries in the City of Madras.

Provincial Broadcasting

The Provincial Broadcasting Department completed the tenth year of its existence during the year.

During the year, 38 rural sets, 14 municipal sets and 17 sets in Private Government institutions were installed and two sets of Panchayat Boards and one set of a private body were withdrawn and one municipal set was taken up for maintenance, thus bringing

the total sets working at the end of the year to 972 as shown below :—

Rural sets	663
Municipal sets	206
Private bodies	98
District boards	5

Public address equipment was purchased and supplied after test to the Dharapuram Municipality and Coimbatore District Board. Four radio installations were modified and improved by installing amplifiers and additional loud speakers. Wire broadcasting systems were installed at four places. Four additional microphones were installed in the Madras Legislative Council chambers. His Excellency's public address equipment was installed on various occasions at different places in the City. The publicity equipment of the Prohibition vans were taken over for regular maintenance by the Department with effect from 1st October 1948.

Further research was conducted in the matter of design of a suitable community listening radio set for use in the Department and a model set was assembled. An experimental scheme to assemble 20 sets of the type designed was sanctioned by the Government and it was taken on hand. As the result of an enquiry during the Provincial Broadcasting Special Officer's tour to the United Kingdom and Europe, a sample community set assembled by a company in England was received here for test. The suitability and the advantages of ordering such sets for use in the Department was under examination.

The two Research Assistants continued research in the investigation of "Reconditioning of Lead-acid batteries" and "Salvaging of electrolytic condensers".

Five hundred standard battery operated radio sets were purchased during the year and the work of installing them in villages was in progress.

Emigration

During the year, the work under the Emigration Act continued to be directly administered by the Government of India. The duties of the Controller of Emigration, Madras, were mainly the following :—

- (1) Co-ordination and supervision of the work of the Protectors of Emigrants in this Province in the administration of the Indian Emigration Act ;
- (2) Work as ex-officio Agent of the Colonies of Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica and Mauritius ;
- (3) Work as Special Officer for South African Repatriates.

He also supervised the arrangements for Pakistan refugees stationed at Avadi Camp. The Protectors of Emigrants continued

to function at the ports of Madras, Nagapattinam, Tuticorin, Mandapam and Visakhapatnam.

Emigration.—The passengers bound for Burma proceeded through the ports of Madras and Visakhapatnam, those for Malaya through the ports of Madras and Nagapattinam and those proceeding to Ceylon passed through the ports of Tuticorin and Dhanushkodi. The ban on the emigration of unskilled workers to these countries continued throughout the year and consequently there was no emigration of unskilled labour to Malaya, Burma or Ceylon. In the case of Ceylon, however, under the relaxation of the ban, labourers already in Ceylon were allowed to visit India and return. The following classes of persons proceeded to countries overseas during the year, viz., traders, Government servants on leave, dependants joining breadwinners, tourists, skilled workers proceeding under engagement, etc. The skilled workers were permitted to emigrate after they fulfilled the requirements under Chapter IV of the Indian Emigration Act. The other passengers who proceeded to the colonies were issued “No Objection Certificates” on proof of their ‘non-emigrant’ status. Besides the above, Indian evacuees from Malaya and Burma were also assisted to return to their respective countries up to the end of February 1948 under the scheme of aided repatriation of the Government of India. The scheme was discontinued after that date.

South Africa.—Under the assisted repatriation scheme of the Union of South Africa, 17 persons arrived at Madras. As usual the repatriates were received by Messrs. Parry & Co., the Agents of the South African Government who assisted the repatriates to reach their destinations after payment of the prescribed bonus amounts in the presence of the Controller of Emigration, Madras.

Fiji.—During the year, 56 repatriates from Fiji arrived at Madras. Some of these repatriates deposited with the Controller of Emigration their savings for safe custody and then left for their respective destinations. The feeding charges, train fare, etc., were borne by the Fiji Government.

Information and Publicity Department

The Department of Information and Publicity came into existence on 1st August 1946, when the Government abolished the Public Relations Branch of the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies), which was constituted for carrying on propaganda and publicity relating to food problems.

The main object of the Department is the maintenance of good relations with the Press, the dissemination of correct information promptly, and the monitoring of press criticisms and press comments about Government schemes and measures. The Department also replies to the false propaganda carried on by interested parties and issues Press Notes explaining the activities of the Government,

The Director of Information and Publicity meets press representatives informally every day and communicates to them the news regarding the decisions arrived at by the Government, besides those incorporated in the more formal press notes and communiqués. The items of work turned out by the Department were :—

(1) Issue of the press notes, press releases and press communiques relating to the various departments and preparing summaries of all administration reports and issuing them to the press.

(2) Scrutiny of Provincial newspapers and submitting a daily news summary of criticisms of the Government's policy along with relevant cuttings to the Honourable Ministers.

(3) Publication of pamphlets, leaflets and booklets on the more important nation-building schemes and activities of the Government and their distribution.

(4) The publication of a fortnightly journal in English and the four regional languages of South India, through which an attempt is being made to provide regularly authoritative information to the public on the various schemes, programmes and policies of the Government. A monthly magazine is also published in Hindi.

(5) Work relating to the following conferences and committees :—

(a) Quarterly conference of the Heads of Nation-Building Departments ;	} Convened by the Director of Information and Publicity.
(b) Press Advisory Committee ;	
(c) Publicity Advisory Committee ;	
(d) Film Censor Board.	

(6) Inclusion of newspapers in the Government's approved lists for the supply of press notes, communiqués and advertisements.

(7) Weekly and monthly reports to the Government of India on the tone and contents of the newspapers.

(8) Preparation of annual and supplementary statements of newspapers.

(9) Arranging press conferences from time to time when required by the Honourable Ministers.

(10) Distribution of publicity materials received from the Government of India.

(11) Scrutiny of the official reports of the proceedings of the Provincial Legislatures and the Government of India Gazettes and marking and submitting portions of interest to the Hon'ble Ministers.

(12) Film and Radio publicity.

(13) In addition to the above, the Department have undertaken publicity campaigns with a view to popularize unfamiliar foodstuffs like wheat and maize by means of a newsprint advertisement campaign, pamphlets distribution and slides exhibition in the cinema theatres.

Twenty-four pamphlets have so far been published by this Department on topical subjects. A brochure detailing the achievements of the popular Ministry in Madras during 1947, was also brought out, entitled "Madras Marches on".

A scheme for the production of educational films under the auspices of the Madras Government is being finalized.

A Broadcast Publicity Section has been opened in the Department to make use (in co-operation with All-India Radio) of the existing broadcasting facilities in the Province for Government publicity and mass education. At present, periodical talks are arranged in English and all the languages of the Province on the activities of the Nation-Building departments. Some of the Departments of the Government are also taking part in the Rural Programmes of the All-India Radio. There are proposals for including more departments in the Rural Programmes. A scheme of communicating important news relating to this Government every day to the News Services Division of the All-India Radio, Delhi, by trunk telephone for inclusion in the news bulletins of the All-India Radio, was brought into force since April 1948; but it has been discontinued with effect from 1st January 1949 as a measure of economy in expenditure.



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