

INTRODUCTORY

The Presidency Administration Report has been written in two parts of which, Part I is a general summary of the events of the *calendar year* 1949, focussing attention on the salient features of the administration during that period and is printed separately under the title "Madras in 1949," while Part II deals in detail with the work of each department for the *financial year* 1948-49 unless the contrary is stated, and is published under the title "Madras Administration Report, 1948-49."

1948-49 was the second year after the dawn of independence for the country and the ministry was actively engaged in preparing and launching schemes of reorganization and development in every field of activity with a view to ameliorate and improve the lot of the masses by removing illiteracy, improving health, introducing total prohibition throughout the Province and developing agriculture, commerce and industry.

Throughout this volume the figures in brackets are those for the previous year unless the contrary is indicated or can be directly inferred.

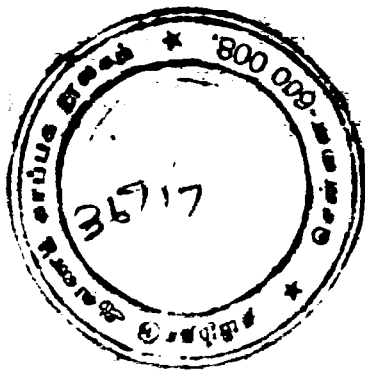
No-36917

R
 Vol. 8 + N48
 NSI-2
 36917

செப்பனருபவர் பெயர்
 இள. வேகராஜன்
 செப்பனருவதற்காக எடுத்த
 நடவடிக்கைகள் உள்ளன.
 ஜனவரி 1952
 செப்பனரு முடித்த நாள்
 ஜனவரி 1952

சார்பார்க்கும்
 உ.பா.எ.
 இசையாப்பம்.

இராஜகோபால்
 உதவிநாள்
 இசையாப்பம்.



R.

V211,8 N48

N51.2

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY	iii
CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE	
Changes in the Administration	1
His Excellency the Governor's Tours	1
CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATURE	
Strength of Parties	4
Course of Legislation	5
CHAPTER III.—LAND REVENUE, EXCISE AND COMMERCIAL TAXES	
Land Revenue, Sources and Realization	11
Revenue Records and Registration	14
Revenue and Rent-paying Classes	15
Wards' Estates	16
Excise and Opium	16
Prohibition	19
Stamps	20
Commercial Taxes	20
CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE	
Provincial Finance	31
Revenue and Expenditure	32
Receipts on Revenue Account	35
Expenditure on Revenue Account	41
Assets and Liabilities	42
Provincial Borrowing	42
Loans and Advances	42
Famine Relief Fund	43
Special Funds	43
General Revenues—	
Income-tax	43
Trade Conditions	44
Other good industries	46
Salt	47
Customs Revenue	47

Contents

CHAPTER V.—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

	PAGE
Police	49
Reclamation	62
Prisons	63
Boarding Schools	66
Certified Schools	66
Criminal Justice	68
Civil Justice	71
Chemical Examiner's Department	74
Registration	74
Notaries Public	75
Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences	76
Motor Vehicles	76
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces	79

CHAPTER VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards	80
District Municipalities	81
City of Madras	83
Town-Planning	86
Hindu Religious Endowments	87

CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics	90
Public Relief	91
Medical Education	95
Mental Hospitals	97
King Institute, Guindy	97
Indigenous Medicine	98
Emigration	100
	101

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Education	102
Government Examinations	112
Government Museum	113
Connemara Public Library	113
Oriental Manuscripts Library	114
Other Libraries	114

CHAPTER VIII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—cont.

	PAGE
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms	114
Astronomy	114
Madras Record Office	116
Literature and the Press	117
Registration of Books	118
The Zoological Gardens	119
The Lawrence School, Lovedale	119
Provincial Broadcasting	119

CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land	121
Condition of the Agricultural Population	121
Weather and Crops	122
Agriculture	124
Horticulture	140
Animal Husbandry Department	140
Co-operative Societies	144
Forests	154
Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.	159
Partially Excluded Areas	162
Excluded Areas	166
Cinchona and Quinine Products	167

CHAPTER X.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports	169
Sea-borne Trade	170
Industries	173
Textile Control	186
Factories	191
Mines and Quarries	195
Fisheries	196

CHAPTER XI.—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Irrigation	203
Electricity	208
Public Works (excluding Communications)	212
Tramways	213
Boilers	213
Highways	214

Contents

CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS

	PAGE
Archæology	218
Epigraphy	219
Charitable Institutions	219
Statistics	220
Government Press	220
Political Pensions	221
Madras Public Service Commission	222
Cost of Public Services	223
Resettlement and Re-employment of Ex-service Personnel	223
Departmental Enquiries	228
APPENDIX	230
INDEX	237

h

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1948-49-

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in the Administration (1948-49)

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., held office as Governor of Madras till the forenoon of the 7th September 1948 on which date His Excellency Colonel Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, took charge and he continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the official year.

The Ministry under the leadership of Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar continued in office throughout the period. Out of the 13 Members of the Ministry, only the following 10 Members continued in office throughout the period :—

The Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar (Premier).

The Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

The Hon'ble Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.

The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi.

The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitarama Reddi.

The Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli.

The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon.

The Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.

The Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty.

The Hon'ble Sri V. Kurmayya.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan resigned the office with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April 1948. Mr. Daniel Thomas died on the 15th June 1948. Sri Kala Venkata Rao tendered his resignation with effect from the afternoon of the 24th January 1949.

Dr. S. Gurubatham was appointed as Minister with effect from the forenoon of the 26th June 1948 and he continued in office throughout the period.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., continued as Governor of the Province up to 7th September 1948 when His Excellency Commodore

Maharaja Raol Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., took over as Governor of Madras.

Tours in the Province.—His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye visited Tanjore, South Arcot, Nellore and Guntur districts during his term of office and His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar visited South Arcot, Visakhapatnam, South Malabar and Krishna districts. In all the places visited, both Their Excellencies acquainted themselves with the local economic problems in towns and villages especially in East Godavari and Krishna districts. His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar made a special appeal to the ryots of the place to part with their surplus foodgrains in order to relieve distress in deficit areas. Their Excellencies also visited various local industries (including cottage industries) and a large number of institutions serving the public interest such as Research stations, Educational institutions, Co-operative ventures, Employment Exchanges, Ex-servicemen's Colonies, Medical institutions, private Charitable and Religious institutions and labour colonies. Their Excellencies received welcome addresses from a number of Municipalities and Local Boards and in their replies they appealed to the people to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Government in their various efforts to solve the nation's problems. His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar also met the members of the district branches of the Provincial Welfare Fund in the course of his tours and stimulated them in their work.

Lady Nye and the Maharani of Bhavnagar accompanied Their Excellencies on all their tours and particularly interested themselves in social uplift and medical relief work by visiting Hospitals, Maternity Homes, Child Welfare Centres, Red Cross Centres, Women's Welfare Branches, Schools and Colleges for Women, the Guild of Service and Orphanages.

Tours outside the Province.—His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar visited Mysore and Travancore in October 1948 and February 1949, respectively, where he stayed as the guest of the Maharajas.

Engagements in Madras and the Nilgiris.—The following is a record of the more important engagements undertaken by Their Excellencies Sir Archibald Nye and the Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Their Excellencies presided over the meetings of the Madras Defence Services Welfare Fund and the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund as often as required.

In April 1948 His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye visited the Special Armed Police Unit at Red Hills and the Refugee Camp at Avadi. In August 1948 he presided over the Annual Day celebrations of the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited the Advocates' Association and the Ashok Vihar and addressed a joint session of both the Houses of the Madras Legislature in September 1948 on the eve of his relinquishing office. In August 1948 His Excellency presided over the Madras University Convocation.

In Ootacamund His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye visited the Cordite Factory, Aravankadu, in April 1948, the Madras Regimental Centre at Wellington in May 1948 and addressed the students of the Staff College. In June 1948 he was present at the inauguration of the United Nations Economic Conference for Asia and the Far East which was opened by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister of India.

In September 1948 His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar received a civic address from the Madras Corporation. In October 1948 His Excellency visited the Advocates' Association and unveiled a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. In November 1948 His Excellency visited the Ashok Vihar and attended a meeting of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund. In the same month he opened an exhibition at the Regional Employment Exchange Training Centre and attended the meeting in connection with the United Nations appeal for children at the Secretariat, Fort St. George. He also attended a criminal sessions at the High Court, Madras. In December 1948 His Excellency presided over a Cabinet Meeting at the Secretariat. In the same month he opened the Annual Music Conference of the Madras Music Academy. He also visited the Theosophical Society at Adyar and the Indian Officers' Association at Royapetta. In January 1949 His Excellency presided over a public meeting under the auspices of the Service and Goodwill Mission. Accompanied by the Maharani, His Excellency visited the Arundale Scouting Camping Centre at Perungudi and attended the Camp fire. His Excellency also attended a session of the Madras Legislative Assembly in the same month. In February 1949 His Excellency and Her Highness visited the Ramakrishna Students Home, Mylapore, and the National High School (Girls), Triplicane. His Excellency also visited the Refugee Camp at Avadi and certain slums in Chintadripet in the same month. In March 1949 His Excellency presided over the anniversary celebrations of the Avvai Home and Orphanage.

At a parade held in February 1949 His Excellency presented the Police Medals to the recipients.

During the year His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presided over the annual Convocation of the Annamalai and Andhra Universities.

Investitures.—His Excellency Sir Archibald Nye held two investitures at Guindy and Ootacamund in June and August 1948, respectively, when he presented the insignia of honours and titles conferred on the citizens of the Province.

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties (1948–49)

Legislative Assembly

Distribution of Parties on 24th May 1946 when the Assembly met for the first time after the general elections held in March 1946 and on 31st March 1949 is as follows :—

	Position of parties on 24th May 1946.	Position of parties on 31st March 1949.
Congress	163	166
Muslim League	28	21
Independent Party (now renamed as United People's Party)	7	16
Europeans	7	3
Communists	2	2
Independents (Unattached)	6	4
Vacant	2*	..
Total ..	215	212

* Two seats fell vacant before the 24th May 1946 owing to the death of two members, one belonging to the Congress Party and the other to the Muslim League Party.

During the period between 1st April 1948 and 31st March 1949 eight by-elections were held, out of which four seats went to the Congress, two to the European Group and two to the Muslim League. In these by-elections the Muslim League gained one seat which was lost by the Independent Party (now renamed as United People's Party).

Legislative Council

Distribution of Parties on the 24th May 1946 when the Council met for the first time after the periodical election in March 1946 and on 31st March 1949 is as follows :—

	Position of parties on 24th May 1946.	Position of parties on 31st March 1949.
Congress	32	35
Muslim League	7	5
Justice	1	..
Independents (Unattached)	14	5
National Democrats	1	..
United Democrats .. .. .	..	9
Vacant .. .. .	..	1*
Total ..	55	55

* One seat belonging to the Congress Party remained unfilled.

During the period between 1st April 1948 and 31st March 1949 no by-election was held but one seat which fell vacant on account of the death of a nominated member during the previous year was filled up by nomination.



With effect from 15th August 1947 the European Territorial Constituencies were abolished as a result of which the total strength of the Assembly was reduced by three and that of the Council by one.

Assembly and Council Sessions.—During the period from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949 the Legislative Assembly was in session for 89 days and the Legislative Council for 34 days.

Course of Legislation

In the official year 1948–49, thirty-one Acts were enacted by the Madras Legislature of which one (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) though passed during that year was published later. Besides these, one Regulation (Madras Regulation I of 1948) was also made during that official year.

I. Acts

Madras Act XXXVII of 1947 [The Madras Non-power Factories Act, 1947] is intended to ameliorate the condition of workers in factories in which power is not used. The Act provides for the licensing of such factories and specifies the measures to be taken for safeguarding the health and safety of the workers in such factories by—

- (a) restricting the hours of work so as not to exceed 9 hours in a day or 48 hours in a week ;
- (b) prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age ; and
- (c) allowing holidays for 12 days, sick leave for 12 days and casual leave for 12 days in a year, in addition to the weekly holiday.

Madras Act III of 1948 [The Madras Suppression of Disturbances Act, 1948] arms the Government with powers to suppress disorders with promptitude by making some of the offences under the Indian Penal Code punishable with death if committed in the course of disturbances. The provisions of the Act will come into operation only in areas notified by the Government to be disturbed areas.

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 which were neither re-enacted nor repealed but were allowed to lapse on the 30th April 1948.

Madras Act VI of 1948 [The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948] deals with habitual offenders. The Act requires such offenders to intimate their addresses to the prescribed

authority. It also empowers the Government to restrict their movements and to place them in industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements established for the purpose.

Madras Acts VII, VIII and IX of 1948 [The Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Acts] re-enact certain Acts made by the Governor under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, some with modifications and some without any modification and repeal certain other Acts also made by the Governor as aforesaid.

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 Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939, 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 troops and the medical and other staff attached to them from the provisions of the Prohibition Act. Further it extends the exemption from the provisions of the main Act to all lawful consignments of liquor or intoxicating drugs irrespective of their means of transport.

Madras Act XIII of 1948 [The Police (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948] removes two limitations which existed in the Police Act, 1861. Firstly, section 15-A (1) of the Police Act provided for the payment of compensation to persons who have suffered injury from riots or unlawful assemblies only in 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. Act XIII of 1948 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 acquired for the purposes of any educational or other public institution with the aid of Government grant and directs that such land or building shall not be used except for the purposes of the institution or purposes similar thereto or be kept vacant.

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 Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

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

Madras Act XVII of 1948 [The Madras Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1948] amends the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947, some of the provisions of which were found inadequate. The amending Act provides for the punishment of persons harbouring or concealing persons ordered to be detained and of those who print or otherwise reproduce, sell, distribute or publish any document containing statements, etc., made by persons ordered to be detained. It 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, the possession of unlicensed arms in any disturbed area and also the import into such area of any arms without a valid licence. The Amending Act also empowers the Government to control the movement of commodities from this Province to requisition and acquire movable property and to requisition immovable property.

Madras Act XVIII of 1948 [The Malabar Irrigation Works (Construction and Levy of Cess) (Amendment) Act, 1948] amends the principal Act so as to make it clear that for the purpose of payment of compensation, the value of the land acquired for the construction of any irrigation work should be determined with reference to the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and not with reference to the date of the preliminary notification referred to in section 4 (1) of that Act.

Madras Act XIX of 1948 [The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1948] empowers the provincial Government to levy an excise duty or countervailing duty similar to that levied under section 17 of the Madras Abkari Act, in respect of liquor and intoxicating drugs permitted to be imported, exported, etc., under the provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937.

Madras Act XX of 1948 [The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948] amends the principal Act so as to enable the Government to nationalize motor transport services in the Province. The Act enables the Government to issue orders and directions of a general character to the Provincial and Regional Transport Authorities in all matters relating to road transport services. Provision is also made in the Act for the appointment of a Provincial Transport Commissioner and for entrusting either that Commissioner or any officer subordinate to him with the powers and functions conferred on any other authority by the Act.

Madras Act XXI of 1948 [The Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948] makes the special procedure prescribed in section 17 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, applicable also to land

to be acquired for any library or educational institution or for the construction, extension or improvement of any building in any village for the common use of the inhabitants of such village, or any godown for a co-operative society or any dwelling house for the poor or any well, irrigation tank, irrigation or drainage channel or any road.

Madras Act XXII of 1948 [The Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948] is intended to secure uniformity in the weights and measures in use in the various parts of the Province. The Act provides that only certain weights, measures of length and area and measures of capacity shall be recognized by law and that in the case of any dealing or contract where any work has to be done or any goods have to be sold or delivered by weight or measure, if the work is not done or the goods are not sold or delivered according to the weights or measures recognized by the Act, the dealing or contract will be void. A time-limit of six months is provided for conforming to the standards prescribed in the Act. The Act provides also for the appointment of Inspectors of Weights and Measures and for suitable penalties for using or possessing unstamped or incorrect weights, measures and weighing or measuring instruments, counterfeiting recognized weights, measures and instruments, etc.

Madras Act XXIII of 1948 [The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act, 1948] amends the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938, to remove certain practical difficulties and defects which were noticed in the working of that Act. Before the Amending Act, persons who were assessed to profession tax on half-yearly income of more than Rs. 300 were not entitled to the benefits conferred on an "agriculturist" but the Amending Act raises this limit to Rs. 600. The Amending Act also inserts certain special provisions in respect of usufructuary mortgages.

Madras Act XXIV of 1948 [The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948] provides for the establishment of public libraries and the organization of a comprehensive rural and urban library service therein. A Provincial Library Committee will be constituted by the Government for the purpose of advising them on such matters relating to libraries as they may refer to it. Provision is also made for the constitution of Local Library Authorities, one for the City of Madras and one for each district. Such authorities will have power to levy in their respective areas a library cess in the form of a surcharge on the property tax or house tax. A Director of Public Libraries will be appointed under the Act to superintend the libraries and the various Local Library Authorities and to report to the Government annually about their working.

Madras Act XXV of 1948 [The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948] amends the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, providing for the licensing of ginneries and presses, for the prevention of malpractices, such

as watering, mixing different varieties of cotton, false packing and non-removal of foreign matter and for penalising the use of faulty scales and weights.

Madras Act XXVI of 1948 [The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948] is aimed at the gradual abolition of the zamindari system by enabling the Government to notify that with effect from a specified date the Madras Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1802 and all other enactments applicable to a Zamindari, an under-tenure or an inam estate shall cease to apply to the estate in respect of which the notification is issued and that the entire estate shall stand transferred to the Government. Provision is made in the Act for payment of compensation to the several persons having an interest in the estates. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Director of Settlements and Settlement Officers to carry out survey and settlement operations in estates and to introduce ryotwari settlement therein and for the constitution of Tribunals for determining the persons who are entitled to compensation and the amounts to which they are entitled.

Madras Act I of 1949 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1949] amends section 9 (1) of the main Act with retrospective effect from the commencement of that Act so as to make it clear that certain orders which were made under the Defence of India Rules by District Collectors and published only in the District Gazettes continued in force even after those rules ceased to be in force. It also amends the main Act so as to make it inapplicable to eggs.

Madras Act II of 1949 [The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1949] widens the scope of the definition of "commercial crop" in the main Act so as to include any crop or product notified by the Provincial Government in the *Fort St. George Gazette* as a commercial crop for the purposes of that Act.

Madras Act III of 1949 [The Madras Municipal and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1949] provides for the making of the oath or affirmation of allegiance, by councillors and aldermen of the Corporation of Madras, municipal councillors and members of local boards, to "India and to the Constitution of India as by law established" instead of to "the Crown", in view of the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Madras Act IV of 1949 [The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1949] provides for the establishment by the Government of an Industrial Finance Corporation for the purpose of giving financial assistance to industrial concerns and enterprises and also enables the Government to take shares therein. The Amending Act also enables the Government to subscribe for shares in, or to aid in any manner, any industrial concern or enterprise, the paid-up capital of which exceeds thirty lakhs of rupees on such terms and conditions as the Provincial Government may lay down.

The Legislature

Madras Act V of 1949 [The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act, 1949] inserts a new section, section 17-A, in the main Act so as to provide for the scaling down of interest on arrears of rent due from an agriculturist which could not be done under the existing Act.

Madras Act VI of 1949 [The Madras Hindu (Bigamy Prevention and Divorce) Act, 1949] declares void any marriage solemnized between a man and a woman either of whom has a spouse living at the time of such solemnization and makes the parties to such marriages and also all persons abetting them punishable under the Indian Penal Code. At the same time, the Act provides for the dissolution of marriages in certain circumstances and permits a man or woman whose marriage has been so dissolved to solemnise a valid marriage with another after the expiry of six months from the date of the final order of dissolution. The Act applies to all Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs.

II. Regulation

Madras Regulation I of 1948 [The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1948] amends rule 1-A of the Madras Agency Rules so as to enable the Headquarters Deputy Collector at Visakhapatnam also to exercise and perform the powers and functions of the Collector of Visakhapatnam in his capacity as Agent to the Provincial Government if so directed by the Provincial Government.

9

CHAPTER III—LAND REVENUE, EXCISE AND COMMERCIAL TAXES

Land Revenue —Sources and Realization

(*Fasli 1357—1st July 1947 to 30th June 1948*)

Season.—The south-west monsoon set in on the West Coast on the 5th June 1947 and was active up to 12th June 1947 causing widespread and locally heavy rainfall. Over the whole period of the south-west monsoon (June 1947 to September 1947) rainfall was normal or bordering on the normal in the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, below the normal in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris and above the normal in the other districts of the Province. Freshes came down the main rivers in time and continued steady and water was generally sufficient in the river systems. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory.

The north-east monsoon started towards the end of the first week of October 1947 and caused widespread thunder showers and locally heavy rainfall in the Northern Circars. Over the whole period of the north-east monsoon (October 1947 to January 1948), the rainfall was bordering on the normal in Krishna district, above the normal in the districts of Visakhapatnam (Plains), East Godavari and West Godavari and below the normal in all the other districts of the Province. The condition of the standing crops was far from satisfactory except in parts of the Circars.

On the whole the season was generally poor during the year except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan.

Relief.—Scarcity of employment was felt in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Chittoor and Chingleput. Relief of unemployment was provided in these districts by the expansion of minor irrigation works and District Board Road works. The conditions, however, did not warrant the declaration of famine in any of the districts and the distress of the unemployed was considerably mitigated by the employment provided. The repairs to irrigation works in the Zamindari areas were also taken up for execution as unemployment relief works. Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient during the fasli.

Remissions.—The total remissions increased to Rs. 81.23 (18.90) lakhs of which Rs. 67.55 (7.14) lakhs relate to seasonal remissions. The increase was marked in all the districts except Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Bellary, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, Malabar and Madras, where there was a decrease. The increase under this head was due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and inadequate supply of water in the irrigation sources and

the grant of special dry and wet remissions on a more liberal scale than that contemplated in the Board's Standing Orders. A 25 per cent remission of land revenue where the outturn was between 2 annas and 4 annas was sanctioned in addition to the usual full remission where the outturn was 2 annas and less, in respect of wet lands in the districts of Anantapur, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore where there had been widespread failure of crops. In the dry lands in the above districts, a 50 per cent remission where the outturn was between 5 annas and 7 annas and full remission where the outturn was 4 annas and below were sanctioned.

On account of the floods in Budameru river in Krishna district in August 1947 crops on wet lands were damaged and the Government sanctioned special remission for the wet lands affected by the floods in the Krishna district. Due to the failure of the north-east monsoon, crops in certain areas in Tirunelveli district withered and in order to enable the ryots to get remission of the full wet assessment the Government ordered that the crop raised in fasli 1356 and harvested in fasli 1357 may be treated as the second crop of fasli 1356 and faslijasti charged on these lands and remission of the full wet assessment be granted on these lands for fasli 1357.

Sources and realization of land revenue.—The following statement shows the demand of land revenue and cesses :—

	Fasli 1356.	Fasli 1357.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Peshkash on permanently-settled estates.	47,50,152	47,35,659
(2) Shrotriyam jodi	7,37,198	7,33,812
(3) Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	8,01,04,008	7,28,96,537
(4) Cesses in—		
(a) Permanently-settled estates ..	41,55,582	46,59,447
(b) Whole inam villages	12,02,432	13,24,677
(c) Ryotwari and miscellaneous ..	1,51,29,897	1,94,49,916

Out of the current demand of Rs. 10,37,94,048, a sum of Rs. 9,78,82,291 or 94.3 (98.2) per cent was collected within the fasli and Rs. 2,47,762 or 0.19 (0.32) per cent was written off. The percentage of collection to the collectable demand was 94.5 (98.5).

Coercive processes.—The following abstract shows the number of processes issued :—

Demand notices—147,385 (164,559).
Distrainment or attachment notices—5,618 (19,334).
Sale notices—2,105 (2,919).
Sale (number of defaulters)—64 (85).

There was a decrease under every item. The number of defaulters whose properties (personal or real) were sold showed a decrease of 24.7 per cent when compared with fasli 1356.

Ryotwari Holdings

The total extent of ryotwari holdings slightly decreased to 27,660,044 (27,670,382) acres. There was a decrease in all the districts except Krishna, Anantapur, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and South Kanara, where there was an increase. The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 19.92 (20.50) million acres. There was a net decrease of 521,351 acres under dry and a net decrease of 54,339 acres under wet resulting in a net decrease of 575,690 acres. There was, however, an increase of 40,486 acres under waste charged.

Water-rate and second crop charges.—The revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 48.46 (54.63) lakhs. There was a decrease in all the districts except Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Tanjore, Mathurai, Ramanathapuram and Malabar, where there was an increase.

Miscellaneous revenue.—The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 1,39.99 (1,37.45) lakhs, showing a net increase of Rs. 2.54 lakhs.

Loans and advances.—The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts increased to Rs. 57.52 (49.72) lakhs. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, including the balance remaining unpaid out of the sums which fell due in the previous years was Rs. 70.12 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 43.18 lakhs was collected and a sum of Rs. 200 was written off. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 26.94 (29.07) lakhs.

Minor irrigation.—During the year ending 31st March 1948, out of a total of 31,635 minor irrigation works, 2,262 (2,101) works were repaired at a cost of Rs. 15.11 (11.84).

Charges debitable to land revenue department.—The district administration charges amounted to Rs. 2,03.51 (1,85.48) lakhs and the village service charges to Rs. 2,40.44 lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 4,43.95 lakhs or 45.4 per cent of the total revenue cess collected.

It has, however, to be borne in mind that the expenditure does not represent merely the cost of collecting the land revenue. The Land Revenue department performs multifarious duties of which the control and collection of land revenue is one. The village establishment in particular, is the servant of all the departments of the Government. Moreover a considerable portion of the time of the Collector and his subordinate officers is occupied with magisterial work, civil supplies work and the many post-war problems. While the actual cost of collecting the land revenue cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy, it is far less than the amount of expenditure shown above.

Revenue Records and Registration (1948-49)

In addition to the regular items of survey sanctioned by Government from time to time, the four Survey and Land Records Ranges at Kakinada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Mathurai continued to attend to the clearance of arrears under stone maintenance. The operations of the ranges covered survey of ryotwari areas—Initial cadastral survey, estate surveys, survey of towns and panchayats, road survey, boundary survey and miscellaneous. The work done under these heads was as follows :—

Cadastral survey—	
Ryotwari villages	2.73 square miles.
Estate villages	8.77 square miles.
Special cadastral survey of municipal towns ..	0.59 square miles.
Street surveys in municipal towns and panchayat board areas	55.64 miles.
Road survey	194.02 miles.
Boundary survey	0.81 miles.
Clearance of arrears under stone maintenance.	Rs. 4,40,681.

Maps of 130 villages comprising 839.94 square miles in extent were completed in drawing, while maps printed covered an area of 649 square miles. The Town map of Madras with the new extensions, the revised map of Mathurai, the map of Guntur, the maps of 24 districts in the Province and nineteen taluk and five District Touring Maps were completed. Several maps were reprinted to replenish the stock of saleable copies. The aggregate value of departmental maps published during the year was Rs. 91,884. The cost of work charged to other departments of Government, local statutory and private bodies was Rs. 69,469. The amount realized by the sale of maps to Government departments and private bodies was Rs. 29,357. Copies of traverse and cadastral survey were also supplied to various departments and the preparation of special sketches and maps required by the Board of Revenue and Government was also attended to. The value of this work was Rs. 29,011.

Eight Indian Administrative Service Officers and one Probationary Deputy Collector were given training in survey and maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration.

Transfer of registry.—Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in the seven hill-villages of Harur taluk, Salem district. The total number of applications for transfer of registry including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 561,594 of which 86 per cent was disposed during the year.

Statistics of other work done are given below :—

Number of enjoyment cases reported by village officers	26,515	(27,490)
Number of succession cases reported by village officers	46,738	(45,148)

Number of cases of wrong registry detected by Revenue Inspectors	16,155	(11,618)
Number of subdivisions sanctioned	44,067	(44,226)
Number of stones requiring renewal at the end of the year	483,897	(621,102) (revised figure.)
Number of stones renewed by Taluk Surveyors	338,929	(177,279)
Number of stones renewed by ryots	33,127	(19,868)
Number of stones overchecked by Taluk Surveyors in ryotwari villages	9.56 lakhs.	(8.69 lakhs).

The karnams failed to complete the inspection of prescribed number of survey marks in all districts.

There were 79 surveyors working in 79 surveyed municipalities and 32 panchayat surveyors working in the surveyed panchayats in 16 districts. The total number of surveyed panchayats in the Province was 345.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes (Fasli 1358)

The relation between landlords and tenants is governed by the Madras Estates Land Act in respect of estates and inams coming within the purview of that Act and by the Malabar Tenancy Act in the case of Malabar.

Estates Land Act.—The number of suits and applications under the Act received during the fasli was 84,776 (85,760). Of the total number of proceedings instituted during the fasli, that for recovery of rent was 5,894 or 7 per cent and of these only 2,005 or 2 per cent were for recovery by distraint and sale of movables and holdings. Only very few landholders preferred to recover their rents by means of filing suits and applications. In 2,005 cases involving an area of 2,768.52 acres of ryots' holdings, lands were brought to sale for arrears, totalling Rs. 1,28,778-8-11 of which a sum of Rs. 1,09,177-14-4 was realized. There was slight increase in the number of suits during the fasli compared with that received in the previous fasli. This increase was due to the anxiety of the landholders to realize their rents before the impending Zamindari Legislation.

The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 (Madras Act XXX of 1947), caused a great set back to the collection work of the proprietors as the ryots were unwilling to pay the rents unless they were reduced under the Act. The landholders therefore found it difficult to pay the peshkash and other dues to the Government. The working of the main Act continued to be generally satisfactory.

Malabar Tenancy Act.—A statement showing the number of applications and suits instituted and disposed of is given below :—

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.
Applications	364	215
Suits	9,007	4,320

The number of suits stayed under Madras Act XVII of 1947 was 7,580.

Wards Estates (Fasli 1358)

Court of Wards.—There were 7 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the fasli. The total demand, collection, balance and the percentage of establishment charges and Government Commission to receipts are as follows :—

	Total demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of establishment charges and Government Commission to receipts.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Salur (Visakhapatnam) ..	2,70,645	1,55,300	5,255	20
Chundi (Nellore)	69,995	31,859	38,136	41·52
Marungapuri (Tiruchirappalli)	1,94,033	1,70,315	23,718	23·15
Kadavur (Tiruchirappalli).	1,56,908	1,16,880	40,028	22·50
Sivagiri (Tirunelveli) ..	4,20,231	2,61,799	1,58,432	18·50
Singampatti (Tirunelveli) ..	1,86,756	88,961	97,795	24·90
Ramasimhan (Malabar) ..	1,04,867	61,169	43,698	63·90

Suitable arrangements were made for the education of the wards of the various estates. The ward of Salur had his education under a part-time tutor. The ward of Chundi attained majority when his person was released from the superintendence but his estate was retained under the Court's management for the discharge of the debts. The proprietrix of Marungapuri Estate is a lady (major) disqualified under section 9 of the Court of Wards Act. The ward of Kadavur discontinued his studies on medical advice. The ward of Sivagiri is a major and his person is not under the control of the Court. The ward of Singampatti was studying in Form V in Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon. The ward of Ramasimhan's Estate was aged 19 years and he was studying in Form V in the C.M.S. High School, Tiruchur.

Excise and Opium

Consumption, Revenue and General.—On account of the extension of Prohibition to the remaining districts of the Province from the 2nd October 1948, there was a decrease in the consumption of arrack, toddy, wines, spirits, denatured spirits, beer, opium, ganja and bhong. The total excise revenue amounted to Rs. 370·79 (1,082·58) lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs. 69·00 (59·44) lakhs or 18·65 (5·5) per cent of the receipts. The total number of cases detected under the Abkari Act, was 8,135 (13,939). The experiment of closure of arrack shops in toddy drinking areas continued to be in force in Tiruvadanaï and Paramakudi taluks of Ramanathapuram district till the introduction of Prohibition in that district from the 2nd October 1948. All abkari and opium shops were closed with effect from the 2nd October 1948 consequent on the extension of Prohibition to the whole Province. In the Agency tracts also, where Prohibition had not been introduced, the shops were closed. The administration of abkari and opium revenue

in the enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri was under the control of the Travancore Government till the 30th September 1948. The Madras Government took over the abkari administration from the 1st October 1948 and introduced Prohibition from the 2nd October 1948. There were no features worthy of mention regarding the activities of Temperance Societies, Advisory Committees and Licensing Boards during the period under report as the introduction of total Prohibition from the 2nd October 1948 was anticipated.

Toddy.—The total revenue derived from toddy was Rs. 109.42 (377.45) lakhs made up of Rs. 70.40 (230.34) lakhs under rentals and Rs. 39.02 (147.11) lakhs under tree-tax. The number of toddy shops sold for the toddy lease 1947-48 was 2,695 (2,680). The shops were situated only in the non-prohibition areas except in the firkas selected for intensive rural development scheme and in a five-mile belt adjacent to the Prohibition areas. The special tree-tax scheme devised in 1937, to minimise the crime of admixture of sweet juice with fermented toddy in the Tirunelveli district and parts of Ramnad district with certain changes effected during the year 1945-46 continued to be in force during this year. The number of trees tapped for fermented toddy for sale in shops during the toddy year 1947-48 was 205,986 (1,269,476) coconuts, 290,709 (690,563) palmyrahs, 300,123 (659,299) dates and 24 (5,258) sagos. There was no change in the area under the tree-tax system in the Agency tracts. The system continued to be in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and 26 villages of Golgonda taluk of the Visakhapatnam Agency, in 121 villages of Chodavaram, in 147 villages of Yellavaram, in 45 villages of Bhadrachalam and in 17 villages of Nagur taluk of East Godavari Agency and in the whole of Polavaram taluk of the West Godavari Agency. Tapping of toddy was not under control in the other parts of the Agency. On account of the introduction of Prohibition, the arrangements under which trees were being tapped in the Indian States territory for shops in the Indian Union territory and vice versa were terminated.

The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy under the Madras Abkari Act during the year was 3,837 (6,437).

Arrack.—The system of supply of arrack which was in force in 1947-48 was continued for the period of six months (April to September 1948) under report. The rates of licence fees levied for various institutions were the same as those existed in 1947-48. A large quantity of arrack issued was molasses arrack and this was available at 14 annas per gallon of 35° U.P. at Samalkot, Nellikuppam and Vuyyuru distilleries. As usual, the distillers credited to Government the differential issue price on all arrack issued and also the gallonage fees.

The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of arrack in the contract supply areas was 1,730 (3,682). There was on an average

one shop for every 44,450 (33,053) persons in Municipal areas and for every 8,963 (8,228) persons in areas outside the Municipal limits. The duty on arrack, which was raised from 4½ annas to 6 annas per gallon of 60° U.P. in Gummalakshmipuram range of Parvatipur taluk and from Re. 0-15-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per gallon in the Agency tracts continued to be in force during the period under report. In the other (non-prohibition) areas there was no change in the rates of duty. The consumption of arrack amounted to 556,705 (1,335,583) Proof Gallons. The average incidence of consumption per 100 of population in the non-prohibition areas was 3.0 (3.8) Proof Gallons. The revenue derived from country spirits was Rs. 158.07 (524.96) lakhs. There was no change in the system of supply of arrack in the Agency tracts of the Province. The consumption of arrack in the Agency tracts was 58,715 (111,108) gallons of 60° U.P.

Foreign Liquor.—The rate on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirits and Indian-made wines and medicated wines was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per Proof Gallon with effect from the 1st April 1947. The rate of duty on coconut toddy arrack continued to be Rs. 25 per Proof Gallon. The duty on beer brewed in India was raised from annas 10 to 12 per gallon with effect from the 1st April 1947. The rates of duty on imported spirits, wines and beer were raised by 20 per cent with effect from the 1st March 1942 and continued up to the 1st March 1944 when it was raised by 50 per cent and continued for the years 1945-46 to 1948-49. The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sales of foreign liquor approved by the Government in 1936, continued to be in force during the year 1948-49. The consumption of wines, spirits and beer amounted to 505 (7,412), 24,330 (151,229) and 11,397 (196,011) gallons respectively and that of denatured spirits 87,220 (112,951) gallons. There was no consumption (242) of methyl alcohol. The excise duty realised on Indian-made foreign liquor amounted to Rs. 3.61 (28.36) lakhs. The rentals of foreign liquor taverns and beer shops amounted to Rs. 4.91 (21.27) lakhs. The licence fees on other kinds of licences were Rs. 6.48 (10.67) lakhs. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor was Rs. 15.00 (60.30) lakhs.

Hemp drugs.—There was no cultivation of hemp plants during the year. The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 65 and Rs. 30 per seer respectively during the year. One hundred and thirty-three (285) shops were licensed for the retail sale of hemp drugs, 127 being under restricted supplies. The consumption of ganja and bhang was 5,022 (16,672) seers under ganja and 405 (5,081) seers under bhang. The revenue from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 8.45 (33.05) lakhs. The decrease under rentals was Rs. 15.71 lakhs and under duty Rs. 8.80 lakhs.

Opium.—The issue price of opium continued to be Rs. 175 per seer. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium wa

259 (378). The supplies to all shops were restricted to a prescribed maximum. The quantity of opium consumed was 10,145 (14,422) seers. The revenue derived out of opium was Rs. 43-54 (87-47) lakhs.

Prohibition

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act continued to be vested in the Police Department in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai and in the Prohibition Department (formerly Excise department) in the Ceded districts, the Nilgiris, South Kanara and Malabar. From the 1st May 1948, the Police department took over Guntur and Nellore districts from the Prohibition (Excise) department. On the extension of prohibition to the remaining nine districts of the Province from the 2nd October 1948, the enforcement work in these nine districts was vested in the Prohibition (Excise) department.

Thirty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-seven (35,177) cases were reported during the year in the first batch of eight Prohibition districts, 15,296 (7,380 in the half year ending the 31st March 1948) cases in the second batch of eight Prohibition districts, and 7,812 cases in the last batch of nine Prohibition districts in the half year ending the 31st March 1949. The number of offences under illicit distillation and drunkenness was large. The chief menace for the successful enforcement of Prohibition was illicit distillation. This kind of crime was widely prevalent in the Ceded districts and in the districts of Salem, Chittoor, North Arcot, Guntur, Nellore, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. The experience in working the Act showed that the success of Prohibition depended on the extent to which this kind of crime could be brought under control in the districts in which it was widely prevalent and on the extent to which the preventive operations were effective in tackling the crime from spreading and establishing itself in other districts. To this end, the preventive staff organized a number of raids on places where illicit distillation was being carried on and in places where it was suspected to exist. In spite of the difficulties they had to face in this direction, the preventive staff worked with zeal and enthusiasm with a view to keep illicit distillation under effective check.

The neighbouring Indian States (except Hyderabad) and French Establishments co-operated with this Government in the successful working of Prohibition by introducing Prohibition in their areas gradually. In Pudukottai and Banganapalle States, which were merged with this Province, Prohibition came into force with effect from the 1st July 1948 and the 2nd October 1948, respectively.

The co-operation from the Police staff was commendable in the enforcement of Prohibition. The assistance from the members of Taluk and Village Prohibition Committees was not forthcoming

to the desired extent. The District Advisory Councils which were set up in order to co-ordinate the activities of these Committees and to enlist public co-operation generally worked satisfactorily. Appreciable amount of assistance continued to be forthcoming from the public in North Arcot and Salem districts.

Though the enforcement staff had to work under several handicaps, their work was on the whole satisfactory.

The social and economic life of the ex-addicts had considerably improved and the benefit they derived from the introduction was universally appreciated and praised.

Stamps (1948-49)

The details of stamp revenue are given below :—

	1948-49.
	RS.
Judicial stamps	1,41,13,645 (1,27,43,417)
Non-judicial stamps	3,10,68,820 (2,97,42,865)
Revenue Adhesive stamps	19,93,553 (18,00,836)
Total (after deduction of refunds) ..	4,51,82,465 (4,24,86,282)
Charges including discount, establishment, etc.	69,17,321 (1,01,06,588)

The increase in the sales of judicial stamps was due to the increase in Civil Litigation and enhancement of process-service fees. The increase in the sales of non-judicial stamps was due to the increase in the number of conveyance deeds and mortgages, etc., and the existing enhanced rate of stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act. The rate of surcharge duty in respect of instruments and gifts, sales and mortgages with possession was also enhanced to 4 per cent. The increase in the value of stamps sold was due to the considerable rise in the value of immovable properties. There was also an increase in the ad valorem fees in the Registration Department. The increase in the sales of Revenue Adhesive stamps was due to the general increase in trade, creation of temporary establishments, expansion of the existing establishments and transactions exceeding Rs. 20 requiring stamped receipts. The decrease in charges was due to less number of refunds made in 1948-49 and general retrenchment under establishment relating to stamp administration.

Commercial Taxes

The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Entertainments Tax Act and the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act and the Foodgrains Control Order continued to be administered

by the Commercial Taxes Department. This department, constituted for the administration of the Commercial Taxes Acts, was made permanent with effect from the 1st April 1948 and continued to be under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, a Member of the Board of Revenue. There were three Deputy Commissioners assisting the Commissioner in the matter of administration of the Commercial Taxes Acts and in the control and inspection of the subordinate officers.

During the year the general sales tax was levied at the following rates :—

(1) The slab-rate system (Rs. 96 per annum on turnover of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 144 per annum on a turnover of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000) continued to be in force only in respect of dealers in vegetables and fruits.

(2) In the case of all other dealers, a tax of three pies for every rupee in the turnover when it was not less than Rs. 10,000 was levied.

(3) In respect of certain luxury goods an additional tax of 3 to 6 pies for every rupee was also levied at the stage of sale by the first dealer in the Province.

The total demand of tax including arrears was Rs. 14,26,35,488 of which a sum of Rs. 12,92,01,332 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,34,34,156 at its close. The balance represents 9.42 (12.21) per cent of the total demand. The penal provisions of the Act were invoked in 17,841 cases.

By the Amendment Act of 1947 all dealers having a turnover of Rs. 7,500 and above should get themselves registered under the Act on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 6. Only registered dealers are authorized under the Act to collect sales tax.

The system of additional remuneration to the headmen for attending to Commercial Tax collection work was working satisfactorily.

The Government recently amended rule 30 of the Madras General Sales Tax Rules, 1939, providing for exchange of information with the Government of India and other Provincial and State Governments on a reciprocal basis.

In November 1948 the Commercial Taxes Acts were extended to Banganapalle and Pudukkottai States.

The particulars of demand, collection and balance under the three Commercial Taxes Acts are as shown below :—

	Demand. RS.	Collection. RS.	Balance. RS.
The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939	14,26,35,488 (9,60,76,766)	12,92,01,332 (8,43,45,189)	1,34,34,156 (1,17,31,577)
The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939	1,01,88,575 (74,68,952)	1,01,34,064 (72,72,404)	54,511 (1,96,548)
The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939	60,39,320 (53,17,265)	59,46,340 (53,08,682)	92,980 (8,532)

There was an increase of Rs. 502.53 lakhs in revenue under all the three Acts and the heavy increase was due to the enhancement of rates of tax under Madras Entertainments Tax and Madras General Sales Tax Acts from the 1st January 1948.

The expenditure on the department increased over that of last year by Rs. 32.44 lakhs. This was mainly due to the payment of excess fees from the Entertainments Tax to local bodies and increased charges on establishment.

15

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

Provincial Finance

Tables I and II give the figures for the past two years of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure as well as the Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works, Industrial Development, Civil Works and other works outside the Revenue Account (not charged to Revenue) and Electricity Schemes.

TABLE I

*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras
(excluding Railway figures)*

RECEIPTS.

Heads of account.	1947-48.	1948-49.*
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Accounts—		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	5,35,32,000	8,42,22,000
VII. Land Revenue	5,30,43,607	4,97,75,752
VIII. Provincial Excise	10,69,18,311	3,66,53,985
LX. Stamps	3,35,91,680	4,05,56,719
X. Forest	1,82,81,361	1,59,57,431
XI. Registration	78,89,847	87,65,278
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	1,66,64,339	1,97,44,721
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	10,29,77,902	15,82,32,625
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,10,17,123	99,45,436
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	91,41,173	83,47,522
XX. Interest	79,95,472	93,74,193
XXI. Administration of Justice	72,51,258	73,26,166
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	13,21,423	15,99,206
XXIII. Police	18,78,942	19,51,252
XXIV. Ports and Pilotage	47,07,953	..
XXVI. Education	32,63,320	30,29,364
XXVII. Medical	20,34,569	23,32,773
XXVIII. Public Health	5,49,108	7,79,160
XXIX. Agriculture	22,64,437	20,71,788
XXX. Veterinary	2,73,430	3,00,780
XXXI. Co-operation	8,88,908	12,28,176
XXXII. Industries and Supplies	72,43,645	75,38,058
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	17,13,714	20,68,334
XXXIX. Civil Works	1,11,24,704	87,99,843
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	61,96,066	90,32,024
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	7,88,632	5,13,385
XLV. Stationery and Printing	13,75,424	13,17,826
XLVI. Miscellaneous	1,16,88,518	1,80,87,554
L. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	9,521	7,113
LI. Extraordinary Receipts	2,98,04,627	2,79,24,900
LIIA. Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..
LIIB. Civil Defence	15,45,018	46,731
Total, Revenue	50,70,15,326	53,25,29,619

Inclusive of March 1949 Supplementary figures only.

*Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras
(excluding Railway figures)—cont.*

RECEIPTS—cont.

Heads of account.	1947-48.	1948-49.*
	RS.	RS.
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Account—		
Permanent Debt .. .. .	..	..
Floating Debt	3,30,00,000	20,31,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	6,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
State Provident Funds	91,92,798	85,62,671
Deposit of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	98,861	1,12,018
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	1,48,32,476	75,32,407
Famine Relief Fund	2,67,411	2,62,994
Provincial Road Fund	51,299	5,272
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply	1,00,02,674	605
Revenue Reserve Fund	5,59,28,500	1,20,28,500
Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift ..	..	309
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	22,03,910	27,05,485
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	8,58,028	8,06,515
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	77,432	82,436
Deposit of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns .. .. .	..	1,57,270
Deposit of Local Funds	19,75,76,195	16,27,19,449
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	26,30,28,076	39,03,06,845
Other Accounts	78,13,555	2,85,19,897
Advances Repayable	74,49,054	84,48,692
Permanent Advances	73,443	1,10,660
Account with the Government of Burma	4,793	— 4,971
Account with the Government of Pakistan	378	1,71,323
Account with the Reserve Bank	69,414	37,804
Suspense Accounts	27,25,66,732	36,66,83,261
Cheques and Bills	12,64,42,208	14,01,12,579
Departmental and Similar Accounts	13,68,524	27,82,604
Miscellaneous	6,13,000	3,58,400
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	4,39,96,376	3,85,28,413
Loans to Government servants	4,15,889	5,18,233
Cash remittances, etc.	69,99,20,973	78,00,65,272
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	— 13,06,343	46,83,168
Adjusting account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments	1,46,46,240	64,72,199
Adjusting account with Railways	10,750	— 43,840
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	52,072	39,473
Total, Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads ..	1,72,08,99,948	2,18,34,99,350
Grand total, Receipts ..	2,22,79,65,274	2,71,80,28,969

TABLE II

*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras
(excluding Railway figures).*

OUTGOINGS.

Heads of account.	1947-48.	1948-49.*
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
1. Land Revenue	23,98,869	37,18,072
2. Provincial Excise	59,44,468	69,00,497
3. Stamps	21,03,771	21,15,927

* Inclusive of March 1949 Supplementary figures only.

*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras
(excluding Railway figures)—cont.*

OUTGOINGS—cont.

Heads of account.	1947-48. RS.	1948-49* RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—cont.		
10. Forest	86,29,082	79,10,088
11. Registration	48,81,708	51,86,065
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	96,46,889	1,01,67,082
13. Other Taxes and Duties	87,03,192	1,19,47,017
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	95,70,780	1,03,54,381
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	1,28,05,676	1,38,06,038
19. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,60,211	4,10,806
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations,	65,85,596	91,37,680
23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	1,42,78,381	69,68,291
25. General Administration	5,60,39,844	5,83,67,717
27. Administration of Justice	1,45,63,962	1,50,03,028
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	79,62,090	1,10,07,984
29. Police	4,64,81,186	6,51,99,632
30. Ports and Pilotage .. .. .	.. .. .	729
36. Scientific Departments	1,37,436	1,51,980
37. Education	7,03,69,708	8,85,92,678
38. Medical	2,38,49,596	2,76,56,791
39. Public Health	1,90,55,482	90,53,647
40. Agriculture	1,16,92,009	1,25,98,488
41. Veterinary	81,81,118	40,54,788
42. Co-operation	42,69,430	54,51,447
43. Industries and Supplies	1,13,71,298	1,18,47,012
47. Miscellaneous Departments	1,19,62,088	1,15,54,506
43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	2,046	6,169
50. Civil Works	4,86,09,434	5,64,72,167
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	49,91,708	65,90,911
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	2,91,534	1,38,727
54. Famine	3,79,530	4,75,577
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,57,52,942	1,57,23,174
56. Stationery and Printing	49,41,597	71,97,706
57. Miscellaneous	1,12,30,582	8,09,87,376
55-A. Commutation of Penalties financed from Ordinary Revenues.	1,82,710	4,36,757
63. Extraordinary charges	1,68,48,527	2,82,21,244
64-A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	4,90,00,000	51,00,000
64-B. Civil Defence	20,29,140	1,09,424
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	50,69,93,348	53,24,43,228
Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—		
68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works)	1,54,28,022	2,34,90,795
72. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	12,70,688	1,20,31,204
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	9,89,155	82,64,610
81-A. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	4,24,76,265	3,73,82,469
82. Capital account of other Provincial works outside the Revenue Account	30,67,786	26,30,070
Total, Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account ..	6,33,31,996	7,88,01,148
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Account—		
Permanent debt	6,12,000	8,68,460
Floating debt	2,30,00,000	20,31,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	89,16,021	4,34,931

* Inclusive of March 1949 Supplementary figures only.

*Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras
(excluding Railway figures)—cont.*

OUTGOINGS—cont.

Heads of account.	1947-48. RS.	1948-49,* RS.
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Account—cont.		
State Provident Funds	76,88,163	85,49,966
Deposit of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	471	..
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	8,13,420	8,52,096
Famine Relief Fund	1,82,025	3,53,874
Provincial Road Fund	2,91,810	1,61,710
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply	9,39,372	21,36,176
Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .	..	..
Fund for village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift	26,34,507	37,70,887
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	21,80,777	24,81,070
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	8,37,310	7,10,902
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	19,154	3,69,188
Deposit of Local Funds	12,53,20,386	15,36,87,719
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	27,17,28,299	37,18,97,345
Other Accounts	75,86,162	2,19,80,429
Advances Repayable	78,40,615	1,00,15,348
Permanent Advances	51,446	2,61,862
Account with the Government of Burma	3,366	9,252
Account with the Government of Pakistan	18,747	7,59,034
Account with the Reserve Bank	49,961	50,311
Suspense Accounts	31,20,57,561	25,08,66,917
Cheques and Bills	12,61,58,245	13,97,86,314
Departmental and Similar Accounts	17,58,137	34,24,975
Miscellaneous	39,55,807	36,77,600
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	7,51,22,305	9,44,86,313
Loans to Government servants	8,91,758	6,24,076
Cash Remittances, etc.	70,65,52,269	78,94,49,122
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	17,37,425	25,44,307
Adjusting Account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments	22,82,058	63,07,549
Adjusting Account with Railways	8,316	90,783
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	1,60,960	71,516
Total, Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads ..	1,63,66,09,373	2,06,07,41,712
Grand total, Disbursements ..	2,25,69,34,617	2,67,19,86,086

Inclusive of March 1949 Supplementary figures only.

TABLE III.
Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Port and Marine funds for the year 1948-49.

Name of the fund.	Opening Balance			Receipts.			Total of columns (4) to (6).
	Cash. (2)	Government securities. (3)	Loans received. (5)	Ordinary receipts (4)	Loans repaid. (6)	(7)	
Act XV of 1909.—Port Funds—							
(1) Minor Ports Fund	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
(2) Tuticorin Port Fund	7,60,829 10 4	54,11,700 0 0	9,14,801 12 1	9,463 0 0	.....	6,23,764 12 1	
(3) Piloteer Fund	77,984 1 3	1,21,500 0 0	1,06,866 8 5	.....	.....	1,05,866 8 5	
Pambas and Kilakkal	3,930 10 7	2,61,700 0 0	11,692 18 0	.....	.....	11,692 18 0	
Mangalore	424 12 6	.....	2,088 1 6	.....	.....	2,088 1 6	
Coondapur	52 15 9	.....	1,017 4 0	.....	.....	1,017 4 0	
Azhikkatt and Calicut	988 11 4	.....	1,169 10 0	.....	.....	1,169 10 0	
Total (\$)	5,152 2 5	2,61,700 0 0	15,917 12 6	.....	.....	15,917 12 6	
Act II of 1924—							
(4) Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	73,349 13 7	15,49,800 0 0	5,37,502 6 1	1,808 2 2	.....	5,37,502 6 7	
Acts III of 1885 V of 1868 and VII of 1871—							
(5) Landing and Shipping Dues Funds—							
Kakinada	1,07,054 7 8	6,46,400 0 0	12,921 6 0	1,808 2 2	.....	1,17,555 14 7	
Masulipatam	1,319 12 6	27,200 0 0	86,471 8 8	1,710 7 0	.....	88,701 8 9	
Cuddalore	13,886 1 8	69,700 0 0	1,710 7 0	18,560 18 0	.....	20,967 1 6	
Porto Novo	48 2 7	47,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	47,048 2 7	
Negapatam	25,684 12 0	.....	18,560 18 0	.....	.....	44,244 10 0	
Adirampattam	1,087 6 11	.....	3,969 8 9	.....	.....	5,056 4 10	
Hangarkottah	2,829 2 11	8,800 0 0	2,310 8 10	.....	.....	11,939 10 11	
Mangalore	56,991 11 11	84,900 6 0	1,62,479 0 7	.....	.....	2,44,370 7 8	
Malpe	3,085 5 8	8,200 0 0	6,361 18 2	.....	.....	13,646 13 2	
Coondapur	6,019 8 6	29,900 0 0	5,820 0 7	.....	.....	35,739 9 3	
Calicut	46,897 6 3	22,900 0 0	1,17,888 3 3	.....	.....	1,87,685 9 6	
Ponnani	4,599 0 5	45,400 0 0	3,709 9 10	.....	.....	52,708 9 15	
Tellicherry	18,545 2 7	86,500 0 0	11,375 5 5	.....	.....	1,06,420 7 7	
Total (\$)	2,79,149 9 7	10,20,900 0 0	5,51,083 15 5	9,463 0 0	.....	6,35,635 15 5	
Total	11,96,245 5 2	83,65,900 0 0	18,24,872 6 6	1,808 2 2	.....	1,99,933 6 6	

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Port and Marine funds for the year 1948-49—cont.

Name of the fund.	Receipts—cont.			Charges.		
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Act XV of 1908—Port Funds—						
(1) Minor Ports Fund	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
(2) Tuticorin Port Fund	7,98,097 3 0	48,000 0 0	14,21,961 15 1	14,21,867 4 8	....	....
(3) Piloteer Fund .. .. .	....	....	1,06,866 8 5	61,945 4 4	....	....
(4) Pamban and Kiliakkar .. .. .	....	....	11,692 18 0	11,842 4 2	....	....
(5) Mangalore .. .. .	....	....	2,035 1	1,911 6 3	....	....
(6) Coondapur .. .. .	....	....	1,017 4 0	944 1 3	....	....
(7) Axalkal and Calicut .. .. .	....	....	1,169 10 0	2,316 10 7	....	....
Total (3) .. .. .	....	....	16,917 12 6	17,018 6 3	....	....
Act II of 1924—						
(4) Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	2,01,090 10 0	48,800 0 0	7,38,593 0 1	3,74,576 10 11	....	....
Act III of 1865, V of 1863 and VII of 1871—						
(5) Landing and Shipping Dues Funds—						
Katimada	1,11,522 7 5	....	2,29,078 6 0	2,43,054 3 5	....	....
Masulipatan	10,103 3 0	....	23,034 8 9	6,374 4 4	....	....
Cuddalore .. .. .	....	....	86,471 8 8	63,940 7 8	....	....
Porto Novo	1,008 7 0	....	2,713 14 0	2,429 4 10	....	....
Pegapatan .. .. .	....	....	15,540 18 0	27,768 12 10	....	....
Adirampatnam .. .. .	....	....	3,949 8 0	645 2 6	....	....
Hangarkottah .. .. .	....	....	2,310 3 19	2,083 1 0	....	400 0 0
Mangalore .. .. .	....	19,500 0 0	1,62,479 6 7	1,15,576 8 6	....	....
Malpe .. .. .	....	....	6,841 18 2	3,894 5 6	....	....
Coondapur .. .. .	....	8,000 0 0	6,593 0 7	3,076 4 10	....	....
Calicut .. .. .	....	....	1,17,538 3 3	1,28,566 6 8	....	....
Ponnani .. .. .	....	3,000 0 0	3,799 9 10	2,396 12 0	....	....
Tellicherry .. .. .	....	....	11,375 5 5	10,714 13 11	....	9,063 0 0
Total (5)	1,22,639 0 5	25,500 0 0	6,73,712 16 10	6,31,097 12 6	....	9,463 0 0
Total	11,21,816 13 5	1,17,800 0 0	29,54,952 3 11	25,04,300 6 8	....	9,463 0 0

X Statement showing the receipts and charges of the Port and Marine funds for the year 1948-49—cont.

Name of the fund.	Charges—cont.																				
	Total of columns (11) to (13)			Purchase of Government securities.			Face value of securities sold.			Total of columns (16) and (17).			Closing balance								
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	Cash.	RS.	A.	P.	Government securities.				
Act XV of 1908—Port Funds—																					
(1) Minor Ports Fund	54,616	0	3	..	..	..	5,01,000	0	0	14,76,883	4	11	7,04,208	4	6	46,55,500	0	0
(2) Tuticorin Port Fund	61,945	4	4	1,21,885	5	4	1,21,800	0	0
(3) Pilots' Fund
Port and Marine Funds—																					
Bamban and Kikkara!	11,842	4	2	3,541	3	5	2,61,700	0	0
Mangalore	1,911	6	3	561	3	0	..	..	..
Coondapur	944	1	3	126	2	6	..	..	..
Azhikkal and Calicut	2,315	10	7	162	5	3	..	..	..
Total (3)	17,013	6	3	4,066	8	8	2,61,700	0	0
Act II of 1924—																					
(4) Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	47,967	3	1	2,00,000	0	0	4,32,083	14	0	3,91,667	1	10	13,89,600	0	0	..	..	..
Act III of 1886, V of 1893 and VII of 1871—																					
(5) Landing and Shipping Dues Funds—																					
Kakinada	2,63,054	3	5	78,078	10	3	5,46,400	0	0
Masulipatam	6,274	4	4	16,070	0	11	17,200	0	0
Cuddalore	69,980	7	8	36,327	2	8	69,700	0	0
Porto Novo	2,429	4	10	269	6	7	46,000	0	0
Negapatam	27,768	13	10	10,426	12	2	..	..	..
Adirampatnam	1,045	2	0	1,045	2	0	..	..	..
Hangarkoilah	2,083	11	0	2,083	11	0	..	..	..
Mangalore	1,16,576	3	6	1,36,515	6	0	8,800	0	0
Malpe	3,894	5	6	3,894	5	6	1,04,400	0	0
Coondapur	3,078	4	10	6,054	2	10	8,200	0	0
Calicut	1,28,269	6	8	1,28,269	6	8	22,900	0	0
Ponnani	2,326	12	0	5,302	10	0	48,400	0	0
Tellicherry	19,777	13	11	19,777	13	11	30,500	0	0
Total (5)	25,888	14	6	1,11,000	0	0	6,06,449	11	0	2,86,412	14	5	9,35,400	0	0	..	..	..
Total	1,26,012	1	10	11,12,000	0	0	26,43,775	8	6	15,10,230	2	0	73,70,900	0	0	..	..	..

Cash balance.—Cash balance to the credit of the Provincial Government was as shown below:—

	On 1st April 1948.	On 31st March 1949
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Held in Treasuries of the Province ..	81	45
Deposit with the Reserve Bank ..	-174	303
Total ..	-93	348

NOTE.—Actually there was a large "credit" balance of Rs. 187 lakhs with the Reserve Bank on the 31st March 1948. The *minus* balance on that date was only the "accounts" balance and was the result of adjustments made in the accounts after the 31st March 1948, the accounts of the financial year being kept open for the purpose of inter-Governmental adjustments till the 15th April each year.

Revenue and Expenditure

The Provincial Revenue in 1948-49 was Rs. 53,25,29,619 showing an increase of Rs. 2,55,14,293 when compared with the total revenue of last year. The larger items which contributed to this increase were—

	RS.
	IN LAKHS.
Taxes on Income	306.90
Stamps	69.65
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	30.81
Other Taxes and duties	502.55
Ports and Pilotage	47.08
Receipts from Electricity Schemes	28.36
Miscellaneous	63.99

Besides there were smaller increases under certain other heads. Against these increases, there were appreciable decreases under the following heads:—

	RS.
	IN LAKHS.
Provincial Excise	702.64
Forest	23.23
Civil Works	23.26

The Provincial Expenditure on Revenue Account in 1948-49 amounted to Rs. 53,24,43,228 (including a sum of Rs. 51 lakhs transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund). Excluding the transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund, the expenditure in 1948-49 showed an increase of Rs. 6,93,49,880 when compared with the corresponding actuals of the previous year. Large increases occurred under:—

	RS.
	IN LAKHS.
Other taxes and duties	32.44
Jails and Convict Settlements	30.45
Police	187.19
Education	182.23
Medical	38.07
Civil Works	98.03
Extraordinary Charges	113.73
Miscellaneous	90.56

These increases were partly offset by large decreases under other heads as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Interest on debt and other obligations ..	25·52
Appropriation for reduction to avoidance of debt	73·10
Public Health	100·01
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	439·00
Civil Defence	19·20

Receipts on Revenue Account

Taxes on Income.—The share of the Provincial Government under "Income Tax" is regulated by section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the Indian (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, and the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Orders, 1948 and 1949, issued by the Governor-General. In 1948-49, the Government of Madras received Rs. 842·22 lakhs as against Rs. 535·32 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in 1948-49 was due partly to adjustment of arrear contribution relating to the pre-partition period (1st April to 15th August 1947) and partly to larger share of the net proceeds assigned by the Government of India to this Province.

Land Revenue.—The gross receipts under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 768·79 lakhs. That portion of the land revenue which is due to Irrigation is deducted from "VII. Land Revenue" and shown under "XVII. Irrigation, etc.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept" and "XVIII. Irrigation, etc.—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept." The comparative position in the year 1947-48 and 1948-49 is shown below :—

	1947-48. RS. IN LAKHS.	1948-49. RS. IN LAKHS.
Land Revenue (gross)	808·43	768·79
<i>Deduct—</i>		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVII. Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts were kept"—		
(a) Productive.		
(b) Unproductive.		
(ii) Portion of Land Revenue due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc. works for which no Capital Accounts are kept."		
	— 277·99	— 271·03
	-----	-----
	530·44	497·76
	-----	-----

The decrease was mainly due to special remissions on account of the unfavourable seasonal conditions in 1948 in certain districts and to larger payments to local boards on account of land and other cesses collected on their behalf.

Provincial Excise.—Receipts were Rs. 366·54 (1,069·18) lakhs. The decrease was due to the extension of prohibition throughout the Province except the partially excluded areas from the 2nd October 1948 and the closure of all abkari shops in the partially excluded areas from that date.

Stamps.—Receipts were Rs. 405·57 (335·92) lakhs. The increase occurred both under Judicial and Non-judicial stamps. The increase under Judicial Stamps was due to filing of more civil suits while that under Non-judicial stamps was due to increase in the number of conveyance and mortgage deeds and rise in the value of immovable properties.

Forest.—Receipts were Rs. 159·58 (182·81) lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller quantity of timber sold by Government agency and fall in revenue under firewood, charcoal and bamboos mainly as a result of decontrol, partly offset by larger revenue under sandalwood consequent on realization of better prices.

Registration.—Receipts were Rs. 87·65 (78·90) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the number of documents registered and searches complied with. The adjustment made with effect from the 1st April 1948 on account of the concessions granted to Co-operative Societies and their members and to Land Mortgage Banks in the matter of fees payable by them under the law of Registration by credit to this head with a *per contra* debit to the head "42. Co-operation—grants-in-aid" also contributed to the increased revenue.

Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts.—Receipts were Rs. 197·45 (166·64) lakhs. The increase was chiefly under receipts from taxes and fees consequent on the increase in the number of motor vehicles in the Presidency.

Other taxes and duties.—Receipts were Rs. 1,532·33 (1,029·78) lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under Entertainments' Tax and General Sales Tax, as the enhancement in the rates of tax given effect to from the 1st January 1948 had its full effect on the revenue for 1948-49. There was also an increase in the tax receipts from the sale of motor spirit due to liberalization of petrol ration and consequent increase in the sale of petrol.

Interest.—Receipts were Rs. 93·74 (79·95) lakhs. The increase was due to the realization of interest on larger amounts of loans granted in 1947-48 to Co-operative Building Societies, the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank and on larger amounts of cash balance invested.

Jails and Convict Settlements.—Receipts were Rs. 15.99 (13.21) lakhs. The increase was due largely to increase in the sale proceeds of jail manufactured articles consequent on the rise in the price of raw materials including cotton purchased for purposes of manufacture.

Police.—Receipts were Rs. 19.51 (13.79) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the realization of arrear contribution for 1947-48 from the Port Trust and to the increase under licence fees.

Ports and Pilotage.—Receipts were *nil* against a refund of Rs. 47.08 lakhs in 1947-48. There was no transaction during 1948-49 while a sum of Rs. 47.08 lakhs was refunded during 1947-48 to the Minor Ports Fund being the surplus balance in the Fund transferred to the General Revenues of the Province in 1938-39 and the interest thereon.

Education.—Receipts were Rs. 30.29 (32.63) lakhs. The decrease occurred chiefly under recoveries of overpayments made in previous years, mainly in respect of grants to local bodies and aided institutions, etc.

Medical.—Receipts were Rs. 23.33 (20.35) lakhs. The increase was largely due to sale to other Governments in India during 1948-49 of medicine from the famine relief stock held at the Medical Stores Depot, Madras. The enhancement of the Medical College fees from the 1st July 1948 and the increase in the number of paying patients admitted in Government Hospitals also accounted for part of the increase in revenue.

Public Health.—Receipts were Rs. 7.79 (5.49) lakhs. The increase was due largely to increase in the contributions recovered from local bodies on account of anti-malarial schemes and expenditure in disinfection and rat destruction with the use of cyanogas. The increase was also due partly to the refund by the Medical Stores Depot at Madras and Bombay during 1948-49 of the excess payments made to them in previous years on account of supplies of medical stores.

Agriculture.—Receipts were Rs. 20.72 (22.64) lakhs. The decrease was largely due to smaller sale of agricultural implements to the ryots on account of the delay in the receipt of some machinery.

Co-operation.—Receipts were Rs. 12.28 (8.89) lakhs. The increase occurred partly under "audit fees" due to increase in the number of co-operative societies and in the transactions of some of them and partly under "Collection of payments for services rendered" as a result of increase in the number of departmental officers lent on foreign service.

Industries and Supplies.—Receipts were Rs. 75.38 (72.49) lakhs. The increase was the net result of larger revenue from licence fees for the sale of yarn and cloth and under pumping and boring operations partly offset by decrease under 'Cinchona' due to fall in the sale of quinine products.

Miscellaneous Departments.—Receipts were Rs. 20·68 (17·14) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the increase in the number of candidates for the S.S.L.C. and Government Technical Examinations, the increase in the rate of fee for candidates for VIII Standard Public Examination and the institution of basic education and Pandits' training examinations.

Civil Works.—Receipts were Rs. 87·99 (111·25) lakhs. The transfer from the Central Road Development Fund Account to revenue during 1948-49 was very much less than in 1947-48 as in the latter year the transfer included arrears of previous years. This was partly offset by larger receipts under centage charges for establishment employed on District Board works and tools and plant, such as lorries and road rollers lent to contractors.

Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Net).—Receipts were Rs. 90·32 (61·96) lakhs. The increase was due to the realization of a full year's revenue from the Madras Electricity System taken over by the Government from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation on the 29th August 1947 and to the general expansion of the Electricity Systems as a result of a number of new extensions for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—Receipts were Rs. 5·14 (7·39) lakhs. The decrease occurred mainly under contributions for pensions and gratuities recoverable from local bodies, estates, other Governments, etc., in respect of officers of the Provincial Government lent to them.

Miscellaneous.—Receipts were Rs. 180·88 (116·89) lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under receipts from Bus Service set off partly by decreases under receipts from unclaimed deposits and miscellaneous items of revenue.

Extraordinary receipts.—Receipts were Rs. 279·25 (298·05) lakhs. The decrease occurred mainly under sale proceeds of food-stuffs, such as milk-powder imported from the United States of America, and of confiscated food-stuffs under the Food Control Order and other miscellaneous receipts.

Civil Defence.—Receipts were Rs. 0·47 (15·45) lakh. The decrease was due to the winding up of the A.R.P. Organization and consequent sale during 1947-48 of most of the A.R.P. equipment, stores and other materials acquired for Civil Defence purposes.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

The rates of dearness allowance to Government servants were enhanced from the 1st January 1948. The house-rent allowance scheme for non-gazetted Government servants was liberalized in the course of the year 1948-49. As a consequence there was increase in expenditure under all the heads of expenditure.

In order to combat inflation and also to secure economy, the Government issued instructions at the end of January 1949 that tours and transfers of officers should be restricted to the absolute minimum and that the expenditure on office contingencies should be reduced. This resulted in some decrease of expenditure under the various heads of accounts.

The variations due to other causes are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—Expenditure was Rs. 37·18 (28·98) lakhs. The increase is due to the recruitment and training of surveyors, etc., for the formation of temporary Survey Parties for the zamindari areas and appointment of a Special Officer and staff for the work of rent reduction in estates and payment of certain arrears in regard to the compensation in lieu of beriz deductions.

Provincial Excise.—Expenditure was Rs. 69·01 (59·44) lakhs. The increase was due to the employment of additional staff for the enforcement of Prohibition consequent on its extension throughout the Province with effect from the 2nd October 1948.

Forest.—Expenditure was Rs. 79·10 (86·29) lakhs. The decrease was partly due to smaller quantity of timber extracted during the year and partly due to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in 1947-48 on payment of the value of timber taken over by the Forest Department from the Supply Department of the Government of India.

Registration.—Expenditure was Rs. 51·86 (48·62) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the appointment of three District Officers on probation during the year.

Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.—Expenditure was Rs. 101·67 (96·47) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the payment of an increased amount of compensation to local bodies under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Other taxes and duties.—Expenditure was Rs. 119·47 (87·03) lakhs. The increase was mostly due to larger compensation paid to local bodies consequent on the increase in the revenue under the Madras Entertainments Act and partly to the appointment of additional staff during 1948-49 for the administration of the Amended General Sales Tax Act.

Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept.—Expenditure was Rs. 103·54 (95·71) lakhs. The increase was consequent on the increase on the capital outlay on irrigation schemes.

Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.—Expenditure was Rs. 138·06 (128·06) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger expenditure on Intensive Cultivation (Grow More Food) Schemes and on the investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project.

Interest on debt and other obligations.—Expenditure was *minus* Rs. 91·38 (*minus* 65·86) lakhs. The expenditure on account of interest on ordinary debts including loans due to the Central Government and those raised in the open market and temporary ways and means advances made by the Reserve Bank of India is debited to this head. From the amount so debited, interest on capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes and other commercial concerns is transferred to the respective service heads by a corresponding *deduct* entry under this head. The amount of interest charges transferred to capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes and other commercial concerns was larger in 1948-49 than in the previous year.

Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.—Expenditure was Rs. 69·68 (142·78) lakhs. The decrease was due to the absence in 1948-49 of the special repayment made in 1947-48 of the loan of Rs. 85 lakhs taken from the Government of India for financing seeds and manure schemes, partly counterbalanced by increased contribution to the General Sinking Fund in respect of the loans raised by the Madras Government in the open market and the Central Government which are repayable after a prescribed period.

General Administration.—Expenditure was Rs. 583·68 (560·40) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to better progress in the sinking of wells in connection with the Intensive Cultivation (Grow More Food) Schemes and consequent increase in the expenditure on subsidies for these works.

Administration of Justice.—Expenditure was Rs. 150·03 (145·64) lakhs. The increase was due partly to payment of larger amount of compensation to local bodies and others in lieu of magisterial fines consequent on the realization of larger amount of fines and partly to increased expenditure on service, postage and telegrams and diet and road money to prosecutors and witnesses.

Jails and Convict Settlements.—Expenditure was Rs. 110·08 (79·63) lakhs. The increase was due partly to increase in the jail population consisting of detenus and persons convicted of offences under the Prohibition Act and consequent increase in dietary, medical and clothing and bedding charges and partly to increase in the price of cotton purchased for the manufactory department.

Police.—Expenditure was Rs. 652·00 (464·81) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the employment of additional Police staff and purchase of equipment for them consequent on the extension of Prohibition throughout the Province with effect from the 2nd October 1948 and in connection with the Hyderabad border situation. The appointment of Home Guards also contributed to the increased expenditure.

Education.—Expenditure was Rs. 885·93 (703·79) lakhs. The increase was largely due to (1) the opening of 7 new colleges, 128 new secondary schools, and about 60 training schools

(both Government and aided), (2) the introduction of bifurcated courses of studies in boys' and girls' schools, Hinduani in certain schools, and the scheme of monthly payment of teaching grants to primary schools, (3) the appointment of additional staff as a result of items (1) and (2) above and (4) the raising of the National Cadet Corps.

Medical.—Expenditure was Rs. 276.57 (238.50 lakhs). The increase was chiefly due to larger expenditure on diet, medicines and hospital necessaries consequent on general increase in prices and the number of in-patients and out-patients. The taking over under Government management of the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, and the purchase of X-ray apparatus for certain hospitals and certain instruments, drugs, etc., which were not available during the war also contributed to the increased expenditure.

Public Health.—Expenditure was Rs. 90.54 (190.55) lakhs. The large decrease was due to no contribution having been made from revenues, during 1948-49 to the Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply as against Rs. 100 lakhs transferred to the Fund in the year 1947-48.

Agriculture.—Expenditure was Rs. 126.95 (116.93) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to larger expenditure on experimental farms and research stations on the Agricultural School at Orthanad, on distribution of seeds and manure at concessional rates to deserving ryots in the Cauvery-Mettur project area, on multiplication and distribution of cotton seeds and on training of Agricultural graduates and fieldmen in Horticulture.

Veterinary.—Expenditure was Rs. 40.55 (31.81) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the opening of District Farms at Tomagallu and Visakhapatnam and three District Poultry Farms, purchase of male breeding stock, appointment of a Sheep and Goat Development Officer and additional compounders and larger expenditure on Research Stations and on payment premia for maintenance of breeding bulls.

Co-operation.—Expenditure was Rs. 54.51 (42.69) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the transfer of the work of amelioration in Prohibition districts from the Revenue to the Co-operation Department from the 16th October 1948 and the employment of additional staff for this purpose and for audit of Co-operative Societies. The adjustment from 1948-49 by debit to the Co-operative Department and corresponding credit to the Registration Department of the registration fee concession allowed to Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks also contributed to the increased expenditure.

Industries and Supplies.—Expenditure was Rs. 118.47 (112.74) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to the appointment of a Deputy Director (Marketing) and additional staff, purchase of machinery,

for the Industrial Engineering Workshop and power drills for pumping and boring operations, acquisition of the Andhra Paper Mills and debit of the expenditure from the 1st October 1948 on the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal to this head instead of to the capital head "85-A" partly offset by smaller expenditure on yarn and cloth control.

Miscellaneous Departments.—Expenditure was Rs. 115.56 (119.82) lakhs. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to the absence of the adjustment made in 1947-48 of the cost of equipment and vehicles taken over by the Madras Fire Service from the A.R.P. Organization, partly offset by larger expenditure on the payment of boarding grants to Harijans and employment of additional staff for work connected with the administration of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 and the Madras Non-Power Factories Act, 1947.

Civil Works.—Expenditure was Rs. 564.72 (466.69) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to larger expenditure on building schemes of various departments, such as Police, Education and Medical and on road works and to the purchase of tools and plant from the Army Disposals and the compensation paid to District Boards for road rollers taken over by the Highways Department.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.—Expenditure was Rs. 65.91 (49.92) lakhs. The increase was consequent on the increased cumulative capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.

Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues.—Expenditure was Rs. 4.36 (1.83) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger payments made to the late Secretary of State's Officers on the termination of their services consequent on the transfer of power.

Stationery and printing.—Expenditure was Rs. 71.98 (49.42) lakhs. The increase was due to larger purchase of stationery stores in the United Kingdom and increased expenditure on the purchase of printing stores and printing at private presses of electoral rolls under the New Constitution.

Miscellaneous.—Expenditure was Rs. 209.87 (119.31) lakhs. The increase was due to larger contributions to local bodies in aid of their general balances, the contribution of Rs. 1 lakh made to the Burma Evacuee Fund and the extension of the Government Bus Service to new routes in Madras City.

Extraordinary charges.—Expenditure was Rs. 282.21 (168.48) lakhs. The increase was due to an increase in the *net* outlay on State Trading Schemes and larger expenditure on the establishment for price control consequent on the re-introduction of rationing and intensive procurement, partly offset by appreciable savings in the expenditure in the supply of milk powder to privileged consumers and the compensation paid to Secretary of State's Officers on the termination of their services due to the transfer of power.

* **Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.**—On account of the improvement in the revenue position during the year 1948-49 the accounts disclosed a revenue surplus out of which a round sum of Rs. 51 lakhs was transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Civil Defence.—Expenditure was Rs. 1·09 (20·29) lakhs. The decrease was due to the winding up of the A.R.P. Organization during 1945-46. The expenditure in 1948-49 represents the payment of certain arrears.

Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—Expenditure was Rs. 234·91 (154·28) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to larger expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project and commencement of work on the Lower Bhavani Project.

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.—Expenditure was Rs. 120·31 (13·71) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to purchase of shares in the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., Alwaye and in the Industrial Finance Corporation, acquisition of the Andhra Paper Mills, starting of Ceramic Industry and larger expenditure on the manufacture of vegetable ghee.

Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.—Expenditure was Rs. 32·67 (9·89) lakhs. The expenditure on any individual civil work or group of works estimated to cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs each and which could not be financed from current revenues is debited to this head. The increase in expenditure during 1948-49 was due to larger expenditure on building schemes, both new and in progress on the Police, Education, Medical, etc., Departments.

Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.—Expenditure was Rs. 373·82 (424·76) lakhs. The decrease was due chiefly to the absence of the special payment of about Rs. 133 lakhs made during 1947-48 to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation for purchase of the Madras Power Station. This was partly offset by larger expenditure during the year 1948-49 on construction works, like the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme, Papanasam Plant Extensions II Stage, Mathurai Thermal Scheme, Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme, Ceded Districts Schemes, Madras Power Station Extensions and Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Samalkot extensions and on distribution of power for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.—Expenditure was Rs. 26·30 (30·68) lakhs. The decrease was due mainly to smaller expenditure than anticipated on the construction of buildings, such as bus depots, automobile workshop and recreation club for workers.

* According to the final accounts, there was a withdrawal of Rs. 5 from the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Assets and Liabilities

On the 31st March 1949, the assets of the Government of Madras were valued at Rs. 11,318.68 lakhs as follows :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Purchase price of securities held in the Revenue Reserve Fund, Sinking Funds, Famine Relief Fund and Depreciation Reserve and Special Reserve Funds of Electricity Systems	2,800.69
Remunerative irrigation and electricity works.	3,334.37
Outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. ..	1,491.88
Unproductive irrigation and navigation works	918.96
Capital outlay on civil works (buildings) outside the Revenue account	200.80
Government Transport in Madras City, Cinchona plantations and Industries (including purchase price of shares in private industrial concerns)	282.78
Closing balance invested in Government securities	1,941.59
Closing cash balance	347.61
Total ..	11,318.68

The liabilities of the Government amounted to Rs. 9,610.04 lakhs as follows :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans due to the Central Government ..	1,234.07
Loans raised in the open market	1,550.28
Certain special irredeemable loans	2.52
Balance at the credit of Government servants in the State Provident Funds	535.14
Balances in the Loan Sinking Funds. ..	369.03
Balances in the Revenue Reserve Funds ..	3,337.06
Balances in other reserve funds (including the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund, Famine Relief Fund, Provincial Road Fund, Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply and the Reserve Funds of Electricity systems, Government Press, and other Government Commercial concerns)	714.61
Net balance due by the Government under debt, deposit, advance and remittance head	1,867.33
Total ..	9,610.04

Provincial Borrowing

No open market loan was raised during the year 1948-49. A loan of Rs. 3 crores was, however, obtained from the Government of India, bearing interest at 2-7/8 per cent per annum, repayable in 1963. The entire proceeds of the loan was utilized for financing capital outlay during the year.

Loans and Advances

The total balance outstanding under Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government including loans to local bodies for railway construction, but excluding loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 923.55 lakhs at the beginning of the year 1948-49 and Rs. 1,483.13 lakhs at the end of the year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 75.26 (58.99) lakhs were advanced to the Madras Corporation, while the mufassal Municipalities and local boards got only Rs. 16.67 (4.87) lakhs.

Other advances were :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
To City Improvement Trust	1.00
To local bodies to cover deficits	6.63 (11.36)
To cultivators	43.40 (70.01)
For New Well Subsidy Schemes	168.48 (130.15)
For purchase of Fertilisers	20.00 (6.00)
For the acquisition of house-sites for communities eligible for help by the Labour Department	1.00 (0.10)
To Kallar Co-operative Societies	0.89 (0.81)
To Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank (Short-term loans).	280.00 (440.00)
To Co-operative, Agricultural and Weavers' Societies, including Land Colonization Schemes, Market Committees, etc.	311.12 (40.29)
For aid to Industries.. .. .	26.13 (0.05)

Famine Relief Fund

The fund which has been established and maintained under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, had at the beginning of the year 1948-49 a cash balance of Rs. 1.40 lakhs and securities with market value of Rs. 84.68 lakhs. The amount credited to the fund by way of interest, receipts and recoveries of famine expenditure was Rs. 2.62 lakhs. The amount withdrawn from the fund for purchase of securities was Rs. 3.49 lakhs. There was a cash balance of Rs. 0.1 lakh and securities with a market value of Rs. 87.54 lakhs on the 31st March 1949.

Special Funds

The following table * gives a summary of the transactions in 1948-49 of the Port and Marine Funds and the Fee Funds of the Universities.

General Revenues

Income-tax

Changes in Taxation Laws.—(1) The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 3,000 from Rs. 2,500.

(2) **New Section 15-B** was inserted, giving exemption on account of donations to any institution or fund which is established in British India for charitable purpose and is approved by the Central Government. The maximum and minimum of such donations exempted from tax were fixed.

(3) There were two rates of income-tax adopted in the case of companies. Where the total income of an Indian Company did not exceed Rs. 25,000 the rate was 2 annas 6 pies in the rupee and in the case of others the rate of tax was five annas in the rupee.

(4) **Amendment to Section 34** of the Indian Income-tax Act.—This amendment enables the Income-tax Officer to start proceedings where income has escaped assessment or been under-assessed for 8 years or 4 years as the case may be, with the permission of the Commissioner of Income-tax.

(5) **New Section 23-B.**—This section introduced the system of provisional assessment, on the basis of the return and accompanying documents filed.

(6) **Section 46 (5A).**—This section was inserted to enable the Income-tax Officer to attach the debts due to an assessee who defaults in payment of tax.

(7) **Section 33-B.**—Under this section the Commissioner of Income-tax has powers to enhance an assessment, if he considers that the Income-tax Officer's order is erroneous in so far as it is prejudicial to the interest of revenue.

(8) Under **Business Profits Tax** the amount on which abatement is to be allowed has been raised to Rs. 2,00,000. The rate of tax was reduced to 10 per cent.

Trade Conditions

Salient features of trade during the year.—Though it is now four years since the world war came to a close, some of its after-effects are being still felt. Due to partition of India, loss of Burma and other South Asian rice granaries, problems relating to production of food assumed greater importance. Some of these tracts where commercial crops were grown were therefore converted into food

producing areas and this affected industrial crops somewhat adversely. Though both the Central and Provincial Government lost an important source of revenue through the introduction of Prohibition, yet the consequent improvement in the conditions of labour and others should result in other trades compensating them for the loss of tax on abkari contractors. Trade and commerce, in general displayed a lack of that dynamic activity which characterised the inflationary war period. The whole of the year under review was one of uncertainty and set back to trade in certain respects, thereby affecting adversely the income-tax revenue in this Province.

The conditions of some of the more important industries and trades are reviewed below :—

(i) **Textile mills.**—The year under review was not a very prosperous one so far as textile mills were concerned. This was due to the higher wages and the operation of control measures. The earnings in the case of all the mills were low. The lifting of controls in 1948 was, of course, a great boon to them, but, as most of the mills follow the calendar year, they did not derive any benefits from this, during the year under review.

(ii) **Yarn and cloth trade.**—Silk cloth business fared very well during the year, the results being far better than in previous years. The main reason was the great demand for silk cloth. The prices of raw materials like Kora and lace which are used in the manufacture of silk cloth fell, but there was no corresponding decrease in the price of cloth. Consequently, every silk cloth merchant showed almost double the profit of the prior years.

Due to the decontrol of mill cloth and its free availability, as also due to the decontrol of yarn, the trade in handloom cloth was not very profitable. Some weavers had to abandon that line of business partly owing to scarcity of yarn and partly owing to the slump in trade in handloom cloth. Restrictions on exports to Pakistan, Burma, Malaya and Ceylon and the exchange difficulties felt by Ceylon merchants also gave a set back to this industry.

(iii) **Trade in hardware.**—This line was better than that of last year's level; but the margin of profits never reached the peak level of 1943 owing to large imports and competitive prices.

(iv) **Trade in rice, paddy and rice-milling.**—Owing to control the profits shown by rice-merchants were very low. From about May 1947 onwards, millers were required to produce paddy and supply to the Food Department. The margin of profit allowed was not considerable. Paddy could not easily be procured at the rates fixed. As a result, a number of rice mills suffered losses.

Other good industries

Manufacture and sale of tea.—There was no appreciable change in this line of business. The turnover and rate of profit continued to be satisfactory as in the last year.

Manufacture of sugar.—The control on the price of sugar was removed in January 1948. Greater profits were made thereafter. Sugar factories generally fared very well due to the increase in the prices of sugar resulting from the protection given to indigenous sugar by the tariff on imported sugar.

Groundnuts and groundnut oil.—There was control over the price of groundnut kernel, oil and cake. Facilities for export were restricted. On the whole, the year under review was as remunerative as before.

Manufacture and sale of salt.—This trade fared very well during the year. The salt manufactured in this Province is not only consumed locally, but even exported to other Provinces. It is stated that there was a great demand from Hyderabad, as owing to political reasons, the Government of that State pursued a policy of keeping large stocks in reserve. This resulted in the prices of salt going up considerably. The traders are, however, reported to have kept out of their books, most of the profits by showing the sale price at the usual level and taking the difference between the actual price and the book price in cash without recording it in their books.

Tobacco.—The business in scented tobacco showed a good increase both in volume and in the net income. Some merchants in the Guntur district who exported stocks on consignment basis, without specific orders, are however reported to have suffered heavy losses as the stocks could not be disposed of, and got deteriorated.

Hides and skins.—There was acute shortage of hides, skins and wattle bark. The latter is the most important tanning material required for this industry. There were also strikes in some tanneries. Despite all these set backs, this trade fared well during the year.

Timber.—The merchants in this line of trade cleared a good margin of profit in the year 1947-48 since there was a great demand for timber. The increased transport facilities both by land and by sea were partly responsible for the increased volume of timber trade of the year.

Mica mining and trade in mica.—Mica mining lost its impetus due to the fall in demand in foreign markets. There were some signs of recovery towards the end of the year.

Bus transport.—The earnings in the case of almost all bus operators were considerably reduced owing to the increased number of trains running. The nationalization of Road Transport in Madras City deprived the Income-tax Department of a fairly good slice of revenue.

Stocks and shares.—This line of business did not fare well during the year.

Revenue and expenditure.—Out of 115,725 persons on the register of assesses, 110,334 were assessed during the year. The net demand (deducting refunds) was Rs. 742·00 (636·92) lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 326 (298·36) lakhs under Super tax (including Corporation Tax). The net collections (including arrears of previous years) were Rs. 709 (558·64) lakhs under Income-tax and Rs. 311·00 (217·70) lakhs under Super tax (including Corporation Tax). The increase in the demand was due to the fact that a large number of revenue yielding cases were completed during the year.

Refunds under Income-tax and Super tax (including Corporation Tax) were Rs. 109·20 (67·24) lakhs and Rs. 19·4 (13·11) lakhs respectively.

Excess Profits Tax collected during the year amounted to Rs. 94 (195·80) lakhs.

The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 27·10 (25·21) lakhs.

Salt

Consequent on the transfer of administration of salt from the Central Board of Revenue to the Ministry of Industry and Supply in November 1947, the Salt Administration of the Madras Province was taken over from the Central Excise Collectorate and placed in charge of a Deputy Salt Controller with headquarters at Madras with effect from the 1st September 1948. Two divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Salt Controller, with headquarters at Kakinada and Tuticorin and six circles each in charge of a Superintendent of Salt with headquarters at Naupada, Penuguduru, Madras, Cuddalore, Adirampatinam and Tuticorin were set up with effect from the 1st November 1948.

Manufacture.—The production of salt per annum in the salt sources in the Indian Dominion fell short of requirements by 30 per cent. Comprehensive measures were taken by the Government of India to step up indigenous production of salt so that India attains self-sufficiency in as short a time as possible. The Government of India's directive to increase production of salt by 10 per cent above maximum production during the preceding three years was issued early in April 1948 to all salt manufactureres in this Province. The total output during the year was 213·07 lakhs of maunds made up of 212·84 lakhs of maunds of excise salt and 0·64 lakh maunds of Government salt. Including 15·51 lakhs of maunds in stock at the beginning of the year and 7·32 lakhs of maunds of salt imported mainly from Bombay salt sources, the total stocks amounted to 235·90 lakhs of maunds.

Issues.—The total issues amounted to 171·94 (186·67) lakhs of maunds giving a net closing balance of 61·54 (15·51) lakhs of maunds on the 31st March 1949 after deducting wastages. The reduction in removals of salt was due to the ban on the transport of salt

to places outside the Madras Province except under permits, with effect from the 9th July 1948. With the improvement of salt stocks in this Province in the succeeding months the ban on export of salt to other Provinces was removed in December 1948 by the Madras Government and the zonal scheme for the distribution of salt was introduced from the 1st January 1949.

Prices.—The average wholesale price per maund at the excise factories during 1948-49 was Re. 0-11-6 (0-11-0). The average price of salt sold by Government was 8 annas per maund. The average retail price of salt at the district headquarters stations varied from Rs. 4-10-1 to Rs. 1-14-3 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Finance.—The total receipts were Rs. 15.75 (29.05) lakhs. The charges were Rs. 15.75 (28.85) lakhs. The decrease in charges for this year was mainly due to reduction in establishment effected after the transfer of the administration of salt from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Industry and Supply. Refunds amounted to Rs. 0.51 (12.56) lakh. The decrease under refunds was due to refund of nominal Government charge of 2 annas per maund on salt not removed from the salt factories.

Concessions.—In April this year the Government of India encouraged the small scale manufacturers to produce salt by permitting individuals and groups of persons to produce salt in any land not exceeding 10 acres in area in each case without taking out licences or paying the establishment charge of 2 annas per maund to Government. The concession was availed of extensively in the Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts. The small scale manufacturers brought for sale large quantities of salt in the markets in competition with the salt manufacturers of organized salt factories.

Zonal Scheme.—The Zonal Scheme for the distribution of salt was introduced with effect from the 1st January 1949 in consultation with the Provincial Government and the Railway Authorities concerned. The object of the zonal scheme was to avoid transshipment, long haulage and cross movements of salt by rail so as to maximise the utilization of the available transport capacity and ensure an equitable distribution of salt to all places. The Madras Province was divided into four zones, viz., Tuticorin, Adirampatinam-cum-Cuddalore-cum-Madras, Penuguduru and Naupada. The introduction of the Zonal Scheme did not, however, interfere with the movement of salt by road, river or sea.

Customs Revenue

The gross collection of revenue for the Province during the year was Rs. 1,662.49 (1,655.05) lakhs. The revenue under import duty decreased to Rs. 1,379.70 (1,403.51) lakhs and that under export duty increased to Rs. 268.05 (225.06) lakhs. The revenue on imports of motor spirit, tobacco and machinery were Rs. 217

(185) lakhs, Rs. 210 (201) lakhs, Rs. 120 (96) lakhs, respectively. The export duty on tea was Rs. 99 (141) lakhs. Cess on agricultural produce during the year amounted to Rs. 8·98 (8·40) lakhs. The expenditure of the Customs Department of the Province inclusive of the contributions to the Cochin and Travancore Durbars amounted to Rs. 112·89 (60·45) lakhs.

Four thousand and sixty-two (5,345) offences were dealt with during the year under report. Of these, 225 (223) were infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act and 3,837 (5,122) the Sea Customs Act inclusive of those of the Trade Control Regulations.



CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police (1948)

The year was an unusually difficult one for the Police. Sporadic communal disturbances following the assassination of Mahatmaji, large scale labour unrest resulting in strikes and lock-outs, widespread kisan agitation in the delta areas of both Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa, Communist menace which reached particularly dangerous proportions in Malabar and the Northern Circars, the unlawful activities of such political parties as the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh and the Dravida Kazhagam, the political situation in Hyderabad which had very serious repercussions on the bordering districts of the Province, visits of His Excellency the Governor-General of India and the Hon'ble Prime Minister—all these threw unprecedented strain on the Police Force. The deputation of a large number of officers of all ranks under the Government of India and the Military Governor in Hyderabad and the diversion of a large number of officers from their normal duties resulted in head constables officiating as Sub-Inspectors or holding charge of more than half the number of police stations in the Province excluding the City of Madras for over three months in the year. Despite these handicaps, Law and Order was well maintained and the Police Force proved equal to the various calls made on them.

The Malabar Special Police, Special Armed Police, District Armed Reserves and a large number of other Gazetted and Non-Gazetted officers of the Department gave very good account of themselves prior to the "Police Action" in protecting our borders against raids by armed bands of Razakars and Communists from Hyderabad and also acquitted themselves most creditably during the "Police Action." Nine companies of the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police had to continue to be on duty in the Krishna district even after the "Police Action" to guard our borders against attacks by Communists from the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal and they have achieved creditable results in this sphere too.

It is gratifying to note that the Police Force on the whole is rapidly adjusting itself to changed political conditions.

Strength and cost.—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police was 36,417 (36,939). The temporary additional forces employed during the year consisted of 6 District Superintendents of Police, 65 Deputy Superintendents, 95 Inspectors, 34 Sergeants-Major and Sergeants, 501 Sub-Inspectors, 1,767 Jamadars and Head Constables and 7,132 Constables. As the local conditions have not improved, the additional police at the cost of the inhabitants stationed in the villages of Musalareddipalli and Himakuntla in the Cuddapah district and Muradi Hanumapuram in the Bellary district were retained during

the year. The additional police quartered at Chinnasettipalli in the Cuddapah district was withdrawn with effect from 15th January. Thirteen (3) Police Officers were killed and 150 (112) were injured in the course of their duty.

The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 112.1 (109.5). The percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 3.5 (3.5).

The total cost of the Department for the year 1948-49 was Rs. 630.09 (471.94) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to expenditure under "War Police" during 1947-48 now being booked under relevant sub-heads under "29. Police," increased expenditure under travelling allowance and dearness allowance, taking over of Prohibition work by the Police in the districts of Guntur and Nellore, formation of Home Guards in the Madras City and 15 districts, the creation of the post of the Special Officer, Special Armed Police Units, the formation of the two additional Special Armed Police Units and opening of Police Hospitals for the Special Armed Police Units.

Recruitment and training.—There were 1,972 (2,803) vacancies in the Force at the end of the year. As a large number of recruits was required for the formation of the additional Special Armed Police Units sanctioned during the year, there was some difficulty in getting enough number to fill in the vacancies in the regular Police Force. Nine hundred and seventy-six ex-army men and 407 men from the Scheduled Classes were enlisted. Among the recruits, 66 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates and one had passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

In the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore, 2 gazetted officers completed their course and were sent to the districts for practical training. One hundred and seven Sub-Inspectors completed their course and were posted to districts. A batch of 50 head constables fit for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspectors was trained during the year for a period of six months and the training proved very useful. The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore and Anantapur trained a large number of recruits as usual. The schools at Vizianagaram and Tiruchirappalli were continued for another year from 1st October.

There were 4,729 head constables and 39,517 constables in the Force at the end of the year. Of these 3 head constables and 126 constables were illiterate.

Government quarters were provided for the following percentage of staff :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants	148	54.0 (50.7)
Sub-Inspectors	574	38.6 (38.5)
Head Constables	2,292	59.1 (58.9)
Constables	17,662	57.9 (56.9)

The housing of the Force continued to be a serious problem.

Conduct.—Discipline was well maintained. The total number of men dismissed from the Force was 261 (202) of which 11 (15) were for absence without leave. The percentage of blackmarks awarded to the actual strength in the constabulary was 12·7 (11·2).

Judicial punishments.—Seventy-six (57) police officers and men were punished by criminal courts. Of these, 30 (21) were for offences committed in their official capacity and 46 (36) for offences committed in their private capacity.

Rewards—

	1947.		1948.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
<i>Rewards to Police officers.</i>				
		RS.		RS.
Madras City	1,383	6,958	1,201	10,670
Districts including the C.I.D. ..	18,239	1,14,148	19,340	1,21,462
Total ..	19,622	1,21,106	20,541	1,32,132
<i>Rewards to private individuals including village officers.</i>				
Madras City	347	1,270	378	2,074
Districts including the C.I.D. ..	7,283	49,553	8,006	50,567
Total ..	7,630	50,823	8,384	52,641

The total number of Police officers rewarded and the amount expended in the districts were on the increase. Good work was also recognized by the grant of Meritorious Service Entries or Good Service Entries to Police Officers and letters of appreciation and parchment certificates to members of the public.

Co-operative societies.—The Police Co-operative Societies continued to function satisfactorily. There was an increase both in the number of members 21,878 (20,727) and the paid-up share capital Rs. 5,67,141 (5,06,478). The Police Co-operative Stores continued to be of immense benefit to the members of the Force.

Crime.—Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the 'nuisance' sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cognizable crime in the year was 78,635 (69,000). Crime was on the increase and the figure for 1948 is nearly 91·9 per cent more than that recorded in 1938. The increase in crime was mostly noticeable in the following districts :—

	PER CENT.			
Ramanathapuram	50·9
North Arcot	40·8
Visakhapatnam North	33·9
Bellary	32·9
Tirunelveli	32·5

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased to 226,721 (207,579), an increase of 9.2 per cent. Marked increase was noticeable in six districts including the Madras City. The increase was due to the enforcement of the various control orders and the introduction of Prohibition throughout the Province. The number of "nuisance" offences also increased to 273,208 (253,501). The increases were prominent in the Madras City, Tiruchirappalli Railway Police district and the Krishna and Visakhapatnam North districts. Twenty thousand six hundred and ninety-nine (20,712) men and 348 (551) women were arrested for drunkenness and out of these 19,502 (18,730) men and 287 (488) women were convicted.

Grave Crime.—The total number of true cases of grave crimes reported rose to 58,259 (50,109) showing an increase of 8,150 cases or 16.3 per cent. Increases were recorded under all heads of grave crime as shown below :—

	PER CENT.
Murder	6.2
Dacoity	80.6
Robbery	31.7
House-breaking	20.2
Cattle theft	22.0
Theft (Ordinary)	13.8

The classification of murders according to motive is shown below :—

Sexual causes	297 (260)
Family disputes	251 (280)
Faction	179 (155)
Robbery	85 (88)
Other causes	421 (378)
Total ..	<u>1,233 (1,161)</u>

Fifty-two murderers committed suicide.

Riots and disturbances.—The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly was 1,808 (1,648). The increase in the number of cases of rioting was due to communal tension between the Hindus and Muslims, the activities of Communists and local factions. On 42 occasions the Police had to open fire in order to maintain law and order.

Communal tension.—Ill-feelings between the Hindus and Muslims existed in several districts. There were minor clashes in Bellary, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Mathurai North, Mathurai South and Ramanathapuram districts. Prompt action was taken by the Police in all these districts and law and order was restored. The Muharram festival passed off peacefully without any incident.

Agrarian movements.—Communist activities were particularly rampant during the year. Agrarian unrest was prevalent in the Ramanathapuram, Tanjore and Guntur districts. At the instigation of Communists in the Tiruppattur taluk, Ramanathapuram district, tenants and domestic servants working under Nattukottai Chettiyars boycotted their masters when their demands for higher wages were refused. Prompt action under security measures was taken and the situation was brought under control. The Kisan movement spread practically all over the Tanjore district. Firm action under sections 107 and 151, Criminal Procedure Code, against the leaders kept the situation well under control. The Guntur Taluk Ryots' Conference sponsored by Communists was arranged to be held on 17th May. The holding of this conference was banned by an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. The next day, about 400 Communists invaded the Police Station at Tadikonda and mobbed it. The Police dispersed the rioters by an effective lathi charge. Instigated by Communists, 4,000 labourers in the West Godavari district staged a Hunger March to Tanuku to meet Revenue authorities. Prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were promptly obtained and the mob was dispersed by a lathi charge.

Labour troubles.—There was widespread labour unrest throughout the Province resulting in a total number of 162 (290) strikes. Of these, 29 were successful, 4 were partially successful and 24 were unsuccessful. The results in the remaining 105 cases were indefinite.

Under the direction of the Communists, there were several strikes over the question of retrenchment of personnel and change in working hours, the most important being the general strike of workers in all the mills in the Province with the exception of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in the City of Madras and the Gnanambikai Mills, Coimbatore, in January.

Detection and prevention of crime.—The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 41·98 (44·00). There was improvement in detection in 11 districts while there was fall in other districts. In Madras City, there was decrease of 1·9 per cent. The percentages of detection under grave crime are given below :—

Murder	..	..	..	43·3	(45·9)
Dacoity	..	..	..	16·1	(22·9)
Robbery	..	..	..	36·0	(39·7)
House-breaking	..	..	..	34·7	(38·0)
Cattle theft	..	..	..	46·2	(50·4)
Ordinary theft	..	..	..	46·6	(47·9)
Total Grave Crime				43·1	(45·6)

The percentages of detection of total cognizable and grave crimes decreased by 2.1 and 2.5 per cent respectively. In spite of various handicaps under which the Police Force had to labour, it was able to maintain a good standard of detection. The following table shows the results achieved in regard to recovery of stolen property concerned in offences during the last three years :—

		Value of property lost.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.
		Rs.	Rs.	
1946	.. ..	51,31,932	16,75,282	32.64
1947	.. ..	67,30,329	20,30,703	30.20
1948	.. ..	88,50,140	28,89,279	26.90

Out of 79,981 cases reported to the Police, investigation was refused under section 157 (1) (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 5,509 cases or 6.9 (7.92) per cent. One thousand two hundred and seventy (1,205) cases were referred to the Police by Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. Thirty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-three (28,959) cases were decided by the Court. Of these 77.1 (78.12) per cent ended in conviction. The Police referred 3,067 (3,265) cases of which 2,805 (2,982) were struck off as false by the magistrates. Out of 512,458 (482,401) cases prosecuted by the Police, no (74) case was declared to be false after trial or enquiry. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 115 (131) cases. Thirty-two (35) persons were convicted for preferring false complaints.

Preventive action.—Two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two (2,385) persons received enhanced punishments under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. Five hundred and fifty-four (614) were ordered to notify their residence to the Police under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Two hundred and thirty-seven (223) persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 153 (135) were convicted. The figures for prosecution for bad livelihood are given below :—

Persons put up before the Magistrates	.. ..	5,951 (4,307)
Persons bound over	.. ..	3,747 (2,848)
Number pending disposal	.. ..	1,251 (743)
Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of	.. ..	79.7 (79.9)

The number sentenced to imprisonment for failure to offer security was 1,974 (1,528). The average amount demanded per accused was Rs. 153 (154).

Prohibition.—The Madras Prohibition Act was extended in October 1948 to the entire Province including the Madras City. The working of the Act in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai North, Mathurai South, Guntur and Nellore was entrusted to the Police Department and in the remaining districts and the Madras City to the Excise Department. The question whether the Police

should not be asked to take up the enforcement work throughout the Province and whether the administration of the Act should be entrusted to the regular police or to a separate Prohibition branch within the Police was under the consideration of the Government.

The following table gives the number of persons charged for violation of the Act :—

District.	Number of persons.	Period to which the figures relate.
Salem	7,073	} Whole of 1948.
Coimbatore.. .. .	2,354	
Chittoor	4,070	
North Arcot	10,005	
Tanjore	2,027	
Tiruchirappalli	2,463	
Mathurai North	1,644	} From 1st May 1948.
Mathurai South	1,048	
Guntur	3,752	
Nellore	1,000	

Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked efficiently and investigated a number of important cases relating to dacoity, burglary, murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, poisoning, evasion of income-tax, forged permits for emigration into Malaya, forged currency notes, leakage of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination question papers, bogus telegrams and appointment and bombs and explosives.

The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau, as usual co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency for dealing with organized crime. Inspectors continued to be in charge of District Intelligence Bureau till December 1948 when they were replaced by Sub-Inspectors.

Better results were achieved during the year in the use of scientific aids to investigation. There was an increase in the number of calls made on the services of experts, especially in foot-prints. The foot-print experts examined 103 cases and were summoned to give evidence in Courts in 16 cases. Training in foot-print work was given to 1 Inspector from the Police Training School, Vellore, 3 Sub-Inspectors and 41 head constables from districts, and 1 Sub-Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year.

The Special Branch continued to function efficiently. The " X " Branch achieved a considerable measure of success in the investigation of corruption cases during the year. The counter-black-marketing section of the " X " Branch was disbanded on 1st April. From the beginning of the year up to the abolition of the section, nearly a lakh of rupees worth of articles were seized and dealt with.

Finger-print Bureau.—Statistics of work done by this Department are given below :—

	1946.	1947.	1948
Number of finger-prints left on record at the end of the year ..	421,823	434,807	456,082
Number of slips received during the year	24,586	22,153	25,823
Number of search references received	31,488	36,918	44,328
Number of references traced relating to this Province.. ..	7,448 (28.6 per cent)	8,332 (28.25 per cent)	9,941 (26.6 per cent)
Number of cases in which expert evidence was given ..	380	336	451
Number of cases in which expert opinion was given	357	426	504

The work of the Finger-print Bureau had further increased and in spite of this, a high standard of efficiency had been maintained. The services of the experts were fully utilized. The Bureau also trained several Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables from the District Intelligence Bureau in finger-print work. Tester Sub-Inspectors during their visits to jails held refresher courses for 14 Head Constables and 10 Constables. The officers and cadets of the Police Training School were given a series of lectures with practical demonstrations. The Assembly Bureau commenced work in December 1948 as some preliminary arrangements had to be made.

Shorthand Bureau.—The staff consisting of 4 Inspectors and 37 Sub-Inspectors attended 59 (92) conferences and 751 (1,008) political and labour meetings. The decrease in the work was mainly due to the imposition of prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code in several places in the Province.

Railway Police.—There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Railway Police districts.

Details of thefts in these two districts in the last three years are given below :—

	1946.	1947.	1948
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	318	554	595
(b) from mail and luggage vans	17	23	31
II. Thefts from platform and passenger sheds.	1,005	1,567	1,889
III. Thefts in running goods trains	54	138	111
IV. Thefts from stationary wagons, goods sheds and yards.	317	572	347
V. Thefts of railway materials	164	983	524
VI. Other thefts	212	338	251
	<u>2,087</u>	<u>4,175</u>	<u>3,548</u>

Thefts, which form the bulk of the crime in the Railway Police districts, have decreased during the year by 627 as compared with the previous year. Increase is, however, noticeable under the following heads: thefts in running passenger trains and thefts

from platforms and passenger sheds. The general economic depression, the heavy congestion of traffic and illicit transport of foodgrains and other controlled articles have been the contributory causes.

Eighteen (11) attempts were made to wreck or damage trains and there were 59 (50) cases of stone throwing at running trains by young cowherds grazing cattle and boys playing near the railway track. Seven hundred and thirty-five (715) were run over by trains and killed. Of these 81 (75) were cases of suicide. There were 4 (2) collisions during the year.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength and they were mobilized during the year. The labour unrest, communal and agrarian troubles, Communist activities and Hyderabad border situation imposed a very heavy strain on the Reserve, but they discharged their duties efficiently on all occasions.

Besides the Tear Smoke Squads in Madras City, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore, Mathurai, Guntur, Kozhikode, Cuddalore, Anantapur, St. Thomas Mount, Malappuram (Malabar Special Police), Visakhapatnam, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Palayamkottai, additional squads were sanctioned during the year at Vijayavada, Nellore, Kurnool, Tanjore and Mangalore.

Tear smoke was used successfully to disperse the strikers of the T.V.S. Workshop and Southern Roadways, Ltd., Mathurai, the boat workers who struck work in Tuticorin and the students of the American College, Mathurai, who resorted to violent rowdy action. It was also used with a fair measure of success in dealing with the R.S.S. in the Guntur district and in the Madras City.

Malabar Special Police.—The eight temporary companies of the Emergency Additional Force were made permanent. The Bugle staff of the Malabar Special Police was reorganized by the conversion of 25 constables' post into a new category of bugle boys between the ages of 15 and 16 and by the conversion of 3 constables into a new category of bugle naiks.

The health of the Force deteriorated owing to the poor rations allotted to the men and the physical rigours demanded of them. A cumulative training programme covering individual section, platoon and company training was drawn up very carefully and enforced rigidly. The training of certain companies was interrupted by unexpected calls for the maintenance of law and order in various parts of the Province and in the Hyderabad State.

Three companies were deployed on the Hyderabad border and they took part with conspicuous merit in the "Police Action" against Hyderabad in September. With the conclusion of the Hyderabad campaign, two companies were withdrawn to Malabar and the third was stationed in Vijayavada for dealing with Communist activities in the Krishna district. One more company was sent to Vijayavada on 1st December for the same purpose. Four companies were employed in the North Malabar during the year

for dealing with Communist revolt in that area. These four companies did excellent work in crushing the revolt and were finally withdrawn to South Malabar. The Cannanore post was closed in October and the Wellesly Barracks, Cannanore, were handed over to the Madras Defence Battalion. Consequent on the withdrawal of the companies stationed in Hyderabad State and in Cannanore, the question of accommodation became so acute that the Malabar Special Police posts at Nilambur and Angadipuram had perforce to be re-opened. Three companies continued to be stationed in Madras in order to act as the third line of defence in the City.

Special Armed Police Units.—In addition to the four Special Armed Police Units sanctioned in 1947, the formation of two more units was sanctioned in April 1948 particularly in view of the Hyderabad border troubles and the subversive activities of Communists in many districts. The two units are located at Palni in the Mathurai North district and at Visakhapatnam.

The Special Armed Police is still an infant force. It was called for duty on account of Hyderabad trouble, long before it could complete its training but has, despite this, given very good account of itself before, during and after the "Police Action". Sixteen companies of Special Armed Police are now on duty and 7 on the Krishna district border.

Home Guards.—Home Guards were organized in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar and South Kanara and in the Madras City. The strength of Home Guards for each district was fixed at 1,000. But in the Bellary district, it was subsequently raised to 2,000. A whole-time paid Commandant is in charge of the organization in each district and he is assisted by a whole-time paid Adjutant.

Home Guards are trained for a period of 3 months and during the days on which they are trained they are paid Re. 1 per day per head in the mufassal and Rs. 1-8-0 per day per head in the Madras City. The response to recruitment campaign was far from satisfactory and even among those who were enrolled many have backed out. The organization has not therefore been a success. Hence it has been recommended to the Government to abolish the Home Guards.

Police Wireless Scheme.—In the first stage of the reorganization scheme, Government sanctioned during the year 21 static stations and 28 transportable stations. All the 21 static stations are now working. Separate wireless systems are functioning in the Malabar Special Police, Madras City and Mathurai. The Wireless Grid was of invaluable help in maintaining the efficiency of the Police administration, especially during the "Police Action" in Hyderabad, the Communist agitation in the border districts and Malabar

and the prolonged labour strike in Coimbatore. There is a wireless station in Madras which is linked with the Inter-Provincial Police Net work (All-India).

Village Police.—The co-operation of the village officers and talaiyaris with the Police was fairly satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 3,461 (4,336) was awarded to 447 (504) village officers for good work done by them. There were 13,415 (15,245) Village Vigilance Committees at the end of the year. They were of assistance to the Police only in a few districts.

Madras City Police

Strength.—One hundred and five constables were enlisted during the year, of whom 58 were ex-army men, 28 were Scheduled Castes and 4 were S.S.L.C. holders.

Health and accommodation.—The health of the Force continued to be satisfactory. The daily average of men attending the hospital was 90.25 (81.55). The housing position has in no way eased during the year. Government quarters were available only for about 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the Force, the remainder having to secure rented accommodation.

Armed Reserve.—Armed Reserve continued to provide bandobust duties during strikes and for processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was reinforced during the period of strikes by three companies of the Malabar Special Police and the platoons of the City Police stationed in districts.

Malabar Special Police.—The Malabar Special Police continued to do duties with the City Armed Reserve and afforded them relief. There are at present three companies doing duty in the City.

Crime.—The total number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 4,949 (4,499). Out of these 4,275 cases were disposed of and investigation was refused in 58 cases. Two thousand four hundred and seventy-two (2,531) cases ended in conviction. The following statement shows the value of property lost and recovered in criminal cases :—

	Loss.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1946	4,48,320	1,39,364	32.2
1947	7,93,364	1,70,575	21.5
1948	10,04,228	2,24,922	22.3

Under the preventive sections 2,260 (2,445) persons were arrested during the year. Nine hundred and fifty-five (705) were convicted under sections 64 and 65 of the City Police Act. Two hundred and sixty-nine (161) persons were bound over under security sections. One hundred and seventy-nine (193) were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. Two thousand one hundred and fifty (1,686) rowdies were bound over under security sections. Vigorous measures were adopted to prevent nuisance and remove obstacles as evidenced

by the increase in the number of nuisance cases under the Madras City Police Act to 122,272 (88,185). Two hundred (162) gambling dens were successfully raided and 3,119 (1,961) cases of street gambling ended in conviction. Forty-seven (30) raids were conducted against bucket shops and 39 (29) persons were convicted.

The campaign against brothels was continued during the year and 12 (11) brothels were successfully raided. One hundred and twenty (134) prostitutes were convicted. Eight (15) women and 9 (1) girls were rescued and all of them were sent to the rescue home. Six thousand five hundred and eighty-four (6,901) men and 202 (395) women were arrested for drunkenness and 6,145 (5,769) men and 150 (291) women were convicted.

Traffic.—The temporary additional strength of 11 head constables sanctioned for out-door work was extended for one more year. The propaganda staff of one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and two police constables continued to do useful work in educating the public in road sense and holding classes very frequently in various schools at convenient centres with running commentary in Tamil. Traffic films were also exhibited regularly in various schools with a view to educating the young pupils in road sense. The five Austin cars provided with “Ardente” loudspeaker equipments proved to be very useful besides being effective in reducing the number of accidents on the road.

The Corporation of Madras have done quite a lot during the year to re-surface the roads and repair the pavements although there are still a number of pavements requiring attention. Two new roundabouts were formed during the year. The bus transport in the City was completely nationalized during the year and there were on all the 23 routes of the City, 306 buses including 25 Diesels. Government are also considering the question of extension to suburban areas. Express buses are also running on a few selected routes during peak hours to relieve congestion. More buses are still needed to cater to the peak-time traffic and it is receiving the consideration of Government. Government are contemplating to bring in legislation to prevent overcrowding and foot-board travelling.

The number of taxis was increased from 235 to 257 during the year with three station wagons in addition as taxis. Almost all the taxis in the City were of the latest model. The question of increasing the taxis to 300 will be considered when the petrol position eases.

During the year 37,349 (31,017) licences were issued. There was considerable increase in the number of licences with corresponding increase in the total revenue of Rs. 28,17,910 (24,41,734). Four thousand seven hundred and fifty (5,118) rickshaws were registered during the year including 13 cycle rickshaws. Introduction of new type of cheap and quick public transport propelled by power is under the consideration of the Government. As an experimental measure, a motor-cycle rickshaw was registered.

Accidents.—Two thousand and forty-four (2,368) accidents were recorded during the year out of which 39 (55) proved fatal. In the majority of these cases, pedestrians were the victims and in most of them, they were themselves to blame. The number of accidents and deaths decreased during the year in spite of the large increase in the volume of motor vehicles of all classes. This was due to the intensive campaign for road safety by propaganda staff on the road and also the severe legal and disciplinary action taken against the offender. Military vehicles were involved in 79 (206) cases of which 1 (7) proved fatal. Six thousand two hundred and five (8,430) pedestrians were prosecuted for jay-walking.

A statement of persons responsible for the accidents is given below :—

	1947.	1948.
Pedestrians	768	289
Drivers of motor vehicles	1,524	1,150
Drivers of other vehicles	480	256
Pedal cyclists	335	230
Passengers	65	48
	3,172	1,973

Miscellaneous.—Nine hundred and thirteen (581) stray children were returned to their parents and 882 (517) injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals and other institutions. One hundred and fifty-one (185) mentally defective persons were sent to the hospitals this year.

Strikes and disturbances.—There were two minor riots during the year in Rayapuram between the two factions of fishermen and both the parties were charged. There were a number of minor lightning strikes, especially of the beedi workers, oil workers, hotel workers and Automobile Workers' Union employees and the prompt action taken by the Police prevented any breach of peace in any of these cases.

Harbour Police

With the general increase in imports and exports, there was greater activity during this year and the Harbour Police worked well in close co-operation with the Customs Department in the Madras Port Trust.

Persons trying to emigrate to Singapore with bogus permits were detected and prosecuted. A gang of 9 persons engaged in such a trade was unearthed during the year. There was a fall in opium smuggling this year consequent on the curtailment of ships to Singapore and unrest in China and also due to vigilance of the Harbour Police and Special Customs staff on this duty.

Crime in the Harbour continued to be on the increase with better results of detection. There were no grave cases. Out of 288 property offences, 219 ended in conviction and 22 were pending trial.

Reclamation

The Kallar Reclamation Scheme in Mathura (North and South) and Ramanathapuram districts was ordered to be continued for a period of three years from October 1948.

Education.—The number of elementary schools at the end of the year was 257 (258) of which 244 (245) were under Government management. The strength in all the schools was 18,706 (19,557) of which 15,115 (16,546) were Kallars and the rest non-Kallars. Two hundred and nineteen (261) Kallar pupils received scholarships. Boarding grants were sanctioned to 1,253 (1,344) children.

Co-operation.—The number of co-operative societies was 273 (273) and the membership increased to 11,248 (11,040). The general working of the societies and the financial position were satisfactory. The Mathurai District Piramalai Kallar Common Fund granted short-term loans to the Kallar Co-operative Societies. The low rates of interest charged by the various societies facilitated the repayment of their dues promptly by many members. The Kallars have been eager to avail themselves of the benefits of the Co-operative movement.

General.—The budget allotment for Kallar Reclamation work for the year was Rs. 4.82 (4.64) lakhs. In addition to this, an appropriation of Rs. 60,000 was also sanctioned for disbursement of loans to Kallar Co-operative Societies.

Korava reclamation.—Reclamation work in Salem district was confined to the maintenance of two schools for Korava pupils at Madathur and Manivilandan, the maintenance of two Korava boarding homes at Attur (one for boys and the other for girls) and the maintenance of an agricultural farm at Attur.

Yenadi reclamation.—Reclamation work was done in Chittoor district. There were 11 Yenadi schools with 13 teachers. An extent of 839 acres was brought under cultivation and agricultural advances amounting to Rs. 7,260 were disbursed during the year. Owing to failure of monsoons, famine conditions prevailed in the colonies.

Sugali reclamation.—Reclamation work was confined to the maintenance of three schools for Sugalis in Chittoor district, one school in Kurnool district and four schools in Anantapur district.

Habitual offenders settlements.—There were five settlements under Government management in Aziznagar, Sidhapuram, Sitanagaram, Chintaladevi, Bitragunta and one under the management of the Salvation Army at Stuartpuram at the beginning of the year. The settlement at Bitragunta and Chintaladevi were abolished in the months of August and November 1948 respectively. The population of the settlements was 4,306 (4,189). Agriculture was the main occupation in all the settlements. There were subsidiary occupations such as weaving, carpentry, sandal-making. The general health of the settlers in all the settlements was satisfactory. There were subsidized rural dispensaries in all the settlements except at Bitragunta, where the dispensary is a Government one. All the settlement schools continued to function satisfactorily.

Prisons (1948)

The number of Central and Sub-Jails increased to 13 (11) and 292 (291) respectively. The number of Special Jails decreased to 1 (2) due to the conversion of Mental Jail, Cuddalore, into a Central Jail.

Statistics for the different classes of prisoners and their daily average are given below :—

	At the beginning of the year.	Number admitted.	Number released.	Number at the end of the year.	Daily average.
Total number of prisoners ..	20,258 (19,014)	297,419 (205,301)	290,870 (203,057)	26,807 (21,258)	25,873 (19,237)
Number of convicts—					
Males	14,622 (13,400)	90,335 (61,901)	88,849 (63,916)	19,474 (15,103)	17,971 (14,494)
Females	481 (391)	3,885 (3,327)			
Number of under-trials ..	5,048 (5,164)	153,165 (100,837)	151,637 (99,953)	6,529 (6,048)	7,400 (4,677)
Number of civil prisoners ..	56 (59)	477 (378)	450 (381)	83 (56)	54 (54)
* Number of State and security prisoners.	51 (..)	1,478 (626)	799 (575)	721 † (51)	447 (22)
Number of star class prisoners.	140 (157)	76 (81)	83 (98)	133 (140)	..
Number of class I prisoners ..	48 (90)	111 (99)	82 (131)	77 (48)	..
Number of lepers	117 (124)	283 (197)	278 (204)	122 (117)	133 (102)

* The numbers shown under this heading relate to security prisoners. There was no State prisoner.

† This figure excludes eight prisoners escaped and one died.

There was an increase in the number of admissions to jails and also in the daily average population, with a marked increase in the number of adolescents admitted to jails. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners also increased. The increase was mainly due to the extension of Prohibition to the whole of the Province and to the admission of Hyderabad prisoners who, however, left before the end of the year. The number of Prohibition prisoners admitted to the jails concerned was 19,872 (14,606). During the course of the 'Police Action' against Hyderabad, 5,126 Razakars were admitted to the jails of this Province. Of the 94,220 convicts admitted during the year, 3,136 or 3.33 per cent were previously convicted. During the year 2,245 security prisoners detained under the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947, were admitted to the Central, Special and Subsidiary Jails.

Sentences.—During the year 53 (78) were sentenced to death, 1,467 (1,513) to transportation for life, 2,310 (2,519) to periods exceeding two years, 1,546 (1,363) to periods between one and two years and 14,098 (9,562) to periods under one year.

The number of convicts in the various age-groups is shown below :—

Under 16 years .. .. .	..	..	..	49 (46)
Between 16 and 18 years ..	..	..	..	2,974 (2,644)
Between 19 and 21 years ..	..	..	..	8,418 (6,298)
Between 22 and 30 years ..	..	..	..	39,739 (28,188)
Between 31 and 40 years ..	..	..	..	23,540 (16,188)
Between 41 and 60 years ..	..	..	..	17,458 (10,373)
Above 60 years .. .. .	..	..	..	2,042 (1,491)

Education.—Of those admitted during the year 15·27 (14·70) were literates and 84·73 (85·30) were illiterates. Three thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (3,768) convicts were on the education rolls. Of those discharged, 66·55 per cent were literates though only 28·97 per cent were literates on admission.

Escapes.—There were 19 (38) escapes during the year. Of these, 7 escaped from inside the jails and 12 from extramural custody. Sixteen convicts were recaptured during the year including six who escaped during previous years.

Health.—The daily average number of sick was 301·98 (186·56). The total number of admissions to hospitals was 8,692 (5,169) and the number of deaths was 366 (169)—336 (146) among convicts, 29 (23) among under-trials and 1 (nil) among security prisoners. The increase in the number of admissions to hospitals and deaths was mainly due to greater percentage of deaths among Prohibition prisoners. The death rate per mille of average strength was 18·03 (10·26). Of the 61,540 convicts released, 61·22 (60·97) per cent gained weight, 3·66 (3·61) per cent lost weight and 35·12 (35·42) per cent remained stationary.

Jail offences and punishments.—The total number of offences committed by convicts decreased to 686 (794). Corporal punishment was not awarded during the year.

Visits and inspections.—The total number of visits and inspections by official and non-official visitors was 2,457 (1,941). The Honourable Minister for Prisons visited the Central Jails at Mathurai and Coimbatore twice and the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Salem once. The Honourable Ministers for Public Works and Education paid visits to the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, during the year.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 92·92 (63·26) lakhs. The total receipts excluding the cost of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge were Rs. 12·97 (14·00) lakhs. The total value of articles manufactured in the jails increased to Rs. 20·66 (12·60) lakhs. The net cost to Government for maintaining the prisoners during the year increased to Rs. 68·14 (47·84) lakhs, and the cost per head also increased to Rs. 263-6-0 (248-11-0). Thirty-six (31) per cent of the convicts were employed on manufactures. The increase in the value of articles manufactured was noticeable in all the jails and was due to the employment of a large number of convicts. The increase in expenditure was due to increase in dietary charges, hospital charges, clothing and bedding charges, miscellaneous services and supplies, etc.

General.—The following were the important events and notable administrative measures introduced during the year.

(1) A camp jail at the site of the Tunghabhadra Canal Project was opened for the purpose of utilizing convict labour on the working of the project for 2,000 prisoners.

(2) The Mental Jail, Cuddalore, was converted into a Central Jail with effect from the 30th September 1948 for the reception of Hyderabad prisoners (Razakars) and subsequently detenus.

(3) The Chief Probation Superintendent was deputed to America to study the working of probation system in that country.

(4) Sanction was accorded to the supply of chappals to the detenus and their clothing allowance was enhanced.

(5) Separate diet and clothing allowance to children of detenus in jails with their mothers and payment of cooly and cart hire to detenus for the conveyance of their luggage on release, in addition to the subsistence allowance were sanctioned.

(6) Class II Communist and Muslim League under-trial prisoners were allowed to purchase newspapers at their own cost.

(7) Sanction was accorded to the appointment of visiting dentists in all important jails.

(8) Oil power pressing industry was introduced in the Central Jails, Bellary, Alipuram, Vellore, Cannanore and Salem.

(9) Tailoring industry was opened in the Penitentiary, Madras.

(10) The Madras Probation of Offenders Act was extended to the South Arcot and Cuddapah districts.

(11) The portrait of Mahatma Gandhi was unveiled in all the jails.

(12) The number of non-official members to Standing Advisory Boards was increased.

(13) Certain concessions granted to prisoners in connection with Independence Day Celebrations on the 15th August 1947 were extended on the Anniversary of Independence Day on the 15th August 1948.

(14) Prisoners were granted amnesty and special remission on the anniversary of Independence Day.

The Madras Probation of Offenders Act—Probation system.—The Act was extended to four more districts, namely, Salem, the Nilgiris, Cuddapah and South Arcot. One Additional District Probation Officer was appointed to each of the districts of Mathurai, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli.

The table below shows the work done by the District Probation Officers under the three statutes, namely, the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Children Act and the Madras Borstal Schools Act :—

	Total number of enquiries.	Total number of persons under supervision.	Total number of visits paid.	Total number of reports submitted.
Madras Probation of Offenders Act	1,861	1,805	10,274	6,810
.. .. .	(1,687)	(1,563)	(11,953)	(6,894)
Madras Children and Borstal Schools Acts	1,184	2,996	4,812	3,580
.. .. .	(653)	(2,532)	(4,421)	(3,085)
Total ..	3,045	4,801	15,086	10,190
	(2,340)	(4,085)	(16,374)	(9,979)

The percentage of reversion to crime among those under supervision was 2·66 (2·11).

The total expenditure on Probation work during the year was Rs. 73,871 (57,061).

Borstal Schools (1948)

There was only one Borstal School at Palayamkottai with a total accommodation for 647. There was overcrowding throughout the year, the daily average being 741·47 (718·72). There were 801 inmates at the end of the year.

The conduct of the inmates in general was satisfactory. The number of offences committed by the inmates was 65 (21). Out of the 1,241 inmates discharged during the years 1944 to 1948, only 17 reverted to crime. Twenty-four (93) inmates were released on licence under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925.

The Chief industries taught in the school were weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, binding and paper-making. The ratio per cent of inmates employed on manufactures was 57·01 (55·95). The gross outturn in manufactures was Rs. 25,240 (22,103).

The number of admissions to the hospitals decreased to 95 (105), and the daily average sick to 3·77 (4·32). Of the 318 inmates discharged during the year, 268 gained weight, 6 lost weight and 44 remained stationary.

Education.—The system of education and industrial training was the same as in the previous year. Elementary education was given up to the VIII Standard. Boys whose educational attainments were above the VIII standard were given adequate facilities to improve their knowledge and help in educating their comrades. The boys were given a course of military drill and mass physical exercises. The Scout group was run efficiently. Intelligent inmates were given special training in First Aid and Ambulance. Well behaved boys were taken to picture houses.

Finance.—The total expenditure increased to Rs. 2·14 (1·97) lakhs and the cost per head rose to Rs. 289 (274).

Certified Schools (1948)

The four Government Certified Schools and three private Certified Schools continued to function. From July 1948 the boys of the Junior Certified School, Bellary, were transferred temporarily to the Junior Certified School, Tanjore. There were 1,773 (1,568 boys and 205 girls) pupils remaining at the commencement of the year in all the Government and private certified schools. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (1,707 boys and 82 girls) were admitted and 1,681 (1,625 boys and 56 girls) were discharged during the year, leaving 1,881 (1,650 boys and 231 girls) at the close of the year. The daily average number of pupils decreased to 1,97·949 (2,314·63).

Education.—There was no change in the system of educational and vocational training during the year. Of the 978 pupils admitted, 253 were literates and 725 were illiterates. All the 756 pupils discharged during the year were literates at the time of discharge even though only 183 were literates at the time of admission. Eight girls from the Girls' Certified School under the Madras Children's Aid Society at Tanjore, appeared for the Eighth Standard Public Examination and five of them came out successful. Out of the five successful candidates, two were undergoing midwifery training and the rest were continuing their studies in secondary schools. The main industries taught were carpentry, weaving, spinning, masonry, tailoring, blacksmithy, metal work and band. Rope making, mat weaving, bee-keeping and kallying of vessels were introduced in the schools at Chingleput, Bellary and Tanjore.

Escapes and re-captures.—There were 123 (90) escapes during the year. Sixty-four pupils including those escaped during the previous year were re-captured. Consequent on the introduction of "Law Classes" in all the schools, the boys voluntarily came forward to own up to their offences (even slightest) and took punishments according to the laws framed by themselves. This elaborate procedure accounted for the increase in the number of offences and punishments, which cannot therefore be compared to the number in previous years.

After-care reports.—Of the 756 pupils discharged during the year, 44 were reported to be not traceable, 68 were with parents, 67 unemployed, 50 were studying, 316 were employed and behaving well. Four reverted to crime and licences were revoked in two cases. Reports in respect of 205 were not received.

Health.—The number of admissions to hospitals in the Government Certified Schools increased to 1,266 (1,134) and the daily average sick to 92.52 (83.96). There were two (4) deaths during the year. The number of admissions into hospital in the private certified schools increased to 71 (45). The daily average sick increased to 4.73 (3.90). There was only one death during the year.

Finance.—The total expenditure in respect of the four Government Certified Schools was Rs. 6.36 (6.12) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the enhancement of dearness allowance to the subordinates, the pay of the Adviser in Child Psychology for one full year as against four months in 1947 and the pay and allowances of his establishment.

General.—Pilfering of the children's food was completely stopped as also the illegal and arbitrary beating of the pupils by members of the staff. Under the new measures, pupils seem to be happy and contented.

Criminal Justice (1948)

Criminal Law was administered during the year either wholly or partly by—

- (a) twelve permanent and one temporary High Court Judges ;
- (b) thirty-two (31) Sessions Judges including one permanent Additional Sessions Judge, 3 Agency Sessions Judges and 3 Additional Agency Sessions Judges ;
- (c) thirty-seven (37) Assistant Sessions Judges and 22 (13) temporary Assistant Sessions Judges ;
- (d) twenty-four (24) District Magistrates and 16 (20) Additional District Magistrates ;
- (e) six (6) Presidency Magistrates ;
- (f) ninety-five (93) Subdivisional Magistrates ;
- (g) two (2) City First-class Magistrates ;
- (h) fifty-three (40) Additional First-class Magistrates ;
- (i) five hundred and fifty-one (543) Subordinate Magistrates consisting of Tahsildar-Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates, Stationary Sub-Magistrates and other officers exercising magisterial powers ;
- (j) fifty-nine (61) Special Magistrates ; and
- (k) thirty-three (36) Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

In addition there were 198 (201) Benches of Magistrates constituted from among 1,184 (1,209) Honorary Magistrates, 735 (665) Village Magistrates' Courts and 2,329 (2,753) Panchayat Courts which tried criminal cases.

There was a rise in the number of cases instituted from 709,462 to 818,127. This was mainly due to an increase in the number of cases filed under the Madras Prohibition Act X of 1937 and the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Ordinance XXIV of 1946.

The number of appeals preferred increased from 9,995 to 11,826.

The work done by the several courts is given below :—

	Number disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Average duration in days.
(1) Village Magistrates' Courts	1,362 (1,292)	29.59 (57.61)	..
(2) Panchayat Courts	8,152 (10,162)	34.72 (32.67)	..
(3) Benches of Magistrates	184,368 (178,455)	93 (92)	2 (2)
(4) Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	18,261 (15,339)	97 (97)	3 (2)
(5) Stipendiary Special Magistrates ..	16,211 (8,100)	91 (87)	8 (9)
(6) Sub-Magistrates including Additional First-class Magistrates	422,746 (351,554)	79 (77)	9 (8)
(7) Joint, Deputy and Assistant Magistrates	16,204 (37,841)	67 (72)	27 (19)
(8) District Magistrates	64 (36)	56 (49)	74 (75)

Honorary Magistrates continued to afford substantial relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates and their outturn was generally satisfactory.

Appeals.—The following table shows the appellate work done by the several courts :—

	Number of appeals disposed of.	Percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside.
Magistrates' Courts	7,469 (5,435)	29·60 (31·31)
Mufassal Sessions Courts	3,174 (3,136)	23·82 (24·08)
High Court	691 (709)	8·00 (8·00)

Of the 691 (709) appeals decided by the High Court, 144 (159) were by persons concerned in Referred Trials, 514 (514) by persons convicted by lower courts and 33 (36) were appeals by Government against acquittals.

Revision and Reference.—The number of petitions for revision presented before District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates was 765 (831). Five hundred and eight (480) revision petitions were filed and 10 (3) were taken up *suo moto* by the Sessions Judges. One thousand three hundred and thirty-seven (1,331) revision petitions were filed in the High Court, 63 (41) cases were reported by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges and 11 (12) were taken up *suo moto*. One hundred and twenty-eight (142) references for confirmation of death sentences were made to the High Court. Death sentences were confirmed in the case of 68 (109) persons and reduced to other punishments in the case of 67 (60) persons. Twelve (34) persons were acquitted. Four (3) cases involving 24 (9) persons were referred to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The High Court upheld the verdict of the Jury in the case of 15 (2) persons and set it aside in the case of 9 (7) persons.

Miscellaneous

Witnesses—Examination and detention.—In the mufassal Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Presidency Magistrates' Courts 384,977 (381,145) witnesses were examined and the number required to attend on more than three days were 1,632 (1,600). Number of witnesses summoned in Sessions Courts on behalf of the accused but not examined was 4,806 (4,656).]

Finance.—The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses who attended the Sessions Courts in the mufassal was Rs. 71,324 (66,876). The amount paid to jurors and assessors for travelling allowance and batta was Rs. 44,452 (39,292). The amount paid as fees to pleaders engaged in Sessions Courts for defending poor persons accused of murder was Rs. 15,232 (13,336).

Trial by Jury and with Assessors.—Of the 1,083 (762) persons tried by Jury in the mufassal Sessions Courts, the verdict was accepted in the case of 1,070 (759) persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 3,234 (3,128). The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,511 (1,489) accused and differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,137 (1,036) accused and differed from all of them in the case of 586 (603) accused.

Dismissal of complaints.—The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 6,751 (7,659)—6,260 (7,314) for offences under the Indian Penal Code and 491 (345) under Special and Local Laws. The number of persons directed to pay compensation under section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 104 (61).

Juveniles.—There was a rise in the number of juveniles convicted from 4,576 to 4,757—4,452 (4,139) boys and 305 (437) girls. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-four (1,833) were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 2,973 (2,743) under the Special and Local Laws. The increase was noticeable in Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli districts. Out of 4,757 (4,576) juvenile offenders convicted, 488 (531) were ordered to be detained in certified schools, 575 (2,045) were discharged after admonition and 1,527 (1,448) were delivered over to their parents or guardians.

Punishments.—The sentences and orders passed by Courts other than Village and Panchayat Courts on persons convicted were as follows :—

Death	77	(110)
Transportation	294	(285)
Penal servitude .. .. .	..	(8)
Rigorous imprisonment	65,167	(42,586)
Simple imprisonment	13,536	(8,676)
Forfeiture of property—		
In addition to other punishment ..	1,392	(1,336)
Without other punishment ..	54	(..)
Fine—		
In addition to other punishment ..	2,637	(1,417)
Without other punishment ..	702,841	(626,958)
Whipping—		
In addition to other punishment ..	18	(1)
In lieu of other punishment ..	..	(2)
Security to keep the peace—		
In addition to other punishment ..	2,425	(1,739)
Without other punishment ..	1,757	(1,201)
Security for good behaviour	3,443	2,471
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.	1,724	(1,356)

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 64,75,638 (54,76,489), out of which Rs. 58,72,711 (47,99,286) was realised. Five thousand nine hundred and nineteen (3,721) persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure and the Probation of Offenders Act III of 1937.

The number of short term imprisonments for periods of fifteen days and less rose to 20,522 (12,322). There was a noticeable increase in Anantapur, Guntur, Mathurai, Tirunelveli and Visakhapatnam districts and there was a marked decrease in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Salem districts.

General.—The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported was 140,833 (134,914). The noticeable variations were—

(1) Increase in the number of cases relating to offences against the public tranquillity (Chapter VIII), offences affecting the life and offences of hurt (Chapter XVI) and offences of theft (Chapter XVII), and

(2) Decrease in the number of offences relating to coin and Government Stamps (Chapter XII), Criminal force and assault (Chapter XVI), fraudulent deeds and disposition of property (Chapter XVII) and Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (Chapter XXII).

Offences under the Special and Local Laws rose to 720,738 (628, 899).

Civil Justice (1948)

Civil Justice was administered during the year by—

(a) Thirteen (12) High Court Judges, of which 12 (10) were permanent and 1 (2) was temporary ;

(b) One (1) Chief Judge and 2 (1) Puisne Judges of the Court of Small Causes ;

(c) One (1) Principal Judge and 1 (1) Additional Judge of the City Civil Court ;

(d) Twenty-six (26) District Judges including 1 (1) Additional District Judge ;

(e) Three (3) Agents to the Provincial Government in the Agency Tracts ;

(f) Thirty-seven (37) Subordinate Judges including 2 (2) Additional Subordinate Judges ;

(g) Seven (7) Special Assistant Agents in the Agency Tracts ;

(h) One (1) Revenue Officer (Deputy Collector), Cochin, exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge;

(i) One hundred and forty (140) District Munsifs including 6 (6) Additional District Munsifs ;

(j) Twelve (12) Agency Munsifs ; and

(k) Four (4) Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs.

In addition 79 (78) Revenue Officers tried Revenue suits and 4,752 (6,130) Village Munsifs and 2,639 (3,251) Panchayat Courts tried civil suits.

Litigation.—The total number of suits instituted in all the courts was 246,696 (219,162), one suit for every 208 (225) persons in the Province. The nature of the suits filed in all the courts excluding the Revenue Courts was as follows :—

	Total.	Percentage.
For money or movable property ..	182,480 (155,362)	81·3 (78·0)
For immovable property	26,577 (27,498)	
For specific relief	4,034 (4,054)	
On mortgages	8,372 (8,072)	

The following is the classification according to the value of the suits :—

Not exceeding Rs. 20	11·18 (12·72)
Between Rs. 21 and 50	17·24 (18·86)
Between Rs. 51 and 500	56·37 (54·31)
Above Rs. 500	15·05 (13·96)

In 364 (284) suits the value could not be estimated in money.

Original jurisdiction.—Statistics of suits instituted and disposed of in the different courts are given below :—

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days of suit— disposed of after full trial.
Village Munsifs' Courts	12,974 (10,481)	13,115 (10,278)	2,318 (2,454)	..
Village Panchayat Courts	33,234 (37,256)	34,749 (34,709)	13,044 (13,459)	..
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	22,322 (21,204)	22,480 (22,376)	10,560 (10,269)	587 (557)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original Suits	61,983 (60,448)	65,545 (60,321)	49,909 (46,552)	347 (388)
(b) Small Cause Suits	90,274 (74,058)	87,703 (73,111)	15,773 (12,646)	111 (112)
Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original Suits	4,530 (4,208)	4,530 (4,021)	5,372 (4,912)	441 (399)
(b) Small Cause Suits	7,538 (7,037)	7,434 (6,741)	1,845 (1,716)	167 (153)
District Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	642 (450)	458 (301)	533 (522)	373 (382)
Agency Courts, Civil and Revenue ..	282 (245)	243 (244)	290 (304)	315 (319)
Madras City Civil Court	1,242 (1,040)	1,106 (833)	1,095 (928)	479 (429)
Court of Small Causes, Madras ..	7,741 (6,119)	7,668 (5,873)	1,707 (972)	101 (92)
High Court, Original Side	859 (608)	447 (391)	1,020 (607)	555 (416)
Mufassal Courts, Insolvency petitions.	1,073 (672)	83 (615)	600 (351)	..
High Court, Insolvency Petitions ..	80 (73)	108 (74)	518 (544)	..

In Insolvency petitions, the value of creditors' claims admitted was Rs. 34·20 (34·09) lakhs and the assets distributed were Rs. 4·82 (7·21) lakhs,

Appeals.—Statistics of appellate work done by the different courts is given below :—

District and Subordinate Courts—		Number of appeals instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
(a) Regular appeals	.. ..	12,120 (12,665)	12,198 (11,246)	10,860 (10,801)	District Judges. 267 (267) Sub-Judges. 197 (200)
(b) Miscellaneous appeals	.. ..	4,300 (4,137)	4,609 (3,200)	1,399 (1,699)	.. ..
High Court	.. .. .	4,664 (4,602)	2,040 (2,034)	10,494 (7,868)	.. ..

There were 88 (88) applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty-in-Council. Of these 23 (24) were dismissed, 18 (13) were allowed and the remaining 47 (51) were pending. Twenty-seven appeals (2 to Privy Council and 25 to Federal Court) were pending preparation in the High Court at the end of the year. During the year, the Privy Council disposed of 19 appeals, of which 7 were allowed and 10 were dismissed with costs; the Federal Court disposed of one appeal which was dismissed.

Revision and reference.—The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,856 (1,941). One thousand four hundred and fourteen (1,227) were disposed of; of these 82 (82) per cent were dismissed. Two thousand three hundred and fifty-four (1,912) petitions were pending at the end of the year.

Forty-nine (63) references—22 (36) under the Income-Tax Act, 20 (26) under the Indian Divorce Act, 6 under the City Municipal Act and 1 under the Workmen's Compensation Act—were made and 110 (81) were pending from the previous year. Of these 38 (34) were disposed of and 121 (110) were pending.

Miscellaneous

Execution proceedings.—The work done under this head is shown below :—

	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.	Percentage of full satisfaction.	Percentage of part satisfaction.	Percentage of wholly infunctious.	Amount realized in lakhs of rupees.	Number of judgment-debtors imprisoned.
(1) Mufassal Courts excluding Village and Panchayat Courts.	18,369 (168,959)	148,150 (176,432)	48,136 (55,323)	20.46 (21.24)	10.47 (11.04)	69.07 (67.72)	137.83 (123.82)	409 (348)
(2) Courts in the Presidency Town.	8,075 (6,403)	8,467 (5,876)	1,333 (1,766)	15.94 (18.85)	15.87 (21.91)	67.20 (57.26)	6.33 (5.31)	3 (Nil)

Legal Practitioners

Two hundred and thirty-nine (154) advocates were enrolled during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,48,750 (96,250) was realized on account of stamp duty; the sanads of 2,904 (2,962) first-grade pleaders and 159 (142) second-grade pleaders were renewed. This yielded a revenue of Rs. 74,643 (76,180).

Statistics of cases relating to alleged professional misconduct by advocates and pleaders are given below :—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
—	Number of cases brought to the notice of the High Court.	Number disposed of.	Number out of those in column (3) summarily dismissed.	Number dismissed after calling for explanation.	Result of cases heard.
Advocates	19 (25)	12 (22)	7 (14)	4 (7)	The 1 (1) case heard by the Full Bench was dismissed.
Pleaders	23 (37)	16 (23)	5 (10)	4 (1)	In 6 (10) cases the reports of acquittal by Subordinate Courts were accepted. The 1 (2) case heard by the Full Bench was dismissed.

The Usurious Loans Act was applied in 11 (40) suits of a total value of Rs. 11,069 (6,362) and relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 2,765 (2,352). Compensation amounting to Rs. 3,910 (1,979) was awarded in 29 (22) cases under section 35-A of the Code of Civil Procedure. The number of petitions disposed of under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act was 971 (1,320).

Chemical Examiner's Department (1948)

The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 695 (558) with 3,255 (2,824) articles. Poison was detected in 330 cases or 47.5 per cent. The vast majority of the poisons detected were organic poisons. The commonest poisons detected were opium in 68 cases, oleander in 39 cases and *Datura* in 37 cases. Twenty-five (28) cases of animal poisoning with 94 (113) articles were received and poison was detected in 14 cases or 56 per cent. One thousand and eleven (991) cases of stains were examined. Nine hundred and eighteen (873) cases were examined for blood and 93 (118) cases for semen with or without blood. In the former, blood was detected in 848 cases or 92.4 per cent and in the latter the detections were semen in 25 cases, blood and semen in 7 cases, blood alone in 15 cases and blood and saliva in 1 case, the total detections being 48 cases or 51.6 per cent. Four thousand three hundred and thirty-five specimens in all, of stains in which blood was detected in this laboratory were sent to the Serologist, Government of India, Calcutta, and human blood was detected in 3,819 cases.

Registration

The number of district charges was 29 and the number of District Registrars including the post of Inspector of Registration offices was 32. The number of temporary sub-registry offices rose from 10 to 11 and the number of permanent sub-registry offices was reduced from 560 to 559,

The following are the most important administrative orders issued during the year :—

(1) Article I of the Table of Fees was amended with effect from the 15th September 1948 by which no registration fee is leviable on a deed of conveyance made in respect of lands acquired by the Provincial Government under the Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) Act (Madras Act XIII of 1947).

(2) Article II, clause 3 of the Table of Fees was amended whereby the minimum and maximum rates of travelling allowance for attending at the private residence of parties in connection with registration were enhanced by 50 per cent with effect from the 1st July 1948.

(3) The fees payable under the Negotiable Instruments Act (Act XXVI of 1881) in respect of the functions performed by the officers of the Registration Department appointed as Notaries Public were increased by 50 per cent.

(4) The concession of fees payable under the law of registration by co-operative societies in respect of documents of the value of above Rs. 5,000 was ordered to be withdrawn.

(5) The employment of women clerks in the sub-registry offices was sanctioned.

The number of documents registered during the year increased to 1,386,106 (1,369,418) or by 1.21 per cent. The increase in the registration of documents was due to the increase in registration in 15 out of the 31 districts owing to the high prices of food-stuffs, the impending Zamindari legislation and failure of the monsoon. There was a rise of 1.33 per cent in compulsory registrations and a fall of 3.03 per cent in optional registrations. The aggregate value of registered documents increased to Rs. 94.67 (88.37) crores. Owing to the increase in registrations, the income from fees for registering documents increased to Rs. 64.39 (59.61) lakhs. The income under search fees and other receipts showed a rise of Rs. 2.77 lakhs and Rs. 0.25 lakh respectively. Accordingly, the total income increased to Rs. 86.73 (78.93) lakhs. The expenditure increased to Rs. 53.72 (49.97) lakhs mainly on account of enhancement of the rates of dearness allowance with effect from the 1st January 1948. The surplus income over expenditure (including refunds but excluding pensionary charges and interest on capital outlay on buildings) was Rs. 32.87 lakhs.

Notaries Public

Eighty officers of the Registration Department functioned as Notaries Public. Their operations were as follows :—

Number of Bills of Exchange	109 (161)
Promissory Notes	41 (10)
Total ..	150 (171)

Non-payment	146 (156)
Non-acceptance	4 (15)
Non-payment and non-acceptance	150 (171)
Aggregate value of transactions	Rs. 3.05 (4.39) lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 1,785-11-0 (2,299-8-0) was collected as fees.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences (1948)

Arms Act.—The number of dealers and possession licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year 1948 increased to 60,784 (59,801) of which 45,173 (37,422) were for protection, sport or display and 14,708 (14,270) were for crops and cattle protection. During the year licences for rifles increased to 2,758 (2,614), for revolvers and pistols to 3,755 (3,696) for smooth bore guns to 57,288 (54,797). Under the Indian Arms Act, 672 (359) cases concerning 652 (351) persons were disposed of during the year and 548 (250) persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives decreased to 52 (88) and those for possession and sale decreased to 3,241 (3,243). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lb. or of blasting gun-powder not exceeding 50 lb. decreased to 1,873 (1,956). Under the Explosives Act, 26 (28) cases concerning 29 (30) persons were disposed of during the year and 25 (23) persons were convicted.

Sulphur Licences.—The number of licences in force during the year was 561 (576). The quantity sold during the year was 717 (867) tons leaving a balance of 798 (839) tons at the end of the year.

Motor Vehicles (1948)

There was no change in the constitution of the Provincial Transport Authority during the year. The total number of motor vehicles in use in the Province under each class is given below together with the corresponding figures for the previous four years :—

Year.	Motor cycles.	Motor cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.	Total.
1948	4,908	1,475	6,211	9,260	20,174	41,128
1947	3,239	639	5,659	7,318	16,303	33,158
1946-47	2,323	522	5,057	6,341	15,972	30,715
1945-46	1,513	371	3,562	3,311	9,796	18,653
1944-45	1,468	404	3,091	2,663	10,430	18,046

It will be seen from the statement that there was a record increase in all classes of vehicles during the year. This was due to arrival of new vehicles and the release of a large number of surplus army vehicles through the disposals organisation of the Government of India.

The number of driving licences in each class for the last five years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons holding driving licences.	Number of persons authorized to drive as paid employees.	Number authorized to drive public service vehicles.
1948	69,803	33,414	19,713
1947	68,244	33,702	20,269
1946-47	57,911	34,951	15,559
1945-46	41,374	23,171	10,514
1944-45	35,591	23,987	11,124

The increase in the number was due to the corresponding increase in the number of vehicles and the enforcement of the provisions of section 65 of the Motor Vehicles Act restricting the hours of work of the drivers employed in various transport services.

The total number of Conductors' Certificates in force during the year was 18,150 (16,552).

The total number of stage carriages for which Provincial Tax was paid during the year was 6,211 (5,659). In spite of this increase, the demand for more buses almost in every district was noticeable as transport facilities were still inadequate to meet the requirements of the travelling public. Further increase could not, however, be allowed owing to the fuel situation both in respect of petrol and charcoal.

The total number of controlled chassis allotted for use as buses in the Province during the year was 478 (492).

During the year, the policy of the Government to break monopoly in the transport field and to encourage small operators in order to give room for healthy competition, was put to test. Several small operators have consequently sprung up. There was also a tendency for the constituents of major transport concerns to de-amalgamate and take to the transport field independently, taking advantage of the policy enunciated by the Government. The new scheme worked fairly satisfactorily during the year.

The question of enhancing the rates of bus fares on the ground of increased cost of maintenance and running charges was under the consideration of the Government at the end of the year.

There were 9,260 (7,318) goods vehicles in use at the end of the year. The increase in the number was mainly due to the release of surplus army vehicles through the disposals organization of the Government of India. In spite of this increase and also the slight improvement in the facilities provided by the Railway for the movement of goods, the demand for grant of permits for more goods vehicles was noticeable at the close of the year. The question of fixing maximum rates of fares for goods vehicles was deferred for consideration after the conditions revert to normal. It was expected that the freight charges would come down appreciably in course of time, as a large number of vehicles was already on the road and as keen competition was inevitable.

The number of motor cabs in operation during the year was 1,475 (639). There was still demand for more cabs in many districts.

During the year there was sufficient traffic to keep both the road and rail services fully occupied. There was therefore no room for competition.

The Central Road Traffic Board received 319 appeals. Three hundred and seventeen appeals were disposed of and the rest were pending.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of persons prosecuted and convicted under the Madras Traffic Rules.

Petrol rationing.—The administration of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order was continued broadly on the same lines as in the previous year. The petrol quotas allotted to this Province and the quantities issued during the period are as follows :—

Quarter ending.	Quotas allotted.		Issues made.
	GALLONS IN LAKHS.		GALLONS.
30th April 1948	39.51	3,951,492
31st July 1948	35.64	3,504,453
30th September 1948	* 27.09	2,623,034½
31st December 1948	47.70	4,692,758½

* For two months.

The quotas allotted to this Province continued to be inadequate. In the first three quarters the quotas received were even less than the allotment in the corresponding quarters in the previous year. In fact during the quarter ending the 31st July 1948 there was acute petrol scarcity and the Government of India reduced the scale of basic rations by 50 per cent. The conditions, however, improved slightly in the last quarter enabling the liberalization in the issue of petrol in several directions. The full basic ration was restored and the ban on the issue of petrol to ex-army vehicles registered after the 1st September 1947 was removed. The year closed on a note of optimism.

The control over the price and distribution of spare parts was lifted with effect from the 1st March 1948.

Under the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947, the prices of cars were controlled and 20 per cent of the total number of cars imported by the dealers were reserved and allotted to essential users by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, the remaining 80 per cent being allowed to be sold in the open market by the dealers. The total number of cars allotted during the year was 611.

One thousand two hundred and eighteen commercially imported motor vehicles were allotted as follows :—

Provincial Government Departments	287
Central Government Departments	5
Local Bodies and Municipalities	58
Government Contractors	5
Buses	478
Other Transport purposes	326
Replacement of lorries	59

The progress of nationalization of passenger bus service in the Madras City was steady and methodical and the scheme was finally completed in June 1948. The Transport Department had 314 buses and 37 routes were served by the Government Transports. A scheme for training bus conductors was drawn up and classes were started from November 1948. Another additional feature during the year was the appointment of lady conductors, who were more polite towards passengers and the earnings of buses attended by them did not indicate pilferage.

The year under review witnessed a steady improvement in all directions.

Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces

The undermentioned Territorial Army Units were raised with effect from 22nd August 1949 in the Headquarters, Madras Area :—

- (i) 110 INF BN (TA) Fort St. George, Madras.
- (ii) 104 Heavy AA Regt. RIA (TA), Visakhapatnam.
- (iii) 104 Heavy AA Regt. RIA (TA) Sig. Sec., Visakhapatnam.
- (iv) 105 Heavy AA Regt. RIA (TA), Bangalore.
- (v) 105 Heavy AA Regt. RIA (TA) Sig. Sec., Bangalore.
- (vi) 505 Coast Battery RIA (TA), Cochin.
- (vii) 506 Coast Battery RIA (TA), Visakhapatnam.
- (viii) 507 Coast Battery RIA (TA), Visakhapatnam.

Except 110 Infantry BN (TA) which is a Provincial Unit all other units are Urban units.

Recruitment to the Territorial Army was poor in this Province as recruits of the correct physical standards were not forthcoming.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards

There were 24 district boards in the Province. The district boards continued to be in charge of Special Officers. There were 414 (397) major panchayat boards and 7,096 (6,951) minor panchayat boards.

Finance.—The aggregate balance of all district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 224·43 (179·30) lakhs. The total receipts—ordinary and capital—including Government grants, amounted to Rs. 956·07 (805·38) lakhs. Grants alone amounted to Rs. 202·59 (166·11) lakhs—Rs. 28·23 (20·27) lakhs for Communications, Rs. 158·41 (135·26) lakhs for Elementary Education, Rs. 13·00 (8·78) lakhs for Education other than Elementary and Rs. 2·95 (1·80) lakhs for medical relief and public health, making a total of Rs. 202·59 lakhs against Rs. 166·11 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 933·49 (760·14) lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 247·01 (224·54) lakhs.

Education.—Government approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction that the system of having separate schools for boys and girls should be abolished and that all the elementary schools should be mixed schools for boys and girls alike. The number of secondary and elementary schools maintained by district boards were 364 (302) and 15,140 (15,012) respectively. The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was as follows :—

Secondary schools—

Elementary department	7,264	(19,837)
Secondary department	143,719	(116,322)
Elementary schools	1,561,178	(1,494,827)

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 448·97 (380·90) lakhs, Government contribution amounted to Rs. 171·41 (144·04) lakhs. The rest of the expenditure was met from school fees, proceeds of education tax, and other funds of the district boards.

Medical relief and public health.—District boards maintained 1,304 (1,247) medical institutions, out of which over a hundred remained closed for want of medical officers. The total number of in and out-patients treated in these institutions was 27,770 (37,923) and 14,138,058 (14,647,105) respectively. The expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 52·04 (36·93) lakhs and that on preventive medicine including minor water-supply and drainage schemes, amounted to Rs. 23·12 (18·69) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 9·17 (8·73) lakhs.

Communications.—About 22,200 (22,079) miles of roads were maintained by district boards. A sum of Rs. 118.43 (93.18) lakhs (including Rs. 2.21 lakhs paid as interest on and repayment of debt) was spent on road maintenance. The capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 88.37 (34.11) lakhs, out of which Rs. 26.47 (16.53) lakhs were met from Government grants.

The Government sanctioned during the year a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs to district boards being the last instalment of the arrear toll-compensation payable to them for the years from 1931-32 to 1940-41.

Railways.—Railways owned by district boards were working in the districts of Guntur and Tirunelveli. Their earnings are shown below :—

—	Mileage.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
		RS.	RS.	
		IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	
Tenali-Repalle Railway ..	21	5.95	0.81	5.1
Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Railway	38.18	9.99	1.96	7.1

District Municipalities

The number of municipalities in the Province increased to 91 (81). The following ten municipalities were newly constituted during the year 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 (Ramanathapuram)	Do.
Guntakal (Anantapur)	1st June 1948.
Mettupalayam (Coimbatore)	1st October 1948.
Rasipuram (Salem)	Do.
Melapalayam (Tirunelveli)	Do.

Special Officers were appointed for the new municipalities to perform the functions of the municipal councils and chairmen and executive authorities till elections to the Councils could be completed. During the previous year, general elections were held to all the municipal councils except Cuddalore, Tirupati and Guntur. General elections were held to Cuddalore and Tirupati during the year. Elections to the Guntur Municipal Council were postponed owing to communal tension. The Tenali Municipal Council was superseded for a period of six months from March 1949 and the affairs of the Council were placed in charge of a Special Officer. Out of 92 elections held during the year, 44 were contested and 55 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. The aggregate sanctioned strength of all the councils (including those without elected councils) was 2,221. The actual strength of the councils as on 31st March 1949 was 1,924. The total number of meetings convened by the councils was 3,056 and of these 164 were adjourned for want of quorum and 114 for

other reasons. The average percentage of councillors present at each meeting to the total sanctioned strength of the municipalities ranged from 55 to 82.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the councils was Rs. 205·98 (147·34) lakhs. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 693·12 (560·38) lakhs of which Rs. 243·90 (218·5) lakhs were derived from taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population (1941 census) was Rs. 6-5-3 (5-15-6). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 648·40 (507·47) lakhs leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 250·70 (200·25) lakhs. The grants given by the Government for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 47·54 lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Elementary Education	18·77	(18·90)
Education other than Elementary	4·23	(2·82)
Communications	3·56	(1·34)
Water-supply and Drainage	19·24	(2·86)
Medical Relief	0·47	(0·57)
Preventive Medicine.. .. .	1·27	(1·93)
	47·54	28·42

Grants for the maintenance of the several services mentioned above alone came to Rs. 26·92 (25·07) lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 16·75 lakhs for financing capital works and advances to cover deficits amounting to Rs. 2·52 lakhs were disbursed during the year.

The Government sanctioned Rs. 22·34 lakhs to Municipal Councils as grant in 1948-49 being the last instalment of the arrear toll compensation payable to them for the years from 1931-32 to 1940-41. The ordinary expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 54·32 (46·17) lakhs including Rs. 5·37 lakhs spent on street lighting and Rs. 2·57 lakhs paid towards interest on and repayment of debt.

Medical relief.—The Councils maintained 138 (135) medical institutions which afforded relief to 7,463 (5,579) in-patients and 4,879,802 (4,186,133) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 9·79 (8·66) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 95·90 (82·02) lakhs on sanitation.

Education.—The following statement gives the particulars regarding educational institutions maintained by municipal councils :—

Elementary—			
Number of schools	1,269	(1,257)	
Strength	220,594	(195,922)	
Total cost	Rs. 57·11 (49·16) lakhs.		
Government contribution towards total cost.	Rs. 18·77 (18·90) lakhs.		

Secondary—	
Number of schools	79 (69)
Strength—	
Elementary department	4,108 (6,263)
Secondary department	46,195 (30,342)
Total cost (Education other than elementary).	Rs. 34.34 (27.67) lakhs.
Government contribution towards total cost.	Rs. 4.23 (2.82) lakhs.

City of Madras

The Corporation of Madras consisted of 80 (60) elected Councillors and 5 (5) Aldermen. The estimated mid-year population of the City for the year 1948, as furnished by the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, was 983,087 (968,373).

Finance.—The total gross receipts for the year under all accounts together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 504.73 (443.20) lakhs. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 176.88 (156.24) lakhs. Based on the collections actually made, the incidence of taxation per head of population under all the taxes worked out to Rs. 12-7-9 (10-15-0). The total debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 366.27 (305.23) lakhs. The Sinking Fund of debenture loans in the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, comprised a sum of Rs. 47,53,600 in the shape of Government Securities and Municipal debentures and another sum of Rs. 19,696-14-10 in the shape of cash with the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 24,24,815 was paid towards repayment of principal and interest on Government loans. The gross expenditure under all accounts was Rs. 504.73 (443.20) lakhs. The Management charges under general account including repairs to buildings and debt charges and excluding proportionate cost adjusted to different funds were Rs. 13.97 (12.92) lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6.71 (6.27) lakhs was spent on establishment for the purpose of assessment and collection. Applications for loans were restricted to urgent and essential items. Loans aggregating Rs. 75.26 (56.30) lakhs in all were received during the year.

Works.—The length of roads metalled for the first time during the year was over 4½ miles and the length of roads asphalted was nearly 33½ miles. In the case of other roads, extensive patch work was done wherever necessary, besides cement concreting of small streets and lanes as far as funds permitted. Superior surfacing of roads was done to a record length of 21.76 miles during the year. The total length of black topped and conphalt roads at the end of the year was about 433½ miles. The total length of superior roads laid in the City up to the 31st March 1949 was 51.6 miles and the total expenditure incurred was about Rs. 40 lakhs.

Special attention was continued to be paid for the improvement of footpaths. Improvements to the existing footpaths and constructing new ones was continued during the year. The total expenditure incurred on these works during the year was Rs. 1,59,352.

Traffic islands were formed at seven more important junctions of roads. These coupled with the formation of footpaths contributed to a large extent the lessening of road accidents to vehicular as well as pedestrian traffic.

Housing.—The Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme taken up by the Corporation during 1947-48 to relieve the acute housing shortage in the City was continued during the year.

Town-Planning.—Consequent on the extension of the City limits, proposals to include 53 outlying villages around the City limits under the scope of the General Town-Planning Scheme with the approval of the Director of Town-Planning were worked out and approved by the Council. There were fifteen sanctioned Town-Planning Schemes under execution. The Council approved the following five draft detailed Town-Planning Schemes :—

- (1) The revised Mambalam Area Town-Planning Scheme.
- (2) The Tondiarpet Area No. II Town-Planning Scheme.
- (3) The Tondiarpet Area No. III Town-Planning Scheme.
- (4) The Nungambakkam West Part II Area.
- (5) The Royapettah East Extension Town-Planning Scheme.

Water-supply.—Owing to the failure of the monsoon for two successive years, the storage at Poondi was practically nil and the level of the Red Hills Tank fell down to 36·87 feet. Consequently, a drastic reduction had to be made in the supply of Red Hills water to the City. The limited supply of Red Hills water had to be supplemented by subsoil water wherever possible. Nearly 14,000 wells in private dwellings were desilted, cleaned and periodically chlorinated. Twelve new public wells were constructed. The construction of the Second Conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk was completed at a cost of Rs. 55·00 lakhs. Steps were taken during the year to extend the distribution system to the extended areas of the City and also to new layouts such as Gandhinagar, Adyar.

Sanitary Engineering.—Sewers were laid to a record length of 17·67 miles during the year in various parts of the City. 3·52 miles of storm water drains were constructed during the year. Sixteen improved type of public conveniences were constructed and seven sanitary installations were completed during the year. Two thousand four hundred and two houses were provided with flushout latrines and drainage connections.

Electric lighting.—Considerable progress was made in street lighting and other electrical works of the Corporation during the year. One hundred and forty mercury discharge lamps were installed in the City and 84 new electric lights were installed during the year in Kodambakkam and West Mambalam. Traffic lighting was improved by the provision of eighteen additional traffic bollards. 13·43 miles of underground L.T. cables and 2·8 miles of overhead lines were laid during the year.

Public health.—The rates of births and deaths were 51.09 (42.08) and 31.54 (30.96) respectively per thousand. The infant mortality rate of 155.97 per thousand live births and the maternal mortality rate of 2.83 per thousand live births during the year were the lowest on record. There were 192 deaths from cholera. Prompt preventive measures were taken. The City was almost free from smallpox. There were 32 general dispensaries, four special clinics and two hospitals rendering free medical aid. The total attendance in all these dispensaries was 2,194,668. The Tuberculosis Hospital in Konnur Road began to function from the 7th September 1948, and became popular. In the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, 4,749 patients were treated. The opening of a combined health and recreation centre in Ashok Vihar, People's Park, by Her Excellency Lady Nye on the 29th May 1948 marked a new venture in the field of public administration in the City. It is modelled on the Peckham Health Centre, London, and provides medical, recreational and educational facilities to the members of a family as a unit as distinct from the services that are available only to the individual. This institution has already attracted countrywide attention and will prove very useful to the poorer classes. Medical care of children attending Corporation Schools continued as in previous years. Eight thousand one hundred and thirty-eight children were provided with midday meals and 28,266 children with reconstituted milk on school working days.

The Special Home for the diseased and infirm and the Work House for able-bodied beggars continued to function satisfactorily. The beggars committed to these houses in 1948 were 455 and 297 respectively. The Poor House, the Corporation Children's Orphanage and the six homes for the homeless were highly beneficial to the poor and the destitute. In the Poor House, there were 149 admissions and 111 discharges. The number of vagrant children in the Orphanage rose from 21 on the 1st January 1948 to 49 on the 31st December 1948.

The Child Welfare Scheme maintained its steady progress and growth during the year. There were twenty-five child welfare centres, four sub-centres, one Maternity Home and fifteen Maternity Wards.

Education.—The number of Corporation Schools rose to 202 (196). One noteworthy feature of the year was the receipt of a Government grant of Rs. 10,000 for constructing two Elementary School buildings for the first time. Six slum schools were opened at the very door of slum dwellers and more slum children were brought under instruction. There was a very considerable increase in the number of school-going children—80,510 (72,452). Special attention was paid to physical education. Under "Visual Education," 71 cinema shows were conducted in the Corporation Schools and the United States Information Service gave "Film Strip" shows in the Corporation Adult Centres as well as schools free of cost. Eight hundred and ninety-four (600) adults received instruction in the Corporation and Aided Adult Centres. Extra curricular activities continued to

receive attention. The Junior Red-Cross Groups and Scouters continued to render useful service. The four nursery schools conducted by the Corporation continued to be popular. The two Corporation High Schools at Nungambakkam and Saidapet functioned satisfactorily.

Town-Planning.—Thirty years ago, town-planning received statutory recognition by the passing of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920. Since then the administration of town-planning has been making advancement slowly by steadily endeavouring to apply the principles of planning not only to all municipal areas, but also to a fairly good number of panchayat areas. But the progress was handicapped by shortage of technically qualified personnel and want of funds. The local authorities in the Province have become planning conscious to an appreciable extent.

By the end of the year, the Madras Town-Planning Act was in force in the area of 92 municipalities and 110 panchayats including 22 panchayats to which the Act was extended during the year.

The report of the Provincial Town-Planning Enquiry Committee was under consideration by the Government. The Environmental Hygiene Committee appointed by the Government of India visited Madras and orally examined the Director and Joint Directors of Town-Planning.

There was considerable expansion with the activities of the department in non-municipal areas. In Malabar district the provisions of the Town-Planning Act and relevant provisions of the District Municipalities Act were extended to 10 villages while such extension was made to 6 panchayats in Salem District. Particular mention should be made about the keen interest evinced by the Chingleput District Board to carry out its town-planning function in a more satisfactory and efficient manner. Several representations were made by local bodies requesting the relaxation of rules regarding the prescribing of open spaces about buildings in the already built up areas of towns. But the Government declined to comply with the request of the local bodies.

The department helped a large number of co-operative housing societies in the preparation of lay-out plans and house designs. The Chief Designs' Committee which was specially constituted by the Government completed its work and submitted its report with suitable designs to the Government.

The planned development of margins of canal banks in the municipalities and towns of Krishna, West Godavari and Guntur districts was found urgently necessary by the Government and they ordered the constitution of local committees with representatives of the Public Works Department, Revenue and local authority to examine and formulate proposals in consultation with the Director

of Town-Planning. The Joint Director of Town-Planning was required to help the various Committees in the formulation of suitable proposals or schemes to ensure the protection of lands in canal margins or their proper development in keeping with Town-Planning principles and requirements.

The Government sanctioned 113 Town-Planning Schemes since the passing of the Town-Planning Act in 1920. During the year 2 detailed Town-Planning Schemes were sanctioned for Mathurai Municipality.

The advice of the department was obtained by the Revenue, Labour, Co operative and Public Works Departments of the Government, the municipalities and the panchayats in all matters pertaining to town-planning and lay-out.

Hindu Religious Endowments

(Fasli 1358—1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949)

Statistics of work done by the Board and other particulars are given below :—

Number of meetings held by the Board	12	(12)
Number of items of business disposed of in the meetings.	402	(407)
Number of sittings of Committees of Commissioners at headquarters.	2,061	(2,742)
Number of sittings of Committees of Commissioners at mufassal.	Nil	(2)
Number of single Commissioner enquiries ..	1,462	(1,207)
Number of major institutions coming under the Act.	13,213	(12,961)
Number of minor institutions	15,378	(15,574)

Frequent inspections of the institutions and the investigations into their needs and defects by the President and the Commissioners have gone a great way to improve the administration of the institutions and safeguard their interests, endowments and funds, besides strengthening the personal contact between the public and members of the Board.

The Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947 (Madras Act V of 1947), as amended by the Madras Act XIII of 1949 came into force from 28th June 1949 and no difficulty was experienced in the working of this Act.

During the year, the Board took up two special schemes of work— one for the verification and appraisal of jewels and valuables of the religious institutions and the other for lending advice to the religious institutions, as regards the rent reduction and allied matters in respect of estates belonging to the religious institutions

consequent on the enactment of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947. The Verification Officer took up the appraisalment of jewels, etc., of the temples in Madras, Tiruvannamalai, Srirangam, Kallankurichi and Mathurai and the final appraisalment work was however completed only in respect of Sri Kapaleswarar Temple, Mylapore, Madras. With a view to assist the Board and the executive authorities of religious institutions in matters arising from the operation of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, and the Madras Estates Bill of 1947, a Special Officer was appointed. A list of religious institutions owning Inam and Zamin villages was compiled. As per particulars gathered, 547 institutions own villages. The Special Officer toured extensively and gave personal advice and help to executive authorities and also rendered useful help to the Board.

During the fasli, the Board scrutinized 999 budgets. In addition to passing specific orders under the various sections of the Act, the Board passed orders of a miscellaneous nature in as many as 11,497 (8,428) cases, in respect of maintenance of accounts, upkeep of temple buildings, leasing of temple lands, investment of funds, recovery of temple lands, etc. The Board appointed trustees for 241 (188) institutions. Special arrangements were made to supervise the hundial collections and to safeguard the incomes of certain institutions in the Province and as a result those institutions gained substantially in their income. The Board sanctioned appropriation of surplus funds in 29 cases, refused 9 cases and 17 cases were pending.

Finance.—The number of major institutions assessable to contribution was 13,213 (12,961). Of these, assessment to contribution was made in 12,684 cases. The total demand amounted to Rs. 14.19 (12.59) lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 8.52 lakhs was collected and a sum of Rs. 0.13 lakh was written off, modified or cancelled, leaving a balance of Rs. 5.54 lakhs. Requisitions were issued to Collectors in 3,338 cases; objections to assessment were received in 442 cases, out of which 367 cases were disposed of. The audit costs payable to the Board including arrears of the previous fasli were Rs. 5.95 lakhs. Towards this a sum of Rs. 3.41 lakhs was collected and a sum of Rs. 0.11 lakh was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 2.42 lakhs. A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Board is given below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Opening balance	0.43
Receipts	12.11
	<hr/>
Total ..	12.54
Total expenditure including investments.	11.34
	<hr/>
Closing balance ..	11.20
	<hr/>

General.—The Board intensified its drive in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign and as a result 190·65 acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation, 33·80 acres of dry lands were converted into wet and 101·87 acres of single crop wet lands were converted into double crop. The intensification of the Savings Movement was continued during the fasli and as a result a sum of Rs. 11·32 lakhs was invested in National Savings Certificates during the fasli. Though the work of the Board continued to be on the increase, the transaction of business was kept in a state of efficiency and regulated as usual. There was a marked improvement both in regard to transactions—financial and administrative—of the Board and in the administration of the endowments and affairs of the religious institutions under its control.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics (1948)

Population.—This Province had a population of 49·34 millions according to the 1941 census. The estimated mid-year population in 1948 calculated by the arithmetic progression method was 52·88 millions, of which the population for all urban areas (municipal and rural towns) was 8·65 millions and that for rural areas was 44·23 millions. The population of all the 92 municipal towns including the Madras City was 5·32 millions, of which the population for the Madras City including the additional areas brought within the City limits was 9·83 lakhs.

The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act continued to be in force throughout the Province except in a few backward tracts. As a result of intensive scrutiny and verification by the health staff, 39,000 (42,895) unregistered births and 13,828 (10,859) unregistered deaths were detected. The birth and death rates slightly decreased to 31·28 (32·72) and 18·12 (20·06) per thousand. The rate of infantile mortality showed a further welcome decline from 146·76 in 1947 to 128·13 in 1948, maintaining a steady fall since 1945. The figure for 1948 is the lowest on record in this Province. The maternal mortality rate also declined from 8·34 in 1947 to 7·28 in 1948. The rate of 2·74 recorded in the Madras City in the year as stated to be the lowest rate ever recorded in India and due mainly to the expansion of maternity services and organization of maternity homes in the City.

Births.—The number of births and birth rates were—

	Number of births.	Rate per thousand.
In urban areas ..	323,331 (309,03)	37·38 (31·27)
In rural areas ..	1,330,982 (1,404,371)	30·09 (32·03)
	1,654,313 (1,713,40)	31·28 (32·72)

The proportion of male births to female births was 106 to 100.

The birth rates among the communities were—

Hindus	31·86 (34·79) per mille.
Muslims	38·26 (37·36) „
Christians	34·62 (37·09) „
Others	12·41 (12·43) „

The birth rate was in excess of the death rate in all the districts.

Twenty thousand one hundred and twenty-eight (20,662) still births were registered giving a rate of 12·02 (11·92) per thousand births.

Deaths.—The number of deaths and death rates were—

	Number of deaths.	Rate per thousand.
In urban areas	175,992	20.34
	(184,341)	(21.61)
In rural areas	782,077	17.68
	(866,379)	(19.76)
	958,069	18.12
	(1,050,720)	(20.06)

Two lakhs eleven thousand nine hundred and seventy-five (113,415 boys and 98,524 girls) deaths among infants under one year were registered during the year giving an infantile mortality rate of 128.13 (146.76) per thousand live births. Twelve thousand one hundred and seventy-five (14,469) mothers died as a result of child birth giving a maternal mortality rate of 7.28 (8.34) per thousand births (live and still).

The vital index was 172.7 (163.1).

The salient features during the year were:—

(a) A decrease in the birth-rate from 32.72 in 1947 to 31.28 in 1948.

(b) An appreciable decrease in the death-rate from 20.36 in 1947 to 18.12 in 1948.

(c) A marked reduction in infantile mortality rate from 146.76 in 1947 to 128.12 in 1948. The infantile mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded in the Province.

(d) An increase in survival rate from 12.36 in 1947 to 13.16 in 1948.

(e) A substantial reduction in the maternal mortality rate from 8.34 in 1947 to 7.28 in 1948.

Public Health (1948)

The mortality from the various diseases were:—

Cholera	26,171 (12,743)
Smallpox	2,932 (2,650)
Plague	916 (2,718)
Fevers	228,951 (258,207)
Dysentery and diarrhoea	59,303 (75,719)
Respiratory diseases	91,805 (99,428)
Deaths from child birth	12,175 (14,469)
Other causes	535,816 (584,786)

Total .. 958,069 (1,050,720)

There was a substantial reduction under all items except cholera and smallpox.

Cholera.—The number of deaths from cholera increased sharply from 12,743 in 1947 to 26,171 in 1948. The districts that returned high cholera mortality were South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, North Arcot, Chittoor and Tirunelveli. Steps were as usual taken to control the disease in the affected districts.

Smallpox.—The number of deaths on account of smallpox during the year was 2,932 (2,650). The disease was mainly prevalent in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, North Arcot and Chittoor.

Plague.—The mortality from plague decreased from 2,718 in 1947 to 916 in 1948. The districts of Coimbatore, Bellary, Salem, Chittoor, Mathurai and Anantapur were chiefly affected by the disease. The special scheme for the investigation and control of plague in the Nilgiris district was continued during the year. Experimental studies in the use of D.D.T. for plague control showed good promise and the scheme was extended to about 90 village units in the year.

Leprosy.—In addition to the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, the Government have taken over during the year the Ettapur Children's Leprosy Sanatorium and the Rural Leprosy Preventive Unit at Polambakkam. Research in Leprosy was carried on in the Headquarters Hospital, Vellore and at the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic, Saidapet.

Tuberculosis.—The total number of patients treated for tuberculosis in medical institutions was 100,055 as against 88,697 in 1947. One thousand seven hundred and sixty of these cases ended fatally as compared with 1,443 deaths in the previous year. A scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis was started during the year with its first centre in Madanapalle town.

Fevers.—The number of deaths from fevers decreased from 258,207 in 1947 to 228,951 in 1948. A good proportion of these deaths was believed to be due to Malaria.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.—There was a decrease in the number of deaths from this group of causes also from 75,719 in 1947 to 59,303 in 1948.

Research.—Control measures against Guineaworm disease were carried out in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Kurnool and South Arcot. The experimental scheme in Anantapur district where both biological and chemical methods were tried in Uravakonda and Gooty was continued during the year. The chemical method is stated to have been very successful in reducing the density of cyclops.

Malaria control.—The Bureau of Malariology consisting of one Central unit and four Regional Malaria Organizations continued to function during the year. The Central Malaria Laboratory was fully equipped during the year for the training of officers engaged on anti-malaria work, for research and investigation and for giving advice to Regional and other units on technical problems. A course of six weeks' duration in advanced Malariology was given to two batches of officers of the Public Health Department and an intensive course of one week for a batch of Public Works Department Engineers. Special courses in Malariology were also

arranged during the year for medical and public health students. Anti-malaria courses for the training of the public health subordinate staff were organized in the Regional Malaria Organization at Pattukottai, Coimbatore, Bellary and Krishnadevipeta.

All the existing anti-malaria schemes continued to function and showed progress. New schemes for malaria control were also sanctioned during the year for the Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais in the Coimbatore district, for Kodaikanal and Palni Hills in the Mathurai district and for certain firkas in Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district. Quinine and quinine substitutes were freely distributed as usual by the Health Staff in all endemic areas. D.D.T. was widely used for residential spraying and found to give excellent and quick results.

Filariasis.—Several filariasis surveys were conducted during the year and suitable control measures were suggested to the local authorities concerned. As a matter of encouragement, the Government initiated during the year a policy of paying grants, wherever necessary, for anti-mosquito schemes undertaken by local bodies.

Fairs and festivals.—Elaborate arrangements were, as usual, made during the year in connection with all the fairs and festivals including the great Mahodayam bathing festival which occurs once in 15 to 20 years in several districts on the east coast. All the festivals passed off without any outbreak of epidemics.

Water-supply and drainage.—As the progress made so far in the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes was not quite satisfactory, the Government appointed a Committee known as the Water-Supply and Drainage Committee to look into this question and suggest measures for their speedy execution. The Committee sent its report and on most of its recommendations the Government have already passed orders. The system of financial aid to local bodies has been liberalised, the Sanitary Engineering branch has been reorganized and a list of priorities has been drawn up for the municipal water-supply and drainage schemes. The Government hope that as a result of this and other measures taken by them there will be a marked improvement in the pace of execution of these schemes. Three new water-supply schemes and one drainage scheme were put into operation during the year.

Health propaganda.—Health education and propaganda formed as usual part of the routine work of the Health Staff. Lectures, talks, cinema shows and exhibitions were arranged. Weekly broadcasts on public health conditions in the Province were also made. Two 16 mm. talkie films on Venereal Diseases were added to the stock of films on health subjects which were in demand by local bodies. One 16 mm. cinema projector and a generator with necessary equipment were also purchased. Fifteen radio sets were distributed among the districts including one to the Poonamalle Health Unit. Baby weeks were held in several municipalities and districts. The Government have also since

sanctioned the publication of a monthly Health Bulletin for the use of departmental officers.

Poonamallee Health Unit

The reorganized Health Unit, Poonamallee, continued to function during the year and further progress was made in the provision of water-supply, conservancy, anti-mosquito and maternity and child welfare services. The post of second-class Health Officer in charge of the unit was converted into that of first-class Health Officer during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Maternity and Child Welfare work continued to progress steadily during the year and there was considerable demand for the opening of new Maternity Homes. Thirty-three Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were sanctioned under district boards and thirty centres were started in connexion with the establishment of primary health centres sanctioned under the Post-War Programme. A total grant of Rs. 1,91,304 was paid to local bodies for Maternity and Child Welfare work during 1947-48 as against Rs. 1,69,214 during 1946-47.

The post graduate training for women medical officers has been replaced by a Diploma course in Maternity and Child Hygiene of 3 months duration.)

Town-planning and housing

The Madras Town-Planning Act was in force in 92 municipalities including the City of Madras and in 105 panchayats. The Act was extended to 17 panchayats during the year. Schemes have been delayed in several cases owing to paucity of trained personnel. The Provincial Town-Planning Enquiry Committee and the House Disigns Sub-committee appointed by Government submitted their reports. They are under the consideration of the Government.

Food adulteration

The Prevention of Adulteration Act was in force in 236 local areas as in the previous year. Further extension of the Act was not possible for want of facilities in the laboratory of the Government Analyst. The percentage of adulterated samples in 1948 was 43.9 per cent as against 46.7 per cent in the previous year.

Nutrition

The Nutrition Bureau with a Nutrition Officer at Madras and two Regional Units at Tiruchirappalli and Anantapur were continued during the year. Diet Surveys were conducted in 63 localities comprising nearly 862 families and 4 nutrition exhibitions were organized during the year. The dietary practices and economic status of the families of addicts and non-addicts of alcoholic drinks were specially studied during the year in selected places.

with a view to assess the effect of the introduction of prohibition of alcoholic drinks on human health. Free-feeding of school children by the Corporation of Madras and by the Labour Department was continued during the year. A scheme for the free distribution of reconstituted milk to elementary school children was also in operation in some districts.

Vaccination

The number of vaccinations done during the year showed a further decrease from 4,881,375 in 1947 to 4,868,666 in 1948 mainly due to a further fall in the number of re-vaccinations done. The reasons for the decrease in the number of re-vaccinations are stated to be inadequacy of vaccination staff and their diversion for epidemic work

General

Despite difficult living conditions with abnormally high prices of food-stuffs and other essential articles and despite shortage of Public Health Personnel, the public health of the Province continued to be on the whole satisfactory. Revised scales of pay have since been sanctioned for second-class Health Officers and Government are doing everything possible in present financial conditions to improve the public health of the Province.

Medical Relief (1948)

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working at the end of the year was 1,216 (1,211) — 976 (923) in rural and 240 (288) in urban areas as shown below :—

State—Public	197
State—Special	30
Local Fund and Municipal Institutions	497
Private Aided Institutions	58
Private Non-aided Institutions	85
Railway Institutions	58
Subsidized rural dispensaries	291

Among the various diseases treated in all the classes of hospitals and dispensaries those that accounted for the largest number are shown below :—

Pyrexia of uncertain origin and other diseases due to infection	1,009,714
Malaria	1,385,266
Scabies	972,807
Other diseases of the eye	1,495,113
Ulcerative inflammation	1,183,764
Injuries general and local	1,105,625
Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis	1,504,816
Other diseases of the digestive system excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours	1,474,138
Diseases of the ear	963,771

Statistics of the various diseases treated are given below:—

	Number of patients treated.	Number of deaths.
Malaria	1,385,266 (1,517,041)	329 (426)
Enteric fever	28,521 (25,681)	739 (757)
Dysentery	362,399 (389,472)	630 (530)
Tuberculosis	100,055 (88,697)	1,760 (1,443)

The total number of beds available in the Medical Institutions of all classes for both sexes was 17,004 (16,208). The total number of operations performed was 657,395 (620,939) — 632,600 (595,828) principal and 24,795 (25,111) secondary. The total number of deaths in operated cases was 2,221 (1,570). The percentage of deaths to the total operations performed was 0.3 (0.25). The number of labour cases conducted was 155,694 (147,710) of which 132,247 (128,296) were normal and 23,447 (19,414) were abnormal.

The number of new hospitals and dispensaries (other than Rural Dispensaries) opened during the year was 3, viz., Local Fund Regular Dispensaries at Arumuganeri, Thagarajavalasa and Sankaranpandal. There are Advisory Committees* for almost all Government hospitals and dispensaries in this Province. The Committees were working satisfactorily.

The payment of maintenance grants to Private Medical Institutions and Capitation grants to Private Leprosy Asylums in this Province at the enhanced rate was continued during the year. In the case of eight Private Leprosy Asylums, which were in receipt of a lower rate of Capitation Grant, the Government sanctioned a further increase in the rate of capitation grants for the year 1948-49 owing to the general increase in the cost of living. The Government also sanctioned the payment of maintenance grant for two new private medical institutions.

Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.—The Institute has four sections, namely, X-ray Therapy, Radium, Physio Therapy and X-ray Diagnosis. The Institute is fully equipped for all diagnostic and therapeutic work in Radiology. The total number of X-ray examinations and treatment done in the Institute during 1948 were as follows:—

X-ray examinations (diagnostic)	34,304 (Daily average. 112.1 sittings).
Clinical photographs	481
X-ray therapy and electric treatment	93,727 (Daily average 306.3 sittings).
Number of patients treated with radium	406
Total number of sittings	128,918 (Daily average 420 sittings).

Leprosy relief.—Leprosy treatment continued to be available in out-patient clinics attached to Government and Local Fund hospitals, leprosy wards of the General Hospital, Madras, the Stanley Hospital, Madras, Erskine Hospital, Mathurai, and the Pentland Hospital, Vellore and in the in-patient institutions belonging either to private organizations like the Christian Missions or the Kasturba-Gandhi National Memorial Trust and in institutions managed by Government. The Government took over under their management during the year the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani, the Ettapalli Children's Sanatorium and the Silver Jubilee Clinic at Saidapet. The three kinds of segregation, namely, Home segregation, Institutional segregation and Night segregation in rural areas, were popularized and tried. The Government granted aid to 14 institutions.

Experiments on the new sulphone drugs were conducted under the direction of Dr. R. G. Cochrane, the Honorary Director of Leprosy Campaign, in the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, in the Saidapet Silver Jubilee Clinic, in the Leprosy Departments of the General Hospital and in the Pentland Hospital, Vellore. At the Saidapet Children's Leprosy Clinic, investigations on child leprosy continued to be carried on. Epidemiological surveys were also conducted in North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Chingleput and Madras City.

Medical Education

The Mathurai Medical College was closed down on financial considerations and the students were absorbed in Stanley Medical College. The newly started Guntur Medical College continued to function but with reduced number of admissions. Four Government Colleges functioned during the year.

Particulars of admissions, etc., in the various colleges are given below :—

	Number of admissions.		Percentage of pass in the Final Examinations.	Net cost to Government Rs. in lakhs.
	Men.	Woman.		
Madras Medical College	310	62	42.5	7.55
Stanley Medical College, Madras	76	24	Part II 50.9	2.00
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	41	14	57.0	4.14
Guntur Medical College, Guntur	19	6	78.0	2.50

I, M.B.P.S.

Mental Hospitals

There were three mental hospitals at Madras, Waltair and Kozhikode. The statistics relating to the number of patients are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	2,849 (2,421)	1,048 (947)	3,897 (3,368)
Daily average	1,778.34 (1,656.02)	695.73 (653.86)	2,474.07 (2,309.88)

Of the total number of patients treated during the year 342 were cured, 437 improved, 53 did not improve, 211 were discharged otherwise and 209 died. The percentage of death to the daily average strength was 8.45 (7.79). The chief causes of insanity were domestic worry, hereditary predisposition, previous attacks, epilepsy, business worry, syphilis and moral stress.

Electric convulsive therapy was used on a large scale. No special advantage in administering penicillin by the cisternal route was noticed. Remarkable cures could not be claimed but amelioration of symptoms were noticed. In some cases tryparaamide treatment in conjunction with pyrexial therapy was found successful. All excitements following shizoid or mania elation were treated alike with magsulph, colossal iodine, colossal manganese and in most cases with electric shocks.

The training centre for mentally defective children in the Mental Hospital, Madras, continued to work satisfactorily. The out-patient department was started in the Madras Mental Hospital from 15th December 1948. The Government sanctioned the appointment of a Psychologist and the question of appointing a suitable candidate is under consideration.

The total receipts including those from paying patients in the three Mental Hospitals for the year amounted to Rs. 11.89 (11.16) lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 14.73 (12.16) lakhs.

King Institute, Guindy (1947-48)

There was considerable increase in the volume of work of all sections of the Institute during the year. A new department was added during the year to provide for an independent check on the potency and purity of biological products manufactured in the different sections.

Vaccine lymph.—Certain modifications introduced in the technique of manufacture of vaccine lymph during the process grinding and chloroforming have facilitated the process of homogenisation of the vaccine pulp in a shorter time on a more convenient time schedule. A total quantity of 184,818 c.c.s. of glycerinated lymph in 1 in 7 dilution was issued during the year. The potency of lymph at the time of issue from the institute continued to be satisfactory. The general case and insertion success rates for the whole Province were 94.2 per cent and 79.7 per cent respectively.

Prophylactic vaccines.—7.5 million doses of anti-cholera vaccine were supplied for use including 2.5 million doses to the Central Government and the Government of Central Provinces and Berar. One million doses of T.A.B. vaccine were prepared and issued during the year. The Government approved the proposals for enlarging the facilities of this Institute to provide for the manufacture of plague vaccine as a routine measure. The demands for sterile solutions of drugs for parenteral injections were continuously increasing and it was not possible to meet them.

Diagnostic Section.—During the year 8,475 specimens were received for microscopical, cultural and agglutination tests and 72,845 specimens for Wassermann and Kahn tests.

Antitoxin department.—There were 36 horses at the end of the year. Seven hundred litres of immune plasma were processed. The production of Tetanus Antitoxin at the Institute was adequate only to meet approximately a fourth of the requirements of the Province. Antitoxins for nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were purchased from abroad.

Blood bank.—The blood bank system was popularised among the public by the installation of blood banks at exhibitions. The Institute functioned mainly as a plasma processing centre and a centre for the training of medical officers and technicians in blood transfusion and resuscitation work. The following table gives an account of the work turned out by the section :—

Number of blood bottles received	2,206
Amount in litres of blood used for processing	620
Amount of blood issued	4,325 c.c.
Balance of plasma from previous year	30,320 c.c.
Amount in litres of plasma processed	308,750
Amount in litres of plasma issued	293,800
Amount of group sera issued.. .. .	A 1,267 c.c.
	B 1,288 c.c.
	C 1,164 c.c.

Public health.—Laboratory analytical control of protected water-supplies in the Province formed the main work of this section. The water-supply system to Mettupalaiyam Panchayat Board and 30 more railway stations were added to the list of supplies on the routine sampling schedule. The bacteriological quality of the water-supply by local bodies was found to be 46 per cent below the standard. The determination of the nature and extent of algal and other biological growths in water-supplies was made a regular procedure. Measures for the control of undesirable and troublesome growths of aquatic organisms instituted on a planned basis were continued with satisfactory results.

Researches.—The Indian Research Fund Association supported three enquiries at the Institute on a total budget appropriation of Rs. 45,568. Also the expenditure on the Research Unit which visited Car Nicobar Islands for an investigation on Poliomyelitis were met by the Government of India. The workers of the Filterable Viruses Enquiry were engaged mainly in a study of some aspects of the influenza virus. These included a comparison of the methods of concentrating influenza virus for the manufacture of the vaccine and the behaviour of the vaccine during storage. Work on the reaction between influenza virus and susceptible tissue cells and the effect of bacterial enzymes on virus receptors was also pursued. Strains of the virus of Poliomyelitis isolated from cases treated in the Stanley Medical College and obtained from Car Nicobar were maintained in serial passage. The Cholera Treatment Unit carried out

one of the largest controlled trials on the value of certain sulpha drugs in the treatment of cholera at the Erskine Hospital, Mathurai and the Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli. During the four months, October to January, a total of 1,562 cases were treated with one or other of the three sulpha drugs taken up at the time with adequate controls. These investigations showed that none of the three drugs tried afforded any special advantage in the treatment of cases of cholera receiving adequate saline transfusion and other supportive treatment. The work of the Filariasis Enquiry was largely limited to the preparation of antigens from the filarid worm *Conspicuum guindiensis* for the diagnosis of early filariasis by intradermal tests.

Educational.—The courses of training for laboratory attendants and for laboratory technicians were continued. Twelve candidates attended the Laboratory Attendant's Course and 12 the Laboratory Technician's course. Twenty-four received their certificates on satisfactory completion of their training during the year. The usual course in the theory of vaccination for the students of the Sanitary Inspectors' Class was held at the Institute.

Government Analyst department.—The total number of local bodies working the prevention of Adulteration Act in the Presidency was 236. The total number of samples taken was 21,142. The percentages of adulteration in the important staple articles of food were as follows :—

				City of Madras (1947)	Province excluding Madras (1947-48)
Ghee	..	..	..	5.2	20.2
Milk	..	..	..	64.5	58.9
Butter	..	..	..	18.8	36.7
Gingelly oil	..	..	..	8.3	12.3
Coconut oil	..	..	..	1.8	11.7

Finance.—The total expenditure for running the Institute was Rs. 13.8 lakhs and receipts were Rs. 2.78 lakhs.

Indigenous Medicine

The total number of students in the College of Indigenous Medicine was 95 of whom 5 were women. The total number of students undergoing the L.I.M. Course and the Compounder Course was 357 and 2, respectively. Forty-eight women students were undergoing L.I.M. Course. Thirty-six were stipendiaries—33 Government and 3 Local Board. The average daily number of in-patient in the hospital attached to the College was 179.3 (188) and that of out-patients 1,134.7 (1,011). The percentage of pass in the final L.I.M. Examination (April and September 1947) was 69.8.

Emigration (1948)

There was no emigration of unskilled labourers to any countries overseas and the ban on their emigration to Malaya, Ceylon and Burma continued to remain in force during the year. Although the departure of all persons to Ceylon for purposes of unskilled work continued to be prohibited, by virtue of the relaxation of the prohibition and under the general and special orders of exemption issued by or under the authority of the Government of India, the following categories of unskilled workers were allowed to go to Ceylon through the ports of Tuticcrin and Mandapam Camp:—

(1) Unskilled workers who returned from Ceylon under the relaxation of the ban after 1st September 1942 and who were in possession of credentials endorsed by the Protector of Emigrants before disembarkation in India.

(2) Non-estate unskilled workers who did not have their credentials endorsed on disembarkation in India but were in possession of documentary evidence of their return from Ceylon after 1st September 1942.

(3) Newly married brides, minor children, widows and unmarried girls accompanying or joining their husbands or parents as the case may be and any other person exempted on the merits of his or her case by the Government of India on grounds of hardship, etc.

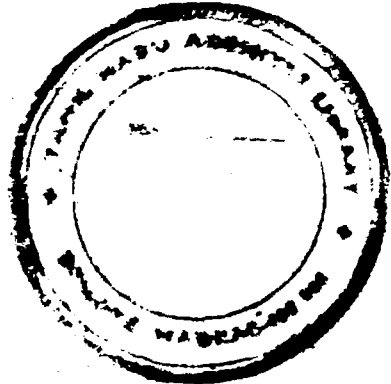
The total number of unskilled workers who proceeded to and returned from Ceylon was 65,587 and 60,023, respectively.

Skilled workers who were recruited by engagers were registered under Chapter IV of the Indian Emigration Act. The total number of skilled workers and their dependants who proceeded to the Colonies (Ceylon, Indo-China, Malaya, Burma, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Java and Behrien) was 14,664.

The total number of emigrants who were repatriated by the Government of the country of emigration from Ceylon, Malaya, South Africa and Fiji was 151, 3,546, 19 and 57, respectively.

The total receipts for the department were Rs. 73,164 and the total charges were Rs. 1,22,849.

F.
V21138012
NB. 2



CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Education

General.—The chief features of this year were the large increase in the number of elementary and secondary schools and arts colleges in the Province, the introduction of the reorganised scheme of secondary education in Forms I and IV and bifurcated courses of studies in 50 selected secondary schools, the opening of 11 Basic Training Schools, appointment of a Basic Education Officer in the Madras Educational Service, amalgamation of the inspectorate for boys' and girls' elementary schools with the consequent abolition of the distinction between such schools and taking over the management of the Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee, by the Government.

The total number of public institutions increased to 39,180 (38,356) and their strength to 4,455,275 (4,227,062) during the year. The increase was shared by all types of institutions. The number and strength of private unrecognized schools was 149 (189) and 6,005 (7,917), respectively. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population according to the census of 1941 was 9·0 (8·6).

Education at the Basic Stage—(a) Elementary education.—The standard structure of the elementary school course continues to consist of (1) the lower elementary stage covering a course of five years from Standard I to Standard V and (2) the higher elementary stage covering a course of three years from Standard VI to Standard VIII with a final Government Public Examination at the end of eighth standard for pupils who complete that stage.

The inspecting agency for elementary schools which consisted in the past of two branches separately for boys' and girls' schools was reorganized into a single agency and placed under the control of the District Educational Officers. In consequence of this change, the distinction in the distribution of schools between men and women officers was abolished and that between the schools themselves as boys' schools and girls' schools was also removed.

The number of elementary schools for boys and girls was 37,195 (36,875). The total number of pupils reading in all schools increased considerably to 3,816,554 (3,650,748) (including 1,429,895 girls) or by 4·5 per cent. The strength in Standard V increased to 421,299 (399,249).

In the VIII Standard Public Examination held in April 1949, 11,375 boys and 3,338 girls or 36·9 per cent came out successful out of 30,107 boys and 9,865 girls who appeared for the examination.

Where it was not possible to secure adequate accommodation and staff, the classes of certain elementary schools were permitted

to be taught in two shifts. The Government sanctioned the introduction as an experimental measure of a scheme of shift system in elementary schools in the following ten taluks in the Province: Periyakulam, Aruppukottai, Musiri, Coimbatore, Tenali, Kakinada, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Palghat and Mangalore. In order to encourage private agencies to open new schools in schoolless centres, the Government relaxed the rules for recognition and aid in favour of new schools opened in such centres. Government approved the proposal for the monthly payment of grant to aided elementary schools instead of quarterly payments hitherto. The scheme was given effect to from March 1949.

The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools increased from 121,094 of whom 113,519 or 93.7 per cent were trained teachers, to 126,442 (including 28,276 women) of whom 118,055 (including 26,986 women) or 93.4 per cent were trained teachers.

(b) **Basic education.**—The basic method in education continued to be worked out more intensively during the year under report. With the teachers of elementary schools trained in the Basic Training Schools, 89 existing elementary schools were organized as Junior Basic Schools and 12 new ones were opened. The strength in all Junior Basic Schools increased from 9,223 (6,223 boys and 3,000 girls) to 9,780 (6,561 boys and 3,219 girls) during the year.

Secondary education.—The year marked the introduction of vast changes in secondary education aiming to make it more efficient, practical and useful and to provide scope at the same time for a variety of courses to suit the aptitudes of pupils. During the year Government ordered the introduction of the re-organized scheme of secondary education in Forms I and IV. The scheme will be extended to Forms II and V during 1949-50 and to Forms III and VI during 1950-51. The chief features of the scheme are (i) Arts and Crafts, (ii) Citizenship Training and activities and (iii) bifurcated courses. In order that education in Forms I to III of secondary schools may be a natural continuation of the education in basic schools, it was decided that the curriculum of studies for Forms I to III should include a main craft and that the teaching of all subjects should as far as possible be correlated with that craft. Citizenship training was made an integral part of the school curriculum up to Form IV and an optional part in Forms V and VI. The Government directed that optionals be abolished in High School classes with effect from 1949-50, that Hindustani should be taught in Forms I to III and that throughout the secondary school course, the regional language should be the first language, Hindustani or its alternative the second language and English the third language. Syllabuses in the various subjects of the school curriculum were drafted by specially constituted sub-committees and finalized after obtaining the opinion of the teaching profession, the public and the Board of Secondary Education.

The total number of secondary schools for Indian boys further increased from 790 to 899 and that for Indian girls from 185 to 204 during the year. The strength in boys' and girls' secondary schools also increased respectively to 424,983 from 418,697 and to 64,301 from 58,556.

Out of 693 (626) schools that presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in March 1949, 647 (527) schools used the language of the Presidency as medium of instruction for non-language subjects in the higher forms. The total number of teachers employed in secondary schools was 21,486 (including 3,402 women) of whom 17,657 or 82.2 per cent were trained teachers.

Special schools—(a) Non-Basic training schools.—Consequent on the conversion of 9 existing training schools into basic training schools and other changes, the number of non-basic training schools for men and women during the year was 67 (75) and 82 (85) respectively. The strength in the respective schools was 12,202 (11,713) and 6,732 (6,105).

(b) Basic training schools. There were 18 (7) basic training schools during this year. The total number of trainees in these schools was 1,125 men and 278 women.

For training the required staff for basic training schools, 12 graduate trained teachers from Government service were deputed to Sewagram for retraining during the year. In the basic training schools at Perianaickenpalayam and Pentapadu, 67 graduate trained teachers, 3 from Madras Educational Service and 53 from the Subordinate Educational Service and 11 from aided institutions were retrained. With a view to convert a good number of elementary schools into basic schools, 159 teachers of the secondary and elementary grades were retrained in the basic training schools at Pentapadu, Perianaickenpalayam and Cuddalore.

Out of 205 candidates (including 49 women) who appeared for the Basic Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination during 1948-49 160 (including 31 women) were successful.

Oriental schools.—The number of advanced Sanskrit Schools at the end of the year was 36 (28) for boys and 3 (3) for girls with a strength of 2,291 (1,878) and 284 (300), respectively. There were 4 (4) advanced Tamil schools with 282 (242) pupils on rolls. The number of elementary Sanskrit schools for boys and girls was 27 which had on rolls 736 (704) boys and 378 (410) girls.

Women's education.—The number of Arts Colleges for Women increased to 11 due to the opening of the 4 colleges, [(i) Ethiraj College for Women, Madras, (ii) Nirmala College, Coimbatore, (iii) Lady Doak College, Mathurai and (iv) St. Mary's College, Tuticorin] and the closure of the Muslim College for Women, Madras, during the year. The total number of women receiving higher education in these colleges was 2,195 (1,773). The number of women reading

in Arts Colleges for men also increased to 1,881 (1,829). The number of women in the Post-Graduate and Honours classes was 77 (62) and 231 (191), respectively.

The five professional colleges for women continued to work during this year also with a total enrolment of 372 (333) women. The number of women in the professional colleges for men was 413 (435). In the Oriental Colleges 68 (64) women were reading.

The number of secondary schools for Indian girls again increased to 204 (185) and their strength to 64,301 (58,556). In addition, there were 31,942 girls in boys' schools.

The number of girls reading in all elementary schools was 1,429,895 (1,391,014).

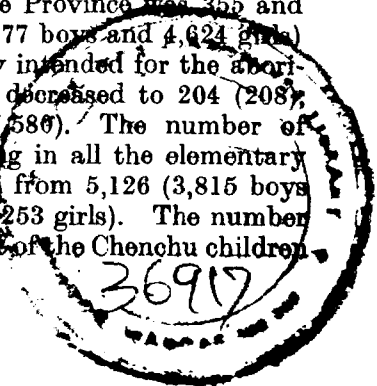
Harijan education.—The total number of Harijan pupils reading in all public institutions further increased to 490,011 (448,091). The number of Harijan students reading in the Arts, Oriental and Professional Colleges rose from 676 (including 56 women) to 807 (including 108 women). In the Professional colleges, their number was 203 (165) including 18 (21) women.

In the boys' and girls' secondary schools for Indians the increase in the enrolment of Harijans was 22,752 (17,532) and 2,747 (2,210).

Free education of Harijan pupils in classes 1-5 and Forms I to VI for a period of ten years was ordered by the Government, the expenditure being met from the Harijan Uplift Fund. In all elementary schools for Indians, there were 459,675 (424,807) pupils [including 168,445 (144,833) girls]. The number of elementary schools in the plains under public management not specially intended for the Harijans and into which pupils belonging to the community are admitted, increased to 12,599 (11,496) and their strength to 128,599 (128,500). The number of Harijan teachers employed in these schools was 1,583 (1,653).

Education of the Aboriginal, Hill and Criminal Tribes.—The total number of pupils belonging to these tribes in all types of public institutions including the special schools for them was 25,619 (16,620 boys and 8,999 girls) as against 18,093 (17,025 boys and 1,068 girls) in the previous year—an increase of 41.6 per cent over the enrolment of last year.

The total number of elementary schools specially intended for the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the whole Province was 355 and the total strength in them was 16,401 (11,777 boys and 4,624 girls). The number of elementary schools specially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts decreased to 204 (208), but their strength increased to 8,132 (7,586). The number of pupils belonging to these tribes and reading in all the elementary schools in the Agency tracts also increased from 5,126 (3,815 boys and 1,311 girls) to 5,134 (3,881 boys and 1,253 girls). The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchu children



in Kurnool district was 22 (21). There were 398 (374) boys and 393 (295) girls in these schools specially intended for Chenchu children. The number of elementary schools specially intended for these tribes in the Nilgiris was 94 (75) with a strength of 5,115 (3,902) boys and 2,097 (1,394) girls.

Education of defective children.—The 14 schools specially meant for the physically defective children worked for their benefit with a total strength of 835 (574 boys and 261 girls) as against 784 (588 boys and 196 girls) last year. The Victory Memorial School for the Blind, Poonamallee, Chingleput district, which was administered by the Board of Governors of the Madras Association for the Blind, Madras, was taken over by the Director of Public Instruction on behalf of the Government of Madras.

University education.—Due to the opening of six new colleges (Government College, Cuddapah, Feroke College, Feroke, Ethiraj College for Women, Madras, Nirmala College, Coimbatore, Lady Doak College, Mathurai and St. Mary's College, Tuticorin), the inclusion for the first time of the H.H. the Rajah's College of the newly merged State of Pudukkottai and the closure of the Muslim College for Women, Madras, during the year, the number of colleges for men and women increased from 56 to 62. Of these, 47 (43) were first grade and 15 (13) second grade colleges. Thirteen of the first grade colleges had Honours and Post-Graduate classes. The total strength in all these colleges increased from 34,131 to 39,209 (35,133 men and 4,076 women). The number of students in the Post-graduate classes was 373 (292) and in the Honours classes 1,784 (1,588).

The number of Professional Colleges for men and women remained the same as last year, viz., 26. The strength in all these colleges was 6,499 (5,955) [including 785 (768) women] comprising of 490 in Training Colleges, 2,162 in Medical Colleges, 954 in Law Colleges, 1,534 in Engineering Colleges, 297 in Technological Colleges, 545 in Agricultural Colleges, 391 in the Veterinary College, Madras, and 126 in the Forest College, Coimbatore.

Technical education.—The seven Polytechnics at Mathurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Vuyuru, Kakinada, Coimbatore and Madras continued to function during the year. The Polytechnic at Bellary commenced functioning during the year under review. The total strength in these eight Polytechnics was 2,868. Excluding these Government institutions under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, there were 78 recognized Industrial Schools in all of which 3,600 pupils were reported to have received instruction during the year.

An amount of Rs. 80,029 was distributed to the aided institutions in the form of maintenance grant. Further, grants of Rs. 48,529 and Rs. 21,114 as equipment and building grants to the deserving schools were also disbursed by the Industries Department.

Schools of Arts and Music.—As in the last year, the number of schools classified under this category was 5 consisting of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, Art Masters' Class and Manual Training Class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, Municipal Art School, Kumbakonam, and the Teachers' College of Music, Madras. The total strength in all these institutions on the 31st March 1949 was 382 (279) (326 men and 56 women).

Report on the working of the Universities —Madras University.—The activities of the University continued during the year in all respects as in previous years. Mention may be made of the following as some of the noteworthy events of the year:—

(1) Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.), *Honoriscausa* on His Excellency Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India.

(2) Re-appointment of Sri A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar as Vice-Chancellor for a third term.

(3) Visit of the Universities Commission appointed by the Government of India.

(4) Holding of the Meeting of the Inter-University Board of India and the Sixth Quinquennial Conference of Universities under the auspices of the University.

(5) The recommendations of the Special Committee appointed by the Government to consider the report of the Senate to suggest amendments to the Madras University Act were approved and forwarded to Government.

(6) Revision of the strength of teaching posts by the provision of a few more Professorships and Readerships in the University Departments and the revision of the scales of salaries of Senior and Junior Lecturers.

(7) Opening of the Honours Courses in Commerce and in Geography.

(8) Affiliation of a new Government College of Engineering at Anantapur.

(9) Approval of the Scheme for the institution of a Department of Constitutional and International Law.

During the year, five new colleges, three of them being for women, were opened after obtaining provisional affiliation and two of the existing colleges which were raised to first grade, opened classes in B.A. and B.Com. Courses. A new Engineering College at Anantapur and an Oriental College (Arabic College) at Pulikkal were also started.

The Nizam College, Hyderabad, Deccan, which ceased to be affiliated in Pass courses of this University from the end of the academic year 1947-48, was conducting the final year Honours and Post Graduate classes during this year and ceased to be an affiliated college of this University from the end of the academic year 1948-49.

From the beginning of the academic year, 1948-49, Carmel College, Tiruchur, became disaffiliated in the Junior and Senior Classes at the request of the Management consequent on their decision to open a new college in Bangalore under the Mysore University.

Honours Courses in Geography.—The syndicate considered the question of opening Honours courses—B.A. (Hons.), and B.Sc. (Hons.), courses in Geography from the academic year 1948-49. It was finally decided that the two colleges, viz., Queen Mary's College, Madras, and Vivekananda College, Madras, which had applied for recognition in the Honours course in Geography may be permitted to conduct the Honours courses on an Inter-Collegiate University co-operation basis.

As it was anticipated that there would be a great rush for admissions, permission to admit increased numbers was granted and the actual number that could be permitted in each college was communicated to the Principals of the colleges concerned. The additional number thus permitted to be admitted was about 600 in Science subjects and 400 in the Humanities.

The syndicate considered the question of granting concessions to refugee students from disturbed areas in North India and elsewhere and resolved that alterations in the laws empowering the syndicate to dispense with a strict compliance with the laws in regard to admission to courses of studies or attendances at courses of this University in the case of refugee students be made and the University authorities approved the proposals. The syndicate also decided that in the case of refugee students, examination fees only be levied and no other University fees be collected.

Andhra University.—The following are some of the salient features of the year :—

(1) Sanctioning a capital grant of Rs. 77,000 for buildings and equipment and a recurring annual grant of Rs. 88,000 by the Government of India towards the development plan for the Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology, Waltair.

(2) Opening of new courses of study, viz. (1) M.Sc. in Mathematical Physics and (2) M.Sc. in Geophysics with Branch I—Meteorology and Oceanography in the J.V.D. College of Science and Technology from the academic year 1948-49.

(3) Revival of the conduct of the Diploma Examination in Librarianship from 1949.

(4) Visit to the University of the Universities Commission (appointed by the Ministry of Education, Government of India) from the 18th to 21st March 1949.

(5) During the year, the Syndicate granted affiliation to two new second grade colleges and raised the status of one second grade college to that of a first grade college with effect from the academic year 1949-50, thus increasing the number of first grade colleges from 9 to 10 and second grade colleges from 2 to 4.

(6) Conditional recognition for a period of three years with effect from July 1949 was granted to the Sarada Niketanam, Guntur, for offering instruction in Music leading to the Diploma Examination in Music.

Annamalai University.—The following are the chief features in the working of the University during the year :—

(1) Alteration in the regulation revising the scale of tuition fees payable for the several courses of study at the University on the lines of the recent enhancement of fees in Government and other colleges in the Province.

(2) Amendments to the regulations governing the award of B.E. and B.Sc. (Tech.) Degrees, introducing (i) a scheme of sessional marks in most of the subjects on the basis of class work during the year and (ii) a provision enabling candidates failing in not more than two subjects but securing the aggregate minimum to proceed to higher class and complete the lower examination along with the examination of the higher class.

(3) Additional regulations governing the award of M.Sc. Degree by an examination at the end of a course for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Graduates, distinct from the existing M.Sc. Degree awardable on the basis of a research thesis.

(4) Transitory regulation enabling admission to the several courses of study and examinations of this University, of students from Hyderabad whose studies were interrupted on account of the disturbed conditions in the Hyderabad State.

(5) With a view to encourage the study of Saiva Sidhantha Philosophy, provision was made for its being offered as an alternative subject of study to European Philosophy under Part III (optional) of the B.A. (Pass) Degree in Philosophy.

(6) With a view to bringing the level and tone of teaching in the Music Department with the rest of the University Departments of study, suitable regulations were passed instituting a degree course in Music open to eligible S.S.L.C. holders under certain conditions. This will be given effect to from the academic year 1949-50.

(7) Provision was made for instruction in Tamil for Sanskrit under Part II and for Histories, Economics and Logic under Part III of the Intermediate first year class from July 1948.

Text books in Tamil on (i) Practical Chemistry, (ii) Geography, (iii) Trigonometry and (iv) Algebra were in the Press. Steps were taken to bring out text-books in Tamil for the several optional subjects prescribed for the B.A. and B.Sc. Pass Degrees and are expected to be ready for print in 1949-50.

(8) The University Commission appointed by the Government of India visited the University in the third week of March 1949.

(9) The Government of India, Ministry of Defence, have been pleased to sanction for the University the formation of an Independent Infantry Company of the National Cadet Corps in addition to a Signals Unit from the academic year 1949.

Raja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, B.A., M.L.A., M.C.A., announced three endowments of the value of Rs. 11,000 each to be associated with the names of (i) His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Chancellor, (ii) The Maharani of Bhavnagar and (iii) The Hon'ble Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar on the occasion of the Annual Convocation held in December 1948. Sir James Doak, Harvey Mills, Mathurai, endowed a sum of Rs. 1,500 towards the award of a prize in the name of Lady Doak. The terms of award of each of the endowments were under the consideration of the authorities. Competitions were conducted under the Thiruppanandal Endowments Scheme relating to the award of Kavi Chakravarti Kambar Memorial Tamil Prize, Adi Kumaraguruparaswamikal Memorial Tamil Prize and Sekkilar Nayanar Memorial Tamil Prize. The prizes were awarded at a special meeting of the Senate held on the 2nd December 1948. The Travancore Hostel with accommodation for about 100 students was built and occupied during the year.

Adult education.—For the first time in the history of the department, a scheme of adult education was sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction at the instance of Government. According to this scheme, one hundred aided adult literacy schools were sanctioned in 1948-49. Draft rules for recognition and aid to adult literacy schools were approved by Government. Five hundred and fifty-four teachers were trained in three batches for adult literacy work. Training courses in adult literacy work were also organized for student volunteers from different colleges in the City of Madras. The adult education class attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and the adult night school attached to the Government College, Kumbakonam, continued to work with a strength of 34 and 91 pupils, respectively. The adult education class started in Queen Mary's College, Madras, continued to function during the year also. Adult education was taken as a project by the Social Service League of the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

Bulletin No. 1 on adult education was prepared and printed. Propaganda songs on adult literacy were printed and made available for sale. Arrangements were made for the printing of selected continuation reading books in Tamil and Telugu.

An adult education section was organized and conducted in connection with the participation of the department in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition from the 24th November 1948 to the 31st January 1949. The department also participated in the adult education exhibition organized at the Memorial Hall, Park Town, Madras, at the time of the visit of Dr. Frank Laubach to Madras at the end of March 1949.

Physical education.—The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, continued to serve as a training centre for teachers. The number of candidates trained for the Diploma Course was 31

(including 4 women) and for the Higher and Lower Grade Certificate Courses 57 (including 6 women) and 48 (including 8 women) respectively.

The finalisation of the syllabuses on the basis of the suggestions for improvement and criticisms received was under consideration by the Expert Committee for the Revision of the Syllabus on Physical Activities for Boys. This syllabus was adopted in the secondary schools for boys during this year as an experimental measure.

The Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction that a committee may be constituted for preparing a separate syllabus for physical education for girls. The committee met for the first time on the 2nd May 1949 and chalked out its programme of work.

Visual education.—The scheme of visual education introduced in 1947-48 was worked out more intensively during the year. A central film library was organized and 212 films were purchased for being sent out to various educational institutions on a nominal hire.

Text-Book Committee.—During the year, 21 applications for registration were received, of which 18 were registered. The registration fee realised was Rs. 4,200. The total number of registered publishers in this year was 303 (283). The number of books received for consideration under all classifications was 869 (251 for elementary and 618 for secondary schools) and a sum of Rs. 8,697 was realised as scrutiny fees. One meeting of the committee was held in February 1949.

National Cadet Corps.—The Government decided to organize a National Cadet Corps in the Province consisting of two divisions, Senior and Junior, the number of cadets being 2,000 and 4,000, respectively. Recruitment to the former was made from among the male students of the Universities and to the latter from among high school boys. The senior division of the corps was formed by converting the already existing U.O.T.C. contingencies into units of N.C.C. Regarding the junior division, teachers were given training as Junior Division Officers during the summer vacation and units were raised in 1949-50.

Publicity.—A committee consisting of non-official educationists seven in number was constituted to give wide publicity to the work done by Government in the various branches and aspects of education, to correct wrong statements and misleading reports that may be published in the press and to explain the policy of the Government and of the department. Government also directed that a magazine with the title "New Education" which will serve as a vehicle for clarifying the various schemes of reorganization undertaken by the Government in all spheres of education, be published by the Director of Public Instruction. The first edition of the magazine (in English) was released recently.

Finance.—The total expenditure on "Education" increased to Rs. 1,675.48 (1,445.71) lakhs. Out of this 68 (66) per cent was from public funds and 32 (34) per cent was from private funds.

Government Examinations

During the year 14 (12) examinations were conducted in 1,448 (1,394) centres. Out of 148,773 (118,445) candidates registered, 143,562 (113,090) were examined. The increase was noticeable in almost all the examinations. Particulars in respect of each of the examinations are given below :—

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres
1 (a) S.S.L.C. Public Examination, October 1948.	16,221	15,586	84
(b) S.S.L.C. Public Examination, March 1949.	52,485	51,353	493
2 T.S.L.C. Examination	15,663	15,319	111
3 Government Technical Examinations—			
(a) Part I	20,189	18,726	208
(b) Part II	94	75	1
4 Sanskrit Entrance Examination	259	249	19
5 Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination.	382	357	23
6 European Schools Examinations	1,149	1,132	22
7 Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Education (Men and Women) ..	139	137	1
8 Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Indian Music	16	16	1
9 Examination for the award of certificates for competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for defective (blind, dumb and deaf-mute) children	11	11	3
10 Examination for Montessori Nursery and Kindergarten Teachers' Certificates ..	52	52	3
11 Public Examination at the end of the VIII Standard in Higher Elementary Schools ..	41,416	39,912	377
12 Examinations in Indian Medicine—			
(a) School and College Examinations (April and October 1948)	411	401	1
(b) Compounders' Examination July 1948.	8	7	1
13 Pandits Training Course Examinations (1948).	70	70	4
14 Basic T.S.L.C. Examination (1949)	208	208	7
Total ..	148,773	143,562	1,448

S.S.L.C. Examination.—The following are the main features in the working of the S.S.L.C. Examination Scheme in this year :—

(1) For the first time in the history of the S.S.L.C. Examination, a supplementary public examination for the benefit of failed S.S.L.C. candidates was held in October 1948. The Government also raised the number of times a candidate can appear for the examination from 3 to 4 in the case of non-Harijan candidates and from 4 to 5 in the case of Harijan candidates.

(2) Fisheries Technology was included as one of the optional subjects under group "C" and the first batch of candidates for this subject appeared for the examination in March 1949.

(3) The Board of Secondary Education finalised the syllabuses for the several subjects in the reorganized courses of Secondary Education in the year.

T.S.L.C. Examination.—The number of candidates examined, the number passed and the percentage are shown below :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Secondary Grade	2,910	1,996	69
(Pupils)	(978)	(720)	(74)
Secondary Grade	891	444	50
(Private)	(29)	(24)	(83)
Elementary Grade	11,518	7,111	62
	(10,695)	(6,350)	(60)

Government Museum

The additions to the Zoological sections were numerous and interesting. In the Archæological and Art Section, 44 articles consisting of 18 metal images, 3 stone figures, 4 busts, 5 wood carvings, one copper-plate grant and 4 other articles were acquired. In the Numismatics Section, 78 coins were added. The number of visitors was 617,886 showing an increase of 12 per cent on the previous year.

Educational demonstrations were given by the Museum staff to school teachers. Special demonstration lectures were given to the Zoology students of the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, and to the staff and pupils of the Government Training School, Egmore. The Superintendent, Government Museum, gave a talk to the Madras branch of the Toc H on the aboriginal tribes of Madras. The museum participated in the Vidyanagar Educational Exhibition which was held at the time of the Tamil Nad Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Teynampet, Madras.

The State Museum, Pudukkottai.—This museum, though located two miles away from the capital, attracted students and teachers from the educational institutions and the public both literate and illiterate. The museum, though small, with its varied and interesting collections, and the remarkable field-museums, stands second to none in South India. The daily average attendance in the museum was 371.

Connemara Public Library

The usefulness of the Connemara Public Library continued to be appreciated by the public. There was an increase in the number of readers to 76,841 (68,780). The number of volumes consulted by them was 176,950 (206,340). The number of volumes lent increased to 53,573 (52,454). The number of new depositors during the year was 451 (457).

Apart from periodicals, 1,611 books were added to the library during the year inclusive of 757 books purchased in South Indian languages. Two hundred and thirty-eight institutions sent their journals in exchange for Museum Bulletins.

The expenditure on the library was Rs. 47,076 and the receipts were Rs. 422.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

During the year under report 2,942 (3,054) persons visited the library and consulted about 4,430 (4,538) works. Vigorous efforts were made during the year for the acquisition of manuscripts. The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 523 (241). The number of manuscripts and books issued on loan to several scholars and institutions was 82 (61).

Other Libraries

To improve the working of the library system in the Province, the Madras Public Libraries Act (Act XXIV of 1948) was passed into law. For the first time libraries maintained by Grama Sanghams in Prohibition districts were sanctioned grants by the Government. Two hundred and sixty-two libraries were sanctioned grant at Rs. 100 each.

The total number of public libraries under various kinds of managements increased to 1,681 (1,619). Those under private management also increased to 247 (232). The number of journals and books made available in these libraries was 1,264,094 (1,210,804), and the number of persons using them was 3,909,824 (3,726,470). The increase in the number of libraries and the marked increase in the number of persons using them indicate that the public libraries in the Province are becoming more and more popular. The South India Teachers' Union organized a "Children's Art and Book Week" in March 1949. An exhibition of books suitable for children's pleasure reading and specimens of painting done by children of many lands was also arranged during the week besides lectures on subjects like "Art in Education", "Library Science for Children", etc.

Educational Associations and Reading Rooms

There were 2,129 educational associations including associations of teachers and their membership was 136,313 including 26,391 women. The number of reading rooms and literary associations was 1,096 with an enrolment of 1,938,971 (including 80,783 women) during the year.

Astronomy

Chief feature of the year.—In early November 1948, a very bright comet—one of the brightest since Halley's comet of 1910—was observed in the south-eastern sky in the early morning hours.

Observations were made at this observatory from the 11th November 1948 to the 14th December 1948. On the 12th November 1948, the brightness of the head of the comet was about 1.5 stellar magnitude and its tail extended to nearly a third of the distance from horizon to zenith. Thereafter it gradually receded from the sun and became progressively fainter. On the 7th December 1948, when it was last photographed, its head was only as bright as a fifth magnitude star and the tail was less than 5° in length.

Development plans.—During the year, preliminary plans for the construction of buildings for the city station of Kodaikanal Observatory at Nungambakam, Madras, were prepared. Plans were also drawn up for the development of the mechanical workshop at Kodaikanal and for an optical workshop at the city station, Madras. Specifications, lay-out drawing and quotations for a large Schmidt-Cassegrain telescope with an effective aperture of 33 inches and principal mirror of 46-inch aperture were received from Sir Howard Grubb Parsons & Co. The sanction of the Government of India for the construction of a dome for the 20-inch reflecting telescope was obtained. The Geo-magnetic Section (of this observatory) which had been closed down in 1923 was re-started during the year and regular observation of the magnetic elements was commenced from the 1st January 1949.

Construction of instrument.—A Polar Siderostat was constructed by adapting parts of discarded instruments and mounted for admitting sunlight directly into the Rowland concave grating spectrograph of this observatory. In order to photograph the spectra of solar flares simultaneously with their visual observations, a camera was designed and fitted to the spectrohelioscope; the second and third order spectra of the grating are utilized for photography while visual observations continue simultaneously in the first order spectrum. An 18-inch parabolic mirror, available in the observatory, was mounted for use with the angular grating spectrograph.

Observational data.—Systematic observations of seeding conditions were continued during day time to study the suitability of Kodaikanal for coronagraph work. Observations of the sky and seeing conditions at night also were commenced from the 1st October 1949 with a view to examine the suitability of Kodaikanal for stellar work.

A solar flare of exceptional intensity was photographed at this observatory at 08-00 hours I.S.T. on the 23rd January 1949 in the vicinity of a large sunspot group. Information about this flare was immediately cabled to the President of the Solar Commission of the International Astronomical Union and was broadcast from Pontoise (France) Radio for the benefit of geophysicists all over the world. The flare was followed by a geomagnetic storm of great intensity which was recorded by the recently installed magnetographs of this observatory. The storm commenced at 23-58 hours

I.S.T. on the 24th and lasted till about noon on 26th. It caused extensive disruption of cable and wireless communications all over the world. A practice of issuing forecasts of probable geomagnetic and ionospheric disturbances for the benefit of all concerned was introduced as a regular measure.

General.—Routine observational work of the observatory was carried on as usual. Brief reports on Prominence activity and on the work done at this observatory during 1948 were communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society. Statements of solar flares for 1948 were sent to (i) The President, Solar Commission, International Astronomical Union, for inclusion in the Quarterly Bulletins on Solar activity; (ii) Royal Observatory, Greenwich; (iii) a research worker on ionospherics at the University of Western Australia; (iv) The Chief Electrical Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras; (v) Director, Colaba and Alibag Observatories, Bombay and (vi) Research Engineer, All-India Radio, New Delhi.

Monthly relative sunspot numbers were supplied to a professor of Physics at the University of Ceylon. Systematic afternoon observations with the spectrohelioscope and the spectroheliograph on all days of the week were commenced with effect from the 17th February 1949.

A proposal was received from the President of the Solar Commission of the International Astronomical Union, for the routine daily broadcasting of coded messages giving information about solar activity from a powerful wireless transmitter in India. Arrangements were under way for broadcasting these messages daily from the Meteorological Department Transmitter at New Delhi.

Professor S. Chapman, Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, Oxford, who is a world-famous astrophysicist and geophysicist, visited the observatory. Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli, Minister for Local Administration, Government of Madras, was also a distinguished visitor during the year. Meteorological and seismological work was carried on as in previous years. An assistant from the Trivandrum Observatory was given training in general astronomical observation work. Facilities were also given to a research worker from the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research in connection with his work on the measurement of atmospheric ozone. About 1,800 visitors were shown round the observatory during the year. Ninety-three enquiries on astronomical and other scientific matters were answered.

Madras Record Office

The records which had been moved into the interior to protect them from the vicissitudes of the war could not be brought back to Madras for want of accommodation. In 1948, the records of the East India Company's period housed at Palmaner were retransferred to Madras.

In addition to the supply of information to private parties or for purposes of historical research, the important activity of this office is the supply of notes on important subjects or policies which are engaging the attention of the Government and the Board of Revenue, etc. These notes are prepared after a careful study of all the papers available on the subject from the earliest times and are, therefore, of great use to the Government for administrative purposes. This year the Government sanctioned the printing of these valuable notes in volumes entitled "Studies in Madras Administration."

The following statement shows the number of requisitions received and searches made :—

Number of requisitions received	17,787 (18,393)
Number of records furnished	32,748 (35,178)
Number of searches	766 (578)
Number of papers restored	52,044 (49,492)

All the records received during the year were catalogued. The Manual of the Malabar District by William Logan and the Gazetteer of the Malabar district by Sir Charles Innes were taken up for printing.

Every facility was provided by this office for scholars to come and do research among the records. The Madras Record Office is one of the places where the patents and specifications can be examined by the public and 560 patents and specifications were received for safe custody.

The resolutions of the Historical Record Commission were implemented in cases where they were considered worthy of adoption.

Literature and the Press

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the Province is given below :—

In English	239 (208)
In Tamil	478 (504)
In Telugu	243 (150)
In Kannada	32 (21)
In Malayalam	26 (23)
Other languages	22 (15)
Bi-lingual	29 (70)
Multi-lingual	28 (22)
Number of newspapers which ceased publication	173 (84)
Number of newspapers which started in, but ceased publication during the year.	68 (49)

Total .. 1,338 (946)

Number of newspapers newly started	314 (434)
Number of newspapers published in Madras City.	557 (434)

The principal daily newspapers in the Province were—

1 In English	{	The Hindu. The Mail. The Indian Express. The Liberator. The Indian Republic.
2 In Tamil	{	Dhinamani. Dinasari. Swadesamitran. Dinathanti. Bharatha Devi. Viduthalai.
3 In Telugu	{	Andhra Prabha. Andhra Patrika.
4 In Kannada	{	The Navabharath.
5 In Malayalam	{	Mathrubhumi. Powrasakti. Chandrika. Hind. Dinaprabha.

Registration of Books

During the year the total number of publications registered under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 was 3,215. Of these, 2,310 (2,138) were books and the remaining 905 (866) periodicals. The total number of publications given above consists of 2,506 original works, 670 re-editions and 39 translations. The City of Madras as usual led the districts in the volume of literary output with Tanjore and Guntur occupying second and third places, respectively. Of the total number of books registered, 888 (754) or 38 (34) per cent were designed for educational purposes.

The Zoological Gardens

During the year a number of valuable animals were newly acquired. Notable among them were the female silvery Gibbon of Java, the male black Hoolock Gibbon and the coloured Macaw parrots. They were received as gifts from His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras.

At the beginning of the year, there were 155 mammals, 129 birds and 17 reptiles. During the year, there were additions to the livestock through births in the Zoo, purchases made and gifts received.

The total mortality during the year was 134. Of these, the Tiger, Finches and Himalayan birds before getting themselves acclimatised, died of heat wave. The rest died of natural causes.

Repair works to the cages and sheds were done departmentally. The construction of the Emu shed taken up in the latter part of

the year 1947-48 was completed. Four small concrete houses were constructed within the aviaries for the newly acquired Macaw parrots.

The right of collecting fees from visitors to the Zoo and the fees for the use of cycle stand inside the Zoo was leased out for the year for a sum of Rs. 33,175 (30,000). The receipts realized by the department by the hire of elephants and camels to the public, stallage charges, sale of animals and charges for shooting pictures within the Zoo amounted to Rs. 2,296 (2,764).

The number of visitors during the year was about 5.30 (5.00) lakhs.

Boating within the Zoo was very popular among the public. Seven boats plied in the Zoo lake during the year. About 52,160 persons including children availed themselves of this facility. The right of plying pleasure boats in the lake was leased out for a sum of Rs. 6,520 (4,500).

The Lawrence School, Lovedale

On the 31st March 1949 there were 318 (308) boarders in the school—191 boys and 127 girls. There were 17 (22) day scholars—eight boys and nine girls. Out of 22 candidates presented for examinations (five for Cambridge School Certificate Examination and 17 for Junior Cambridge Examination) 13 passed (three in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and ten in the Junior Cambridge Examination). The school was taken over by the Government of India from the 14th May 1949 to be run as a public school.

Provincial Broadcasting

The Provincial Broadcasting Department completed the eleventh year of its existence during the year. This department continued to co-operate as usual with other organizations, e.g., Malabar Special Police, Publicity Department, Jails, etc., in maintaining their wireless equipment.

2. During the year, this department installed sets as shown below :—

	Number of sets Installed during the year.	Total number of sets at the end of the year.
Rural	19	679
Municipalities	23	220
Private bodies	10	85
Prohibition centres	12	12
District Board vans	5	5
Total	69	1,001

3. To meet the immediate demand from various Panchayat Boards, 500 standard battery sets were purchased and with a special staff, the sets were aligned and tested. The Government sanctioned a scheme for assembly of 20 sets with a special technical and work-shops staff and the work is nearing completion. His Excellency's Public Address system were arranged at important public functions when His Excellency the Governor, Honourable Ministers and other High Officers of Government addressed the meetings. Consequent on frequent demands for Public Address system in the Rajaji Hall for public and private functions of importance, a permanent Public Address system was sanctioned and installed during the year in March 1949. Research on loudspeakers under the Industrial Research Scheme was conducted during the year. The two Research schemes under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research were in good progress. This department participated in the exhibition conducted by the Radio Merchants' Association of South India in the All-India Radio compound, Egmore and also in the exhibition organized by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee in Teynampet grounds.

The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 1,81,377 and Rs. 6,64,300, respectively.

64

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land

(Fasli 1358—Year ending 30th June 1949)

of

The total area of the Province for which details were available was 80·795 (79·935) million acres. The details for the same are given below:—

	IN MILLIONS OF ACRES.
Cultivated	30·829
Forest	13·515
Area not available for cultivation (lands occupied by rivers, roads and those set apart for common use).	14,424
Cultivable waste (difficult to cultivate with any profit)	11·879
Fallow	10·148

During the year there was a decrease under “Forests,” “Other uncultivated land” and “Current fallows” and an increase under the other two heads.

Condition of the Agricultural Population

(Fasli 1358—Year ending 30th June 1949)

During the fasli, the seasonal conditions were unsatisfactory in the districts of Anantapur, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Ramnad and Salem. Chingleput district was particularly hard hit as adverse seasonal conditions this year followed failure of monsoon in two successive years. In several districts of the Province, crops were affected by insect pests and diseases. Effective steps were taken to control them by distribution of insecticides. Cattle were generally free from outbreaks of epidemics.

There was an overall sharp rise in the prices of all agricultural commodities and a mild rise in the value of land. Procurement prices of foodgrains were stepped up by Government. Decontrol in the latter part of the year resulted in a steep rise in the prices of foodgrains. In the absence of control, commercial crops enjoyed attractive prices which led to an increase in their acreage. Higher levels of prices enabled agriculturists to meet the higher cost of living and expenses of cultivation; larger landholders were also able to liquidate a part of their debt.

Since there was also a steep rise in the price of cattle, cost of cultivation and agricultural wages aggravated by short supply of agricultural implements, the economic condition of the agricultural population continued to be the same in most of the districts. However, conditions were better in the districts of Cuddapah,

Mathurai, Kurnool and South Kanara, satisfactory in the districts of Krishna, the Nilgiris and Tiruchirappalli and good in the districts of East and West Godavari while conditions in Chingleput district definitely deteriorated.

For the improvement of agriculture, Government took several measures such as grant of subsidies for sinking wells, interest free *takkavi* loans for purchase of seeds, manures, etc. The Department of Agriculture supplied iron and steel, manures, improved seeds, fertilizers and oil-cakes at controlled prices in addition to hiring out tractors and petrol pumps. These concessions promoted greater agricultural activity. Use of electricity for irrigation purposes reclamation of waste lands, raising of short-term foodcrops and diversion of land under non-food crops to food crops were on the increase.

To alleviate scarcity in certain deficit districts and in the deficit pockets of surplus districts, Government opened relief shops for distribution of foodgrains at controlled prices.

Rural money market became stringent and there was greater activity on the part of Co-operative Societies. Cottage industries were also encouraged to augment rural earnings.

Agricultural labour was generally well employed in spite of adverse seasonal conditions in certain districts. Many factors like sinking of new wells, contract works, road works, construction of new factories and irrigation projects and schemes of the Grow More Food Campaign opened fresh avenues of employment to agricultural labour. A tendency for agricultural labour to migrate to towns from the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore, Guntur, Mathurai, the Nilgiris, Ramnad and Tirunelveli was noticeable during this fasli. Wages continued to be high. Wages were also paid in kind in several regions to farm servants and other labourers employed for sowing and harvesting operations. The high level of wages improved the conditions of agricultural labour but could not be said to have increased their efficiency or desire, to earn more. The introduction of Province-wide Prohibition has contributed in some measure to improve the economic condition of agriculturists as well as labourers.

Weather and Crops

(Fasli 1358—Year ending 30th June 1949)

The season during the fasli was not quite satisfactory, the seasonal conditions generally in the Central and the Southern districts being bad.

South-west monsoon.—On the whole the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon period (June to September 1948) was bordering on the normal in Mathurai district, above the normal in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Tirunelveli, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and below the normal in the other districts of the Province. Sowings of early dry crops were

above the average in the Deccan and Southern districts and below the average in the Circars, the Carnatic, the Central and the West Coast districts. Sowings of early wet crops were above the average only in the Southern districts and below the average in the Circars, the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the West Coast districts. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of the Circars and the Carnatic.

North-east monsoon.—Over the whole period of the north-east monsoon (October 1948 to January 1949) the rainfall was normal or bordering on the normal in Anantapur, Tirunelveli, Salem and Ramnad districts, above the normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary and the Nilgiri districts and below the normal in the other districts of the Province. Sowings of late dry crops were above the average in the Deccan and the Carnatic districts and below the average in the Circars, the Central, the Southern and the West Coast districts. Sowings of late wet crops were above the average in the Deccan, the Carnatic and the West Coast districts and below the average in the Circars, the Central and the Southern districts. The condition of the standing crops was far from satisfactory except in parts of the Circars.

Unemployment relief.—Scarcity of employment was felt in the districts of Ramnad and Chittoor, relief of unemployment was provided in these districts by the expansion of Minor Irrigation Works and District Board road works. The conditions, however, did not warrant the declaration of famine in any of the districts and the distress of the unemployed was mitigated by the labour provided.

Land revenue remission.—During the fasli under review full remission of land revenue was sanctioned where the outturn was 4 annas and below in respect of wet lands in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Mathurai, Ramnad, Salem and Coimbatore where there had been widespread failure of crops. Full remission of land revenue was also sanctioned in respect of wet lands in the above districts where there was "constructive total loss" irrespective of whether a dry crop was successfully raised or not. In the dry lands in the above districts, a 50 per cent remission where the outturn was between 4 annas and 8 annas and full remission where the outturn was 4 annas and below were sanctioned. The amount of dry remission granted in the districts in fasli 1358 amounted to Rs. 19.97 lakhs and that of wet remission to Rs. 28.04 lakhs.

Other Concessions.—In addition to the above concessions, the temporary reduction of water-cess in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and the delta tracts of Guntur was continued during fasli 1358 also.

Fodder position.—Fodder was generally available and sufficient during the fasli.

Agriculture

(Fasli 1358—Year ending 30th June 1949)

Special features of the year

(1) **Grow More Food**—The five-year plan.—The five-year plan of Grow More Food Campaign which commenced in 1947-48, was continued with a view to intensify food production in the Province. Fifteen Agricultural Schemes were included in the plan. The total estimated additional yield as a result of operation of the several schemes during the year was about 197,365 tons of foodgrains.

(2) **Green Manure Campaign**.—Realizing that the existing supplies of manures fall far short of the requirements, intense campaign of green manuring was launched. Besides encouraging planting of quick-growing green manure plants in field bunds and waste places, green manure seeds were procured and distributed to cultivators for growing green-manure crops. About 20 lakhs of acres were estimated to have been green manured during the year.

(3) **Distribution of improved seeds, manures, iron materials and pump sets**.—The department concentrated on distributing improved seeds of paddy, millets, green manure, iron materials including agricultural machinery such as pump sets, engines and tractors. The following statement gives details of supplies made during the year :—

	TONS.	LB.
Seeds—		
Paddy	7,934	922
Millets	84	688
Green manures	2,583	1,703
Manures—		
Ammonium sulphate	29,684	
Ammonium phosphate	1,528	
Super phosphate	578	
Bonemeal	1,335	
Groundnut oil-cake	28,816	
Iron materials, etc.—		
Standard steel and other iron of all kinds	10,281	
Cart tyres	2,981	
Axles	691	

Besides the above, 430,828 numbers of pre-fabricated agricultural implements of several kinds like plough shares, spades, crowbars, mhothe buckets, sugarcane pan, etc., were sold to ryots.

(4) **Special efforts regarding supervision and dissemination of practical results of research**.—The two additional headquarters Deputy Directors of Agriculture continued their inspection drive in the districts fixing up targets of work. The research officers also

toured the districts, attended the conference of district work officer and took part in fixing targets for production. The results of research work done in the agricultural research stations was compiled and arrangements were made for their publication. Four Plant Protection Officers with the necessary trained district staff were appointed and they were attending to plant protection work. Four Superintendents for sugarcane liaison farms were appointed to translate results of sugarcane research in factory areas and do propaganda in the sugarcane tracts. Work on coconut nurseries was intensified with the appointment of a gazetted officer.

Agricultural education.—The number of applications received for admission into the Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla for B.Sc. (Agricultural) Degree Course decreased to 380 (655). During the year, Government reduced the number of admissions into the Agricultural Colleges to 80 students in each. In the Agricultural Training School, Orthanad, 12 students completed the course. Fourteen boys were admitted in the school in the second year, out of which 7 were deputed by the Government from the Senior Certified School, Chingleput. Theoretical instruction and practical training in farm operations were given to them. The Juvenile and Adult Labourers' Schools at Anakapalle, Samalkot, Coimbatore and Palur continued to function satisfactorily.

Season

The seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory in the south-west monsoon season but unsatisfactory in the north-east monsoon. The south-west monsoon commenced in time, generally, and was fairly normal. It was late in parts of Andhradesa and gave unsatisfactory rains in West Godavari, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Tanjore and Ramnad. Elsewhere, it gave fairly satisfactory rains, facilitating the raising of crops in time and provided some supplies in irrigation sources. The north-east monsoon was late and feeble in the Central and Southern districts and adversely affected the standing crops. It was favourable for hingari crops in most of the Ceded Districts.

Grow More Food Campaign

The results of the activities of the department in the Grow More Food Campaign are summarized below with reference to each scheme on the Five-Year-Plan.

Scheme No. 1—(Soil and water conservation by Contour Bundling in Visakhapatnam and Ceded Districts).—A special staff was sanctioned, consisting of 1 Assistant Agricultural Engineer, 18 Soil Conservation Assistants, 6 Revenue Inspectors, 3 Draughtsmen and 3 Tracers. The preliminary arrangements for starting the scheme were in progress.

Scheme No. 2—(Land development by mechanical cultivation and installation of pump sets).—One hundred and fifty-two tractors of the department distributed over the Province brought 35,569

acres under cultivation against a target of 40,000 acres yielding 8,802 tons of food. Eighty-three petrol pump sets and 11 oil engines were sold to the ryots. One thousand one hundred and forty-six electric pump sets were newly put into operation this year. A total length of 266,700 feet of piping was sold to the ryots for use with these oil engines and pump sets. The additional food estimated to have been produced by use of these pump sets was 2,676 tons. The total additional food produced through cultivation by all these mechanical means was estimated at 11,568 tons.

Scheme No. 3—(Production and distribution of Compost from town refuse).—Sixty-four municipalities and 45 panchayats were engaged in compost making. A total quantity of 5,155,963 cubic feet of compost was produced and a quantity of 5,136,040 cubic feet of ripe compost was sold during the year. This is equivalent to 102,721 tons, estimated to cover 20,544 acres. The increase in food on account of the use of this compost was estimated at 2,568 tons. The departmental staff did propaganda for the use of the town compost and helped the local bodies in its disposal.

Scheme No. 4—(Rural Compost making from waste vegetable matter).—A quantity of 20,982 tons of ripe compost was prepared in the year against a target of 24,000 tons for which the ryots were paid a subsidy at Re. 1 per ton. Five thousand eight hundred and ninety tons were applied to crops to cover an area of 1,178 acres and the additional yield was estimated at 147 tons of foodgrains.

Scheme No. 5—(State Trading Scheme for the purchase of manures seeds and iron and steel).—The following quantities of different materials were sold during the year from the departmental depots, the estimated additional yield due to these manures is also indicated alongside :—

Name of manures.	Quantity sold in tons.	Estimated additional yield of rice in tons.
Ammonium sulphate ..	29,684	} 2,867
Ammonium phosphate ..	1,528	
Super phosphate ..	578	
Bonemeal	1,335	
Groundnut cake	28,816		19,211

The quantity of iron materials sold to ryots is given below :—

	TONS.
Standard steel and iron standard steel of all kinds	10,281
Cart-tyres alone	2,981
Axles alone	691

Besides these, 430,828 numbers of fabricated articles of several kinds, like plough shares, mammaties, blades, crowbars, mhote buckets, sugarcane pans, etc., were sold to ryots.

Scheme No. 6.—Closed.

Scheme No. 7—(Comprehensive Scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of paddy, millets, pulses, groundnut, gingelly and green manure).—Seed farms were opened for different strains of crops and the seeds distributed to ryots. The following table summarizes the work done in this direction :—

Crop.	Area under seed farm.			Area covered (inclusive of natural spread). ACRES.
	ACRES.	TONS.	LB.	
Paddy	41,692	7,934	922	2,006,962
Cholam	4,044	} 84	} 688	131,740
Cumbu	1,332			17,143
Ragi	2,592			111,368
Tenai	1,262			99,128
Groundnut	1,721	47	543	41,808
Gingelly	231	1	217	50,136
Redgram	235	} 3	} 458	539
Bengalgram	21			23
Green manure	47,817	2,583	1,703	2,086,083

The additional yield of grain estimated to have been obtained due to the seeds sold from the depots was as follows :—

	TONS.
Paddy seeds	19,126
Millet seeds	1,054
Green-manure seeds	25,953

Scheme No. 8.—Merged in Scheme No. 5.

Scheme No. 9—(Control of pests and diseases of crops).—With a view to afford facilities to the ryots for getting their crops attended to without delay when attacked by pests and diseases, a special Plant Protection Staff was appointed from January 1949. The chemicals necessary were sold to ryots at concession rates, i.e., one-third price. An extent of about 100,180 acres was covered by treatment against pests and diseases. The major pests and diseases were swarming caterpillar, grass hopper, jassids and rats, blast and foot-rot on paddy; mites, grass hopper and smut on cholam. The saving of foodgrains as a result of plant protection methods was estimated at about 55,400 tons.

Scheme No. 10—(Distribution of manures and seeds free of cost to poor and deserving ryots).—A sum of Rs. 14,071 was distributed to poor and deserving ryots by way of supply of manures and Rs. 802 for seeds. An area of 1,104 acres and 242 acres respectively were benefited by these amounts, estimated to yield an increase of 103 tons of foodgrains.

Scheme No. 11—(Increase of production of vegetables in urban centres).—The special staff for vegetable work stationed in the City of Madras attended to bungalow compounds, created incentive for raising kitchen gardens, supplied seed material and assisted in laying out gardens and in putting down pests and diseases. It was estimated that there was an increase in vegetable production by 1,900 tons during the year.

Scheme No. 12—(Free distribution of vegetable seeds to schools).—A sum of Rs. 3,588 was spent towards free distribution of vegetable seeds to schools and land colonization societies.

Scheme No. 13—(Multiplication of seeds of imported vegetables).—The scheme was in operation for only 9 months in the year. The work done under the head is as follows :—

	Produced.	Sold.
Seeds	2,029 lb.	2,029 lb.
Seedlings	6,350 mds.	6,350 mds.
Vegetables	9,868 lb.	9,868 lb.

Scheme No. 14—(Development of fruit cultivation).—Advice was given to the fruit growers on maintenance of orchards. A survey of orchards planted with trees supplied from Kodur was made to enable the formation of a guide to growers.

Scheme No. 15—(Poultry development in Agricultural Research Stations).—The scheme was in operation at Anakapalle, Samalkot, Palur, Aduthurai and Koilpatti. The number of birds produced at these stations and sold to ryots is as detailed below :—

	Cooks.	Hens.	Chickens.	Eggs.
Produced	52	170	1,324	11,019
Sold	31	74	520	6,444

The total estimated additional yield obtained due to the several schemes as a direct result of departmental sales alone, is summarized below :—

	TONS.
Land development by mechanical cultivation and installation of pump sets ..	11,568
Town compost	2,568
Rural compost	147
Chemical manures and bone-meal ..	62,235
Groundnut cake	19,211
Improved seeds—	
Paddy	19,126
Millets	1,054
Green-manure seed	25,953
Control of pests and diseases	55,400
Free distribution of manures and seeds.	103

Research

The activities of the Research Department are classified under the following heads :—

- (1) Agricultural Chemistry ;
- (2) Plant Pathology—
 - (a) Entomology,
 - (b) Mycology ;
- (3) Agricultural Meteorology,
- (4) Systematic Botany ; and
- (5) Cyto-genetics.

Agricultural Chemistry.—Among the more important analysis done, were the following varieties of items :—

(i) Soils and irrigation water—

(a) analysis of soils and water for the reclamation of alkaline lands in the intensive firka development areas in Musiri, Tirumangalam, Proddatur, Chicacole, Ex-Servicemen's Colony at Neidalore and the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home Farm in Chingleput district ;

(b) analysis of soils and water for irrigation projects in Cuddapah, Chittoor, Anantapur and Chingleput districts ;

(c) analysis of soils and water for bringing under cultivation and improvement of waste lands for Simpson & Co., Welfare Department at Pudupakkam and Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College at Karaikudi ;

(d) analysis of tea leaves and corresponding soils for the English and Scottish Joint Wholesale Co-operative Society, Limited, Kozhikode ; and

(e) analysis of soils and water for the East India Distilleries, Nellikuppam.

(ii) Manures—

(a) analysis of manure mixtures in connection with the control of quality and price ;

(b) analysis of 163 fertilizer samples for ryots and manure firms ;

(c) analysis of village manures in connection with collection of basic data regarding the quantity of farm-yard manure produced in villages ;

(d) analysis of farm composts to encourage ryots to make greater use of them.

(iii) Feeding stuff—

(a) examination of food stuff for adulteration, etc., and the effects of fumigation with various chemicals for the Civil Supplies Department ;

(b) analysis of cattle food in connection with acceptance of tenders for the Veterinary Department ; and

(c) analysis of fish meal and bone-meal intended for use as poultry food, for the Fisheries Department.

(iv) Nutritive analysis of improved strains of crops—

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Central Food Advisory Council, the nutritive analysis of 134 strains comprising rice, pulses and millets was carried out.

(v) Fundametal Research on paddy—

One hundred and eighteen samples of soils, 16 of irrigation waters and 353 of grains and straws were analysed in connection with the fundamental research on paddy.

The total number of samples actually analysed was 2,535 out of 2,665 samples received. The following table summarises the analysis according to different items :—

	Agricultural department.	Other Government department.	Ryots and Manure firms, etc.	Total.
Soil	732	3	43	778
Manures	169	1	163	333
Foodstuff and fodders	86	114	27	227
Plant products	1,015	..	14	1,029
Waters	60	2	9	71
Miscellaneous	64	29	4	97
Total	<u>2,126</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>2,535</u>

A disease known as "black heart" in potatoes assumed serious proportions during the war years when potatoes had to be stored and sent in wagon-loads by rail. The chief symptom of the disease is a blackish colouration in the centre of the potato tuber. It was found that in large scale storage potatoes could be kept free of black heart disease if adequate provisions were made for free ventilation and avoidance of overheating.

Fresh cultures of root nodule organisms peculiar to various legumes were isolated and their efficiency tested. One hundred and forty-seven cultures were supplied to ryots and departmental officers for field scale inoculation of legume seeds.

Plant pathology.—At the beginning of the year 1949, a separate plant protection staff was employed comprising of two Plant Protection Officers in Entomology and two Plant Protection Officers in Mycology and subordinate Plant Protection Assistants for each district at the rate of one for Entomology and one for Mycology. Of the Plant Protection Officers, one officer for Entomology and one for Mycology were stationed at Coimbatore and the other two with headquarters at Bapatla.

This special staff is intended to tackle expeditiously pests and diseases of crops, and help in the adoption of remedial measures in time. For this purpose insecticides and fungicides were stocked at taluk headquarters as also sprayers and dusters needed for the application of these chemicals on crops. Power sprayers and dusters were also kept at different centres for being rushed to work spots in times of emergency for treatment on a large scale. The chemicals were issued to ryots at half cost.

Entomology.—Experiments on the efficacy and adaptability of D.D.T. and B.H.C. against various crop pests constituted one of the major items of research for the year. The results were in most cases successful beyond the expectations and the advent of these two insecticides may be considered as a land-mark in the progress of Economic Entomology in this country. These two insecticides were used by the ryots quite enthusiastically.

The fluted scale insect was noted in the Nilgiris to attack gorse, acacias and to a light extent, citrus. At Kodaikanal it was seen on

citrus and wattles. A total of 47,830 beetles predatory on the fluted casscale was bred and released during the year, 28,630 on the Nilgiris and 19,200 at Kodaikanal. About 1,500 beetles were supplied to the Entomologist, Fluted Scale Control Scheme, Government of India, Bangalore, for releases. Besides the biological control, two quarantine stations, one at Mettupalaiyam and the other at Shembaganur, continued to intercept plant products notified as carriers of *Icerya purchasi* and allowed their transport only after fumigating with calcium cyanide. Of the materials intercepted and fumigated over 1,976 tons of wattle bark formed the main item.

Large numbers of the parasite *Trichogramma* were released in potato godowns at the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad, to study their efficacy in controlling the potato borers. The released parasites did effective work in keeping down the multiplication of the borers as shown by the entire absence of the adult moths in the stores.

Four Regional Assistant Entomologists and their subordinates are under the technical guidance of the Government Entomologist. This staff examined 277,278 tons of foodstuffs at the ports of entry, 1,132,153 tons at different godowns in the Province, 63,036 tons recommended for priority and 4,141 tons for re-conditioning. They fumigated 11,146 tons of foodstuff and disinfected 123,905 tons of stocks and 927,780 cubic feet of godown space.

Mycology.—The scheme of scientific aid to cardamom industry financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was extended to three more years. A survey of some more of the cardamom areas in the south was made. Studies in the growth of roots and shoots of different types of cardamom were in progress.

Large-scale production of ergot of rye was continued. The quality of ergot produced last year was found to be satisfactory without deterioration in spite of storage for over 18 months.

At the Government Cinchona plantations in the Anamalais several diseases of the plant were noticed. Of these, damping off was controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture. Rhizome rot of ginger, dry rot of potatoes and arecanut stem breaking were under study.

Agri Tree Killer solution was in great demand to kill persistent trees like morinda and millingtonia in the fields and unwanted plant growths in rivetments and walls of buildings. Fifty-nine gallons of the solution were sold during the year.

Agricultural meteorology.—This section was opened in July 1948. The main function of the section is collection of data on the influence of the climatic factors on crop growth, yield and incidence of pests and diseases. On six departmental farms, the crop weather experiments were conducted on the crops assigned to each station under the All-India Co-ordinated Crop Weather Scheme. Information was collected on crop rotations in the Province with reference to rainfall distribution. A monthly weather review was published in the Madras Agricultural Journal.

Systematic botany.—Identification of plants for various correspondents continued to be an important item of work and 900 specimens were identified for educational institutions. A final survey of the Krusadi Island was made for writing up the "Flora" of the island. Economic enquiries relating to green manure, medicinal plants, fibre, etc., from departmental officers and the public were attended to. The scheme for the acclimatization trials of indigenous plants and some exotics was continued. During the course of the trial a number of promising plants were observed.

The demand for the seeds and slips of fodder grasses increased considerably during the year. Planting materials of promising varieties were supplied to several municipalities who had started grass farms under sewage irrigations.

Cyto-genetics.—An interspecific hybrid in cumbu was found to be superior to elephant grass in nutritive value. The slips were under trial in all research stations. In paddy, new forms and species were added to the collection. Cytology and morphology of the wild species and regional varieties were studied. Inter varietal crosses were made in sesamum. Trials were made with hybrid seeds of sweet potatoes produced in the previous year. Five seedling types showed superiority in yield and early maturity.

Crops.—A total quantity of 320 tons of pure paddy seed sufficient to grow the crop over 18,000 acres of primary seed farms were distributed from the several research stations. The 13 strains of cholam evolved at the Millet Breeding Station at Coimbatore were under cultivation in tracts for which they were found suitable. A quantity of 16,791 lb. of seeds of cholam strains were issued to cultivators from the breeding station and through departmental officers. High yielding selections of varieties grown in other tracts isolated by selection were in various stages of field trials. Breeding work for evolution of strains resistant to striga was continued. The three strains of cumbu Co. 1, Co. 2 and Co. 3 evolved at the millet station were very popular with ryots. Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two pounds of seeds were supplied to District Agricultural Officers and cultivators for raising seed farms. Four strains of Ragi Co. 1, Co. 2, Co. 3 and Co. 4 continued to be popular and a quantity of 15,736 lb. of seeds of these strains were distributed from the millet breeding station, mostly to serve as a nucleus for seed production. Trials were conducted with EC 4561 and EC 4190 and other cultures. To improve the straw yield of Co. 2 crosses were made with other types giving good yield of straw and six cultures were isolated as being superior to Co. 2. Further trials will be conducted. In the districts EC 4561 and EC 4190 were issued for trials with local varieties. Two hundred and seventy-three cultures of tenai were studied both for yield and rust resistance. Three strains of tenai, Co. 1, 2 and 3 were popular. One thousand six hundred and eight pounds of seeds of these strains were distributed from the millet breeding station for different areas where these were found suitable. Work was in progress for the evolution of suitable strains for other areas in the Province. Work in respect of varagu, panivaragu, samai and kudiraivali was mainly confined

to the production of bulk seeds and collection and study of fresh samples. Regarding maize the work was started and samples from districts were sown for isolating types. Forty-one crosses were made.

Research work on oil seed crops was carried out at Coimbatore, Tindivanam (groundnut), Pillicode and Nileshtar (coconut).

The following schemes of research were undertaken :—

- (i) Scheme of research on coconuts.
- (ii) Scheme for establishing coconut nurseries in districts. This scheme was started in the year with the object of producing annually 160,000 selected seedlings for distribution. Eight coconut nurseries were started at the Agricultural Research Stations at Nileshtar, Pattambi, Pattukkottai, Tindivanam, Maruteru, Samalkot, Anakapalle and the Central Farm, Coimbatore.
- (iii) Scheme for the multiplication of improved strains of groundnut.
- (iv) Scheme for the multiplication of improved strains of gingelly.
- (v) Scheme for the multiplication and distribution of *Crotalaria Striata* in coconut gardens in Malabar.

Research work on pulse crops was continued in three stations, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri (Salem) and Vizianagaram.

The items of research pertained to ten different varieties of cotton grown in several zones of this Province and exploratory trials aimed at attainment of self-sufficiency in raw cotton. Problems relating to yield, quality, area increase, mixed cropping, replacement of desi by American cotton, etc., were studied. Special schemes for intensifying research on irrigated winter cambodia, Karunganni, westerns, northern and unirrigated American cottons and acclimatization of Sea Island were sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

With a view to increase the yield of sugarcane in areas round about sugar factories as well as in jaggery-producing areas, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee sanctioned a developmental scheme from the special grant placed at its disposal. The Government accorded sanction for (a) the starting of four liaison farms in the vicinity of sugar factories and (b) concentrating and intensifying propaganda work in 24 taluks in 13 districts. Accordingly, sugarcane liaison farms were started in the factory areas of Samalkot, Hospet, Nellikuppam and Kulittalai. The main items of work in these farms will be trial of promising varieties to test their suitability to the tract, multiplication and sale of seed material, trial of manurial and cultural methods, trial of remedial measures against pests and diseases, etc.

Work on fruits was being carried out in the Fruit Research Stations at Kodur, Coonoor, Kallar, Burliar and the Agricultural Research Stations, Taliparamba, Anakapalle, Araku Valley, Wynaad and the College Orchard, Coimbatore. A scheme for giving training in Horticulture to Agriculture and Botany graduates and fieldmen and S.S.L.C. holders was inaugurated this year. There were 23

graduates mostly from the department and one from Central Provinces for the diploma course.

About 47,830 grafts, seedlings and other nursery plants were supplied from the fruit nurseries at Kodur, Anakapalle, Wynad and the Nilgiris.

A scheme was sanctioned with the object of exploring the possibilities of growing virginia tobacco satisfactorily in different tracts of this Province and to ascertain the quality and yield of cigarette tobacco under the different conditions of soil and climate. Exploratory stations were started at Cuddalore (South Arcot), Elayirampannai (Ramanad), Sendarampatti (Salem), Nandyal (Kurnool) and Yellamanchili (Visakhapatnam).

A scheme was sanctioned for the starting of demonstration grass farm in 12 selected districts for growing guinea grass, napier grass and lucerne over one acre in each. The work was started in Chingleput, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Salem, Coimbatore, Vellore, Anantapur and Kurnool. Sites are yet to be selected at Guntur and Madras. Propaganda for growing fodder crops was continued and seeds and planting material were supplied to ryots. With these supplies, ryots grew 1,714 acres of cholam, 15,099 acres of pillipesara, 285 acres of lucerne, 6,940 acres of sunnhemp, 57 acres of guinea and napier grasses and 30 acres of korukkattai grass.

Manures.—Experiments were continued this year to find out whether green manures have a direct manurial value for paddy crops. The analysis of drainage water, soils and plant materials was done. There was actual gain of nitrogen in the green manured plots which shows that green manures applied to paddy have direct manurial value. The green manures are two-thirds as effective as ammonium sulphate on equivalent nitrogen basis. In most of the Research stations, growing of green manures has become a part of the regular programme. Either green manure or green leaf manure is applied to most of the paddy areas in the farms. Wild indigo has come to stay as the best green manure crop on the single-crop lands of Malabar. Glyricidea planted on wide canal bunds could give 20 to 30 lb. of green leaf per plant in a year. Sesbania is a useful green manure crop where there is a long period of interval between two paddy crops and if one or two irrigations could be given to it. Sunnhemp is useful where the interval is short between two paddy crops. With one or two irrigations it did extremely well in all the stations. An area of 117,970 acres of green manures was grown with the seed supplied through the depots, comprising kolonji, indigo, sunnhemp, pillipesara, daincha and sesbania. Ryots were encouraged to grow plants and trees of economic value, viz., for the supply of green leaves as manure and for fodder, for the sake of timber, agricultural implements, fuel, fence, etc. Seeds and seedlings of leucena glauca, prosopis juliflora, calotropis, babul, pungam, neem glyricidea, etc., were supplied.

Attention was continued with regard to the proper preservation of cattle manure, which has been a main item of propaganda. During the year 50,662 manure pits were opened and 73,682 pits

were renovated. The byre system of preserving cattle dung and urine was introduced in 30,624 holdings, and the loose box system in 1,752 holdings.

Soil Erosion.—The different methods of preventing and controlling of soil erosion were advocated to the ryots and demonstrations were conducted in ryots' lands as follows :—

	ACS.
Terracing	10,940
Contour bunding	13,424
Gully plugging	3,049
Bun forming	4,044
Levelling	9,757
Hedge planting	5,095
Contour planting contour ploughing ..	9,677

Loans

Interest-free loans for the purchase of manures and seeds were distributed to ryots to the sum of Rs. 7,69,105. Ryots were also granted loan to the extent of Rs. 30,792-8-0 for the purchase of agricultural implements.

Agro-Industries (Fruit)

A series of varietal canning trials were carried out with 13 varieties of mangoes. Neelam and Baneshan were again found to be suited for canning. Other varieties are still under observation. Canned loose jacket orange, grape fruit and pummelo were quite good. Experiments on the canning of jack fruit were encouraging. In the pressure processed product of jack, pears and peaches, the fruit was slightly pinkish in portions due to insufficient cooling after processing. Small scale canning trials were carried out with loquats, keiffer pears and hale plums. Among vegetables, cowpea and field bean were canned out in plain A-2½ cans in brine by adopting a pressure process of 35 minutes at 10 lb. pressure. Further trials will be carried out to standardize the process.

Intensive propaganda was done for popularizing the product. Sample bottles were made and sent free to medical associations, doctors, child welfare centres and to the Government of Cochin. Twenty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-three pounds of malt extract were produced in the year and 17,554 lb. were sold. It is noteworthy that 14,880 lb. were sold to hospitals within the Province, while 172 lb. were sold outside the Province. Investigations are underway to find out the possibility of reducing the cost of production of malt extract, (i) by using barley malt as a source of mixture for increasing the yield of each charge, (ii) by reducing the quantity of carbon used in filtration and (iii) by reducing the quantity of roasted malt used for each charge.

Wynaad Colonization Scheme

Seven types of paddy were found suitable for the tract, of which 5 are local varieties and SLO 17, MTU 19 are departmental strains, SLO 17 gave the highest yield of 3,360 lb. per acre in 220

days and MTU 19 gave 3,273 lb. in 219 days and Kothandan (Gudalur variety) gave 3,287 lb. in 226 days. Of the sugarcane varieties, Co. 419 was very promising even as a rainfed crop, giving 40 tons cane per acre. Among the millets ragi alone seems to come up well. Tapioca, sweet-potato, yams colocasia, edible canna and arrow-root were found to be the best seasonal food crops for cultivation in the dry land. Ginger, turmeric and chillies were also found to be suited to Wynaad tract. Trials with different kinds of fruits showed malta lemon, passion fruit, pine-apple and cape gooseberry to be suitable for extension. The local mandarines (Kamala Orange) could be successfully propagated by budding, the bud insertions in February-March giving 70 per cent success.

The colonists were given advice on soil conservation, contour bunding, the crops suitable for Wynaad and their seasons and pests and diseases control. The following seeds and seedlings were supplied :—

Paddy seed	..	..	..	..	29,257 lb.
Paddy seedlings	..	..	..	..	2,924 bundles.
Sweet-potato cuttings	..	..	..	..	1,600 :
Seed ginger	..	..	..	..	1,228 lb.
Sugarcane setts	..	..	..	..	18,250
Vegetable seeds	..	..	..	..	12 lb.
Vegetable seedlings	..	..	..	..	25,993
Fruit plants	..	..	..	..	823

Araku Valley Scheme

In this area, 111 acres of waste lands were reclaimed and brought under cultivation. There was an increase of 148 acres over the previous years, under food crops. Free distribution of manure and seeds was made. Propaganda and demonstration of improved methods of cultivation were continued. Tractor ploughing was newly introduced and 350 acres were ploughed in 14 villages. Ten thousand and nine hundred seedlings of economical plants and trees and 16,230 seeds were distributed.

Tungabhadra Project

The research work was modified to meet the changes in the developmental plans. Trials were taken up (a) to determine the probable yields of the major crops of the region and work out the economics of their cultivation, (b) to arrive at the best suitable rotation of these crops and (c) to determine the manurial requirements of the black soil under the various conditions of cropping and cultivation. Bulk trials showed that yields in shallow soil area were consistently lower than in deep soil. In the varietal trials, the Dharwar varieties of jonna gave remarkable yields of grain of three to four thousand pounds per acre. Selections will be made of paddy varieties that would flower by the beginning of February and yield about 2,000 lb. per acre. Trials were made with cotton and jonna strains.

Rural Reconstruction

Firka development.—Special attention was paid for the proper development of agriculture in 34 firkas and centres selected for

intensive work. The amount of work done in these centres is summarized below :—

Agricultural implements sold	19,030
Distribution of seeds of economic plants ..	3 E—1,759 lb.
Tree cuttings and seedlings	445,093 Nos.
Compost and cattle manure	6,528 Nos.
Compost manufactured	324 tons 1,240 lb.
Sale of seeds of food crops	113 tons 810 lb.
Iron and steel sold	227—2,029.
Cart tyres	2,525 pairs.
Cart axles	279 Nos.
Chemical manures	1,147 tons 1,229 lb.
Number of bee colonies hired	249
Takkavi loan disbursed	Rs. 10,148
Green manure seeds sold	2,034 lb.

Agricultural marketing.—The report on the marketing of cattle was brought up to date and the report on the marketing of wool and hair was completed. Material was collected for the market survey of neem seed, melons, onions, vegetables and honey. Materials were collected for the revision of the reports on rice, groundnuts, co-operative marketing, milk and markets and fairs. A report was prepared on the production of horn and hoof meal in the Presidency. The Government of India sanctioned two schemes, one for a comprehensive survey of cotton and another for a survey of minor oil seeds.

Four grading stations were started for ghee at Gollaprolu (East Godavari), Tirupur (Coimbatore), Guntur and Madras City. Ghee having a minimum R.M. value of 28 and free from adulteration was graded. A beginning was made with grading of potatoes. New grading stations were opened one for gingelly oil at Tirupur and another for jaggery at Kodur.

The grading of cigarette tobacco was done under the control of the Chief Inspector of Grading Stations of the Government of India. The Provincial Marketing staff helped in general work of authorization of "Agmark" packers and initiating the work. Of the total quantity of cigarette tobacco graded, flue cured virginia accounted for 50.231 million pounds valued at Rs. 596.89 lakhs. There was a considerable expansion in the grading of virginia tobacco. Standards were drawn up for castor oil and coconut oil, in consultation with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, with a view to improve the quantity of these oils in trade.

An important step providing for the expansion of marketing through regulation was taken this year when Government ordered that the scope of the Madras Commercial Markets Act which now applies to cotton, groundnut and tobacco be expanded to include any other crop or by-product which may be notified by Government. Consequent on this, proposals for new regulated markets were accepted for arecanuts and coconuts in Malabar and South Kanara districts, potatoes in the Nilgiri district and Mettupalaiyam and coconuts and tobacco in the East Godavari district. Simultaneously the scope of the existing regulated markets was widened to include

larger areas, and some of the committees dealing with single crops were empowered to deal with more crops.

Prices of all important committees were collected at the Centres, Kakinada, Coimbatore, Cuddapah and Tiruchirappalli. Information was given to growers and co-operative societies to help marketing of their produce. Help was given to several co-operative societies and officers of the co-operative department to expand and improve co-operative marketing. The grading of ghee by co-operative societies at Avanashi and Rasipuram was investigated as well as the co-operative marketing of cashewnuts in the South Arcot district.

Agricultural Engineering Branch.—The Agricultural Engineering Branch was organized to assist ryots by way of supply of implements, pumping sets, mechanical cultivation units, electric motor pumping sets, pipes, etc., and afford all engineering aids. The application of power and labour saving aids helped the farmer very considerably and there was an increasing demand for the existing supplies and services.

Tractors and land reclamation.—Mechanical ploughing and land reclamation operations were conducted on a large scale. The bull dozer units that were used at first only for clearing scrub jungle and for levelling and bundling operations, were later employed to advantage for excavating new tanks in Malabar district and for the clearance of sand in spring channels in the districts of Chittoor and North Arcot. Both these operations were performed with considerable saving of time and money and the machines were greatly in demand for these works also.

During the year there were 152 tractors with the department and 41 of these were provided with bull dozer and soil grader equipment. The total acreage covered by the departmental units in all the districts during the year was 35,569 acres under all categories against a target of 40,000 acres fixed for the year. Details of total acreages covered during the last three years are furnished hereunder :—

1946-47	..	..	..	..	..	4,360 acres.
1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	10,025 ..
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	35,569 ..

There was a general all-round increase in the turnover of all machines with the increased experience gained by the skilled personnel operating them. During emergency drought periods the tractors fitted with belt power attachments, were employed for working trailer pumps for irrigating withering crops. Twenty trailer pump units were pressed into service in the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput and Malabar for short periods.

For the effective execution of repairs and increasing the operational efficiency and maintenance standards of the departmental tractors and bull dozers, Government sanctioned the setting up of two Regional Tractor Workshops at Coimbatore and Bapatla. The two workshops began to function with a nucleus staff. The workshop at Bapatla is expected to serve the Northern half of the

Province and that at Coimbatore is intended for the Southern portion.

Agricultural implements—Iron and steel.—The scheme for the supply of agricultural implements and tools through the departmental depots was continued during the year, since controls were in force and supplies were very meagre. There was no appreciable improvement at all in respect of suppliers of either standard or non-standard material. The average allotment during the year amounted to only 2,000 tons per quarter and there was an overall shortage of all classes of materials especially in cart tyres. The Government of India were addressed for the release of a special *ad hoc* quota of 20,000 tons of suitable flats for relieving the acute shortage conditions prevailing in all the districts.

One of the special features of the year was the formation of the Material Resources Committee which scrutinised all the demands of the various consuming departments and interests and allocated the available quantity of iron and steel, cement and coal to the different demands taking the overall supply position for the whole Province. This Committee fully supported the enhanced demands by the agriculturists for iron and steel.

State Trading Schemes

The trading organization which is mainly intended as a primary supply and service set up for helping agriculturists to obtain their requirements such as seeds, manures, fertilisers, iron and steel and implements, continued to function throughout the year. Groundnut cake procurement and distribution was partially decontrolled with effect from the 17th January 1948 with only 60 per cent allowed for departmental procurement and the remaining 40 per cent left free to the trade and mills for disposal without any price control. The retail sale of groundnut cake was transferred to the co-operative societies with effect from the 7th July 1948 in the district of Salem and from the 23rd August 1948 in all the other districts. Due to the small margin of profit in the sale of this commodity, the co-operative societies were not showing active interest in procuring the cake from the mills for the benefit of the ryots. The small tools and implements intended for supply to ryots were also ordered to be transferred to the co-operative societies, but the progress made in this regard was almost negligible on account of the small profit margins.

The number of sales depots under this scheme was reduced to two for each taluk and the low paid store-keepers employed in the depots were substituted by regular lower division clerks, who, as a likely result of their services merging with the main establishment in the usual course, are expected to turn out better work and thus improve the general quantity of the scheme work. The comprehensive scheme for the procurement, stocking and sales of all seeds inclusive of paddy was merged in this trading set up. The basic arrangements in respect of sharing of the expenditure on staff, establishment and contingent expenditure, continued throughout the year without any changes.

Finance

The expenditure of the department increased to Rs. 126.96 (116.75) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the maintenance of experimental farms and research stations, the distribution of seeds and manures at concessional rates to deserving ryots, the multiplication and distribution of Co. 4 cotton, the training of agricultural graduates and fieldmen in horticulture, purchase of seeds and manures for sales, etc. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 20.69 (20.37) lakhs.

The expenditure under loans was Rs. 7.69 lakhs for seeds and manures and Rs. .308 lakh for agricultural implements.

Horticulture

The year has proved a difficult one for gardeners, for the monsoon completely failed and tap water in Madras was practically cut off for gardening purposes. In spite of the above handicaps it could be said that it was a fairly successful gardening year, as a greater number of people evinced growing interest in gardening including vegetable growing. The Society now owns a petrol pump-set adapted for portability and is being used in both the gardens. The Ornamental Garden has been gaining steadily in popularity and is much frequented by young and old in the evenings.

Propagation of all plant varieties was continued. To serve as stock plants for grafting mango trees in the garden, about a thousand mango seedlings have been raised and are being used for this purpose. Successful grafting on some of the established varieties such as Roumani, Bangalora, Alphonso, etc., has been made. Varieties of palms which are in popular demand have been raised in good numbers from seed. There were 386 (329) members on the rolls including 22 (18) life-members. The gross income of the Society amounted to Rs. 51,799 (39,178) and the expenditure was Rs. 48,275 (38,349). The Government's contribution to the Society being Rs. 5,915 (4,338).

Animal Husbandry Department

Staff and number of institutions.—Two posts of Superintendents, one for the Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam, and the other for the Livestock Research Station (Combined Cattle and Sheep Farm), Kurukuppi in Bellary district, and the post of a Special District Veterinary Officer to survey the Livestock requirements of the Tungabhadra Project area were sanctioned. One post of Lecturer in Genetics at the Madras Veterinary College (which was filled up in December 1949) was also sanctioned. Excluding the post of Lecturer in Genetics the strength of the Gazetted posts stood at 61 on 31st March 1949.

In Class I of the Madras Animal Husbandry Subordinate Service, 6 posts of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons were sanctioned. This brought the strength of this service to 408, of which 354 were permanent and 54 temporary.

The Veterinary Institutions at Pudukottai and Banganapalli were taken over, with the merger of these two States into this Province. The number of Veterinary institutions, including these two, at the end of the year was 140. The Corporation of Madras opened three Veterinary Dispensaries with a subsidy from Government. The Veterinary Institution sanctioned at Kalpetta was opened only after the close of the year. First-aid centres were opened in some of the Firka Development Centres. The total number of in and out-patients treated in all the Veterinary Institutions during the year was 332,902 (329,926). One Touring Billet was opened at Chowghat in the Malabar district. The total number of touring billets at the end of the year was 166. Fifty-one stockmen compounders were appointed to assist the Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in their work. Some of the stockmen compounders were posted for animal husbandry work in the areas served by the Firka Development Schemes. The number of cases treated and castrations performed by the touring staff was 176,260 (193,683).

Diseases and treatment.—The disease position was on the whole far better this year than in the previous year, the total number of outbreaks reported being 4,664 (5,330). Rinderpest occurred in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and South Arcot and was found to be most prevalent in the districts of Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna and Chittoor. Hæmorrhagic septicaemia appeared in all the districts except Salem, South Kanara and the Madras City. The districts of Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari recorded the largest number of outbreaks. Blackquarter prevailed in all the districts except South Kanara and the Madras City. The disease was severe in the districts of Chittoor, Anantapur, Bellary, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Visakhapatnam and Mathurai, mild in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Malabar and moderately severe in the other districts. Anthrax was reported from all the districts except the district of South Arcot and the Madras City. Foot and mouth disease prevailed in all the districts except Chittoor, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. The disease was severe in the districts of East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Kurnool, Guntur and Bellary.

Statistics relating to the above diseases are given below :—

	Number of outbreaks.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Number of animals protected.
Rinderpest {	198 (339)	1,614 (3,796)	686 (1,695)	180,256 (140,525)
Hæmorrhagic septicaemia. {	1,510 (1,615)	9,183 (10,182)	8,499 (9,397)	251,912 (226,804)
Blackquarter {	2,295 (2,896)	8,243 (16,393)	7,660 (15,623)	277,299 (418,417)
Anthrax {	190 (205)	904 (1,545)	863 (1,356)	10,629 (108,013)
Foot and mouth {	359 (275)	17,872 (11,549)	66 (62)	.. ..

Serum Institute at Ranipet.—Three hundred and seventy-three (286) he-buffaloes, 208 (193) buffalo-calves, 686 (722) goats and 40 (19) sheep were purchased. The details of serum, virus and vaccines produced are given below :—

	Stock at the beginning of the year.	Production during the year.	Issue during the year.
Anti-rinderpest serum	461,760 doses (383,160)	505,380 doses (526,735)
Rinderpest bull virus	30,450 c.c. (33,200)	3,475 c.c. (3,125)
Rinderpest goat virus	357,325 c.c. (417,200)	214,492 c.c. (189,075)
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine.	511,510 doses (459,760)	490,270 doses (460,290)
Blackquarter vaccine	476,292 doses (786,740)	473,568 doses (775,064)
Fowl cholera serum	1,200 doses (985)	815 doses (975)
Fowl cholera vaccine	1,975 doses (2,050)	900 doses (1,865)
Bovine lymphangitis vaccine	335 courses (536)	374 courses (420)

Experiments on the manufacture of sheep-pox vaccine were continued and 1,950 doses were supplied during the year. During the year, 3,480 (3,664) specimens consisting of 3,438 (3,664) bloods and culture smears and 22 (15) faeces were examined at the laboratory.

Investigation and research.—The preliminary investigation on Bovine Lymphangitis was completed during the year. The problem of Surra in Madras was under investigation. The efficacy of Dimidium Bromade Phenanthridinum compounds against *T. evansi* was assessed. A preliminary survey on the cellular elements and hæmoglobin contents of the blood of the South Indian breeds of cattle was conducted. A method of estimating the phosphates activity of sheep's serum has been standardized. An apparatus for the Coronary perfusion of the mammalian heart was designed and built.

Artificial insemination was conducted on 222 (29) cows and 18 she-buffaloes. The conception rate was 75 per cent which is slightly above the natural conception rate of 72 per cent. The number of fowls protected against Ranikhet disease was 71,089 (22,495). Investigation was carried on in respect of the following diseases :—

- (1) Anthrax in cattle and buffaloes,
- (2) Brucellosis,
- (3) Suspected horse sickness in Ootacamund, and
- (4) Amphistomiases.

Investigation of diseases of poultry such as Ranikhet disease, Fowl-pox, Coccidiosis, Contagious Coryza or "Roup" among the chicks, Spirochætosis and Parasite infestations were also carried out. Investigation of the following diseases of sheep and goat were also carried out :—

- (1) Anthrax ;
- (2) Sheep-pox ;
- (3) Infection with *pasteurella pseudo-tuberculosis* in goats.

The Kangayam Cattle Improvement Scheme to improve the milking qualities of the Kangayam cows without impairing the draft qualities of the male by selective breeding and feeding was continued. The Madras Sheep Breeding Scheme which was partly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to evolve a white woolly sheep better in quality and quantity of fleece yield and carcass, was also continued.

Provincial Livestock Improvement Board.—The Board held three meetings and discussed the following subjects :—

- (1) Taking the census of cattle of the Province.
- (2) Scheme for the improvement of the woolly sheep on the Nilgiris.
- (3) Scheme for poultry farming in the Yenadi colonies in the Nellore district.
- (4) Formation of a Breeders' Association for Ongole cattle.
- (5) Scheme for the salvage of dry cows and buffaloes of Ootacamund.
- (6) Reorganization of Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

Items (2) and (3) were approved by Government.

The Military Dairy Farm, Waltair, was taken over and a Government Dairy Farm on commercial lines was started. The farm for cattle and sheep was opened at Kurukuppi, Bellary district. There were 1,153 (1,122) bulls and 370 (356) buffalo-bulls at stud at the end of the year and the number of services performed by the bulls was 57,123 (43,859) and that by buffalo-bulls 18,887 (17,411).

Six officers of the department were deputed to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute for training. The three major cattle shows at Ongole, Tiruppur and Valparai were held, but the All-India Cattle Show Committee discontinued its contribution. Of the 70 one-day cattle shows sanctioned, 67 were held. The shows were popular, and in most of the districts public contributions were also received to supplement the prizes. In addition grants were made to shows organized by non-official agencies ; twelve such shows were held. The department participated in some of the important exhibitions. The methods of livestock improvement were explained to the public by means of charts, posters, etc.

Education.—The combined Degree and Diploma Course and the revised Degree course of four years and one term were continued in the Madras Veterinary College. In order to have a more efficient agency to carry out the schemes of livestock improvement and provide veterinary first aid in the villages a new course, shorter than the degree but more intensive and longer than the Stockmen Compounders' Course of two years' duration for Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors was introduced at the Madras Veterinary College in July 1948. With the introduction of this course the Stockmen Compounders' Course conducted at the Veterinary College was abolished. The compounders required for the department are in future to be trained at selected Veterinary institutions in the districts.

The number of admission for the B.V.Sc. Degree Course remained at 100, of which 10 seats were reserved for non-Presidency candidates, 9 for demobilised army personnel and 81 for the students of this Province. Against 10 seats allotted to other Provinces and States only 8 were availed of. Only one war service candidate joined the course and as in the previous year the seats reserved for the ex-service personnel were allotted to others to the extent possible. An outstanding feature of the year was the admission of two lady candidates. The total number of admissions to the Degree Course was 96. One student of the Punjab Veterinary College, a native of Ceylon, was admitted to the third-year Diploma Class. Seventy-five students, inclusive of four from the demobilised personnel were admitted to the Livestock Inspectors' Course.

Miscellaneous.—The total number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was 16,131 (11,648) excluding figures for Tiruchirappalli district. The restrictions on the slaughter of certain categories of cattle, sheep and goats continued to be in force. Seven municipalities employed their own Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 94 municipalities and panchayat boards utilized the services of the departmental Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for meat inspection work. The All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Madras and the other exhibitions and shows held in the districts were utilized to explain the activities of the department and the measures to improve the livestock. In addition to exhibiting suitable types of livestock including poultry, the hatching of eggs in incubators and artificial insemination of cattle were demonstrated. Seven talks in Tamil and Telugu on the subjects mentioned below were given from the All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli and Madras :—

(1) The common contagious diseases of bovines in Madras Province.

(2) The common contagious diseases of poultry in Madras Province.

(3) Ongole breed of cattle.

(4) Artificial insemination.

(5) Livestock research.

(6) Some diseases of animals which are communicable to human beings—Part I.

(7) Some diseases of animals which are communicable to human beings—Part II.

Finance.—The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,00,780 (2,73,430) and the expenditure was Rs. 39,89,359 (31,81,096).

Co-operative Societies (1948-49)—1st July 1948 to 30th June 1949

The Government continued to support the co-operative movement actively and utilized the services of co-operative organizations

to an increasing extent in their endeavours to put down black-marketing and ensure an equitable distribution of controlled commodities. When controls over mill-cloth and yarn were re-imposed in July 1948, the Government entrusted their entire distribution to co-operative organizations until the Textile Department was reconstituted and the system of licensing the ordinary channels of trade was re-organized. Realising that the magnitude of this business far exceeded the ordinary resources of the co-operative financing banks they provided the necessary funds for the purpose. In August 1948 the Government transferred the work of distribution of groundnut cakes from the Agricultural Department to the co-operative movement. This was another step taken to democratise the distribution of controlled articles. It was backed by a subsidy of 15 per cent of the cost of the groundnut cakes to enable the societies to distribute them to agriculturists at prices fixed by the Government. But the groundnut cakes were decontrolled in January 1949.

When Prohibition was introduced in the remaining nine districts and the entire Province went dry on 2nd October 1948, the Government transferred the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition to this Department and utilized co-operative societies in larger measure for providing employment to toddy tappers thrown out of work and for improving the economic conditions of the ex-addicts.

To strengthen the co-operative movement in the economically backward tract of the Rayalaseema (Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor districts) the Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1.62 lakhs to the Central Banks in these districts for wiping off their bad and doubtful debts, and another Rs. 71,680 to enable them to reduce the rate of interest on short and medium term loans given in the area to a rate of 5 per cent per annum. They also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6.75 lakhs to the Central Land Mortgage Bank to enable it to provide long term loans to agriculturists in the Rayalaseema at a reduced rate of 4 per cent interest per annum.

More than all, the Government provided a subsidy of Rs. 1.51 per year for 2 years to all the 31 Central Banks in the Province to help them to entertain more supervising staff to organize more rural credit societies so as to cover 50 per cent of the villages in the Province and enrol 30 per cent of the population as well as to re-organize existing rural credit societies so as to undertake more activities than credit.

The growth of the movement can be seen from the following figures :—

	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Working capital.	
			RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
As on 30th June 1948	18,656	25.38	5,660.32	
As on 20th June 1949	20,796	28.81	7,103.53	

The borrowings of all the societies outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 53.15 (41.87) crores. Of these a sum of Rs. 4.44 crores

was due to Government. The total Reserve Fund of all the societies stood at Rs. 4.40 crores. The total divisible profits earned by all the societies during the year were Rs. 168.31 lakhs, while the net loss sustained by some amounted to Rs. 63.52 lakhs. The losses were chiefly in rural credit societies, rural co-operative stores and weavers societies.

Credit Structure

Short term credit.—The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative Central Banks were confronted with an unprecedented demand for funds from the societies affiliated to them, and the year was one when the money market was getting tight. The procurement and distribution of food-grains, mill-cloth and yarn by co-operatives on an extensive scale required large funds which could not be provided from the normal resources of central financing institutions. The Government provided the additional funds needed both directly and indirectly. They gave a direct loan of Rs. 240 lakhs to the Provincial Bank and obtained for it another Rs. 2 crores from the Imperial Bank of India on their own guarantee. They gave Rs. 32 lakhs more to five Central Banks. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank disbursed loans and cash credits to the District Central Banks to the extent of Rs. 784 (Rs. 435) lakhs. The District Central Banks in their turn issued loans to the tune of Rs. 4,743.62 (3,314.47) lakhs to their affiliated societies. Though a major portion of the loans disbursed by the Central Banks was for the procurement and distribution of controlled commodities by consumers and weavers societies, they did not fail to meet in full measure the demands of the agricultural credit societies and the marketing societies whose business required larger funds. These two types of societies absorbed nearly Rs. 947 (800) lakhs.

The overdues in Central Banks increased slightly during the year. The five central banks at Coimbatore, Mathurai, Salem, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli again recorded nil balance at the end of the year, and the arrears under interest in all the central banks showed improvement.

The position of the agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies is given below :—

	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Agricultural credit societies—			
Paid-up share capital	80.06	98.47	128.05
Loans issued	347.16	440.01	496.10
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	444.58	555.94	659.12
Number of societies	11,375	12,056	13,740
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Number of members	7.59	44	10.48

	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Non-agricultural credit societies—			
Paid-up share capital	119·16	131·43	163·99
Loans issued	546·36	670·50	776·42
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	452·10	566·53	682·87
Number of societies	1,278	1,138	1,161
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Number of members	3·70	3·93	4·42

Land Mortgage Banks.—The transactions of the land mortgage banks increased further during the year. The Central Land Mortgage Bank issued Rs. 77·73 lakhs of loans to the primary banks during the year as against Rs. 62 lakhs in the previous year. It floated two series of debentures for a total value of Rs. 117 lakhs at 3 per cent interest and they were fully subscribed. The Government guarantee for the repayment of the principal and interest on the debentures which stood at Rs. 450 lakhs was since raised to Rs. 550 lakhs. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 338·32 lakhs as against Rs. 291·41 lakhs in the previous year.

Co-operative production—Production of food-stuffs.—(i) **Food-grains.**—The food scarcity in the Province continued to persist during the year under report. Co-operatives did their best to relieve the situation. Thirty-six land colonization societies formed for civilians and for ex-servicemen reclaimed 2,804 acres more of lands given to them and cultivated 13,973 acres, mostly with food-crops. Twenty-two rural credit societies in the Pattukkottai taluk of the Tanjore district reclaimed a further extent of 519 acres during the year and cultivated 3,360 acres in all, chiefly with food-crops. Two hundred and sixty-eight tenants' and field labourers' co-operative societies obtained the lease of 30,728 acres of padugai, lanka and other Government waste lands and sub-leased them to their members for cultivation. Of these 23,430 acres were cultivated with food-crops. A few irrigation societies in Tirunelveli, Tiruchirappalli and Krishna districts executed irrigation works to the extent of Rs. 14,335 providing 756 members with additional irrigation facilities. The tractor owned by the Proddatur Loan and Sale Society in the Cuddapah district ploughed 371 acres of lands, belonging to the members of the society and rendered them fit for cultivation. Some societies availed themselves of the tractors and pumping sets provided by the Agricultural department for raising more crops. The Co-operative Marketing Societies, Federations and agricultural demonstration and improvement societies distributed Rs. 23·14 lakhs worth of manures, Rs. 2·36 lakhs worth of agricultural implements and Rs. 1·06 lakhs worth of seeds. A large number of consumers' stores and other types of societies distributed groundnut oil cakes to the value of Rs. 65·00 lakhs. All this was no small contribution to the provincial effort for growing more food; and if to this is added a sum of Rs. 253 lakhs given in agricultural credit

societies as cultivation loans, the co-operative movement may well be proud of the part it played in feeding the millions of this Province.

(ii) **Milk.**—Even in increasing the supply of milk diet in the Province, co-operative societies distinguished themselves. Thirty co-operative milk supply unions and 435 milk supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 91·86 lakhs. A good part of this supply was additional milk produced by cows purchased with interest-free loans amounting to Rs. 9·26 lakhs.

(iii) **Eggs.**—Co-operative effort at supplying eggs to the Province sagged during the year under report ; for, the Government of India subsidy for collecting and marketing eggs was withdrawn from 31st December 1948. Thirty-four Egg Production Societies supplied the Province with only 7·22 lakhs of eggs costing Rs. 72,080.

(iv) **Potatoes, fruits and vegetables.**—The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society sold Rs. 9·23 lakhs worth of potatoes, while co-operative societies for the growers of fruits, vegetables, etc., disposed of fruits such as oranges, mangoes, lemons, etc., to the tune of Rs. 6·14 lakhs.

(v) **Sugar and sugarcane.**—The Co-operative Sugar Factory in the Visakhapatnam district produced 666 tons of sugar during the year. Thirteen societies composed of sugarcane growers financed sugarcane cultivation to the extent of Rs. 5·80 lakhs. It is estimated that 1·50 lakhs of tons of sugarcane were produced with these loans. Part of it was delivered to factories for the manufacture of sugar and the rest was converted into jaggery.

Production of textiles.—In the production of cloth, 953 weavers co-operatives working under the wings of the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society produced nearly seven crores of rupees worth of handloom cloth as against Rs. 6·68 crores in the previous year. They would have produced more but for the fact that their production had to be curtailed with reference to the loss of foreign markets and the slump in trade within the Province. They kept 1·35 lakhs of looms at work as against 1·33 lakhs in the previous year. In addition, the Provincial society distributed controlled yarn even to handlooms outside the co-operative fold. From July to September 1948 it distributed 14,000 bales per month in this way and from October onwards it distributed about 3,000 bales per month to non-members. This co-operative distribution of yarn to weavers outside the co-operative movement kept production going in thousands of private handlooms as well.

Production of cottage industrial goods.—Two hundred and thirty-five cottage industrial societies were engaged in the production of carpets, cumblies, metalware, coir goods, pots and pans, ready-made garments, leather goods, etc. They produced Rs 22·62 lakhs worth of products.

Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.—The marketing of agricultural produce through co-operative sale societies was impeded during the year on account of the re-imposition of controls in respect of prices and movement of foodgrains. During the year forty-four producers' *cum* consumers' co-operative societies in the two Godavari districts and in the Guntur district were reorganized and converted into co-operative marketing societies. Including these and the two marketing societies in the Pudukottah area, the number of sale societies at the end of the year was 238 as against 192 societies at the beginning of the year. A statement showing the progress made by these sale societies during the last two years is furnished below :—

	1947-48.	1948-49.
Number of sale societies	192	238
Number of members	115,483	158,772
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Paid-up share capital at the end of the year ..	18.16	50.39
Loans and advances issued during the year ..	188.20	144.11
Value of produce sold as agent	152.85	132.87
Value of produce sold as owner	67.82	127.38
Value of seeds, manure and agricultural implements sold	6.10	13.27

Distribution.—With the re-imposition of procurement and rationing during the year, the consumers' co-operatives were provided with an opportunity for more service. Twenty-three central stores purchased goods to the total value of Rs. 25.29 (13.91) crores and sold goods worth Rs. 25.13 (16.28) crores. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-four primary stores purchased commodities worth Rs. 21.99 crores and sold commodities worth Rs. 23.07 crores during the year. A good part of the sales by the Central Stores were made to the ordinary channels of trade, under the control orders, for being retailed by them to consumers direct.

One important line of distribution undertaken by co-operatives during the year under report was the sale of mill cloth. The Government entrusted them with the monopoly of the distribution of mill cloth in the months of July, August and September 1948, and later, with 3,000 bales per month. The purchases were made in bulk by the 23 co-operative wholesale stores in the districts by the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Societies in Madras and by the Marketing Federation in West Godavari where there was no co-operative wholesale stores. The retail distribution was done by the primary co-operative stores and by select rural credit societies. Till the end of the year, 58,353 bales of mill cloth valued at Rs. 700 lakhs were purchased and 47,276 bales were released for retail distribution. In all about 3,000 retail shops were run by the co-operatives and their distribution work was appreciated by both members and non-members.

In August 1948, the Government transferred the distribution of groundnut oil-cakes at controlled rates from the Agricultural department to the co-operatives. All the 23 wholesale stores and

the Marketing Federations in the Tanjore and West Godavari districts were appointed as wholesalers to procure the oil-cakes from the Agricultural department and the oil mills. They procured in all 51,400 tons of groundnut cakes by the end of June 1949. Three hundred primary co-operative societies, such as stores, sale societies, agricultural improvement societies and village credit societies were appointed as retail dealers. In addition, the wholesale stores themselves opened about 120 retail depots. By 30th June 1949, 40,200 tons of cakes valued at Rs. 65 lakhs were distributed to the ryots. Though the price and movement of cakes were decontrolled by January 1949, yet, the co-operative societies selected for the work continued to distribute the remaining stocks of cakes at the same controlled rates. The wholesale stores made a claim for Rs. 43,000 as subsidy to meet their overhead and establishment charges which worked out to 9 per cent of the cost of cakes procured by them during the period. The Government were thus able to make a substantial saving by transferring the distribution work to co-operatives.

The Lalgudi Sivagnanam Agricultural Co-operative Society in the Tiruchirappalli district took over the distribution of chemical manure from the Agricultural department. Five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five bags in all of chemical fertilizers were taken charge of in this way from the local agricultural depot. The society, however, commenced their distribution only after the close of the year. The Government have since passed orders directing that 12 more reliable societies should be selected and more chemical fertilizers should be transferred to them as an experimental measure during January-March 1950.

In December 1948, the Government ordered the transfer of the distribution of fabricated agricultural implements from the Agricultural department to the co-operatives. According to this order, the co-operatives were to take over implements from the agricultural depots and from approved fabricators and sell them to the ryots on the basis of certificates issued by the agricultural demonstrators or village officers. The societies were allowed a margin of 6½ per cent over the cost price. The scheme did not, however, benefit either the co-operatives or the ryots as most of the stock of implements available with the agricultural depots were unsaleable and costly. Representations were, therefore, made to Government and they were requested to entrust the distribution of such materials as cart-tyres, axles and galvanized sheets as well to the co-operatives.

The distribution of books and stationery was attended to chiefly by Students' Stationery Stores, though urban and rural stores also did this work as a side line. These students' stores, of which there were 303, sold books to the total value of nearly Rs. 12 lakhs and stationery articles for Rs. 1.22 lakhs. Most of them worked very satisfactorily and earned a net profit of Rs. 56,870.

Multi-purpose activities.—During the year under report, 1,271 village credit societies as against 950 in the previous year purchased

and sold the agricultural and domestic requirements of agriculturists to the tune of Rs. 188.37 (102.96) lakhs. Five hundred and fifty-two rural credit societies worked the controlled credit scheme and helped their members to market their produce through adjacent sale societies. Twenty-two rural credit societies in the Tanjore district reclaimed 3,360 acres of land and brought them under cultivation. Since the introduction of the scheme for reorganizing rural credit societies, 2,571 societies undertook various activities, such as the supply of agricultural requisites, collection and sale of milk, promotion of social and recreational activities, etc. The Government have since ordered that all rural credit societies should be renamed as "Multi-Purpose Rural Credit Societies" and have also suggested that new rural credit societies that may be registered in future may adopt the elaborate special by-laws framed for full-fledged multi-purpose societies if they so desire. So far, multi-purpose societies of the full-fledged type were registered only in two firkas selected for special development (Tirumangalam and Dendalur), where seven new societies of the kind were organized and 18 rural credit societies adopted enbloc amendments converting themselves into multi-purpose societies.

Producers' cum Consumers' Societies.—The Government issued orders that the registration of such of those societies in the Circars which did not agree to convert themselves into one or other existing forms of societies by 30th September 1949 should be cancelled. Accordingly, the registration of 46 such societies was cancelled. The remaining societies agreed to reorganize themselves and by 30th June 1949, the reorganization was given effect to in respect of 46 societies. As an experimental measure, the Government entrusted the intensive procurement of foodgrains to 22 producers' cum consumers' societies in the Ramachandrapuram and Kakinada taluks of the East Godavari district in 1948. They did good work in this behalf and were allowed to continue doing it till 31st March 1950.

So far as the societies in the Malabar district are concerned they continued to be entrusted with procurement and distribution work all through the year. Their reorganization into one or other of the normal types of co-operative societies was also pushed through. By the end of June 1949, 69 societies adopted the by-laws of either marketing societies or credit societies or agricultural improvement societies. In the case of all these societies the reorganization will be given effect only when they cease to do procurement work.

Harijan welfare.—Societies for Harijans used to be registered in the past as separate societies; but this policy was discontinued in recent years and Harijans were admitted into credit societies registered for the general public on the principle that co-operatives should not exclude Harijans. However, societies composed of field labourers, fishermen, etc., could not but be registered separately because their primary object was to take lands or fisheries on lease for cultivation or fishing by sub-leasing them to their members. On

30th June 1949, there were 2,536 societies of this class, composed of the economically backward communities with 1.52 lakhs of members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 31.62 lakhs.

Co-operative Housing Schemes.—Fifty-eight new housing societies comprising 42 ordinary building societies, 12 house building societies three house construction societies and one co-operative township were registered during the year. During the year under report, 330 houses were completed and 675 houses were under construction at the end of June 1949.

There was change in the policy of financing co-operative housing schemes by Government. In a Press Note, dated 1st October 1948, the Government announced that the question of restricting State loans to less costly houses, was under their consideration and that any decision reached on this question would not affect schemes which had already commenced. The final decision of the Government was announced on 30th April 1949. It laid down the proportion of A, B, C and D class houses in a new co-operative colony and the minimum ground space for the different classes of houses. Besides, A class houses were declared ineligible for State loans, and limits ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 were fixed for the other classes of houses. These conditions, however, will apply only to new co-operative housing societies registered after 1st October 1948, and to old societies entrusted with housing schemes after that date. Ordinary building societies which advance loans for the construction of houses on sites owned by the members continue to be eligible for State loans up to Rs. 12,000 in each case as hitherto. During the seven months when the question was under consideration, there was an air of uncertainty about the future of housing societies which to some extent damped the enthusiasm of the public and retarded the progress of co-operative housing schemes. Fortunately, after the position was clarified by Government in April 1949, confidence was restored and the schemes were in full swing. Housing schemes for weavers through weavers' co-operative societies made considerable progress during the year.

The special arrangements made for the procurement and supply of essential building materials such as iron and steel, cement, timber, slack coal, etc., for co-operative housing schemes continued to be in force. For the year 1948-49, a total quantity of 1,914 tons of steel was allotted to co-operative housing societies. In addition, 947 rolls of "sommer-field tracks" valued at Rs. 66,600 were allotted to the Madras Co-operative House Construction Society from surplus military stores.

The special land acquisition staff to expedite the acquisition of lands for co-operative housing societies sanctioned in January 1948 continued to work throughout the year. Up to the end of June 1949, 77 societies applied for the acquisition of 1,877 acres of land; 21 awards were pronounced covering 446 acres of land; excluding applications withdrawn, 62 acres were pending with the Special



Land Acquisition Officer. The Special Land Acquisition staff sanctioned for the Katpadi Co-operative Township was disbanded on 31st. March 1949 after having completed the acquisition of 365.85 acres. The Special Officer at Madras completed the work six months later and handed over 33 more acres to the society.

As a measure of economy, Government discontinued the practice of sanctioning the free services of departmental officers to work in the first year as the paid secretaries of housing societies that had undertaken the construction of houses. However, in a few specially deserving cases, their services were given at half cost; in other cases the societies pay for their full cost. In spite of the dearth of officers in the Public Works Department, Government spared the services of Engineers and Supervisors wherever this was necessary. In other cases, housing societies appointed retired engineers of the Public Works Department or private engineers.

During the financial year, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to housing societies and in all Rs. 63 lakhs were drawn and disbursed to the societies before the close of the year.

Prohibition.—With the introduction of Prohibition in nine more districts in October 1948, the entire Province went wet. The ameliorative work connected with Prohibition was entrusted to this Department and the staff sanctioned for it was transferred from the Revenue Department to this Department with effect from 15th October 1948. This transfer switched attention from recreational activities to constructive work such as the establishment of co-operative societies for the manufacture of jaggery, for the supply of milk, for the production of cottage industrial goods, etc. At the end of the year under report, 1,488 jaggery manufacturing societies were functioning with nearly one lakh of members. They produced 25 lakhs of maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 127 lakhs. One hundred and eighty organizations for milk supply were functioning at the end of the year. They supplied 51.20 lakhs of pounds of milk worth Rs. 11.23 lakhs during the year under report. In the Salem district four land colonization societies are now enlisting only ex-tappers as members. In addition, on 30th June 1949, there were 12,649 grama sangams functioning in villages, building up community centres, establishing reading rooms and libraries, installing radios and organizing rural recreation. The best part of the work entrusted to the ameliorative staff, however, was the expansion of the rural co-operative movement to embrace multi-purpose activities.

Resettlement of ex-servicemen.—Since the transfer of the administrative control of the co-operative societies for ex-servicemen to this department was effected, considerable headway has been made to improve their working. Schemes for the reorganization of the co-operative workshops were drafted and submitted to Government. Those in respect of six workshops were sanctioned during the year. The capital cost involved in the scheme was ordered to be met in

the following manner during 1948-49 and 1949-50 : Contribution from the Post-war Service Reconstruction Fund—60 per cent and contribution from the Provincial Government—40 per cent of which one half will be re-imbursed by the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 6·89 lakhs was sanctioned out of the Post-war Reconstruction Fund for the implementation of the schemes. These schemes aim at reorganizing the workshops on up-to-date lines and equipping them with labour-saving machinery. The Land Colonization Societies for ex-servicemen also made good progress in reclaiming the lands allotted to them for cultivation. Out of 11,000 acres given to ten societies an extent of 5,570 acres were reclaimed by the end of the year. With a view to provide additional income to the colonists, subsidiary occupations such as vegetable gardening, poultry and dairy farming, weaving, etc., were introduced in the colonies. The thirteen motor transport societies for ex-servicemen made remarkable progress during the year. They had in all 288 vehicles which earned a total income of Rs. 27·86 lakhs.

Provincial Co-operative Advisory Council.—During the year, the strength of the Provincial Co-operative Advisory Council was further increased to ten members by the inclusion of the President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. The Council met once during the year. Almost all major policies touching the movement were referred to it for opinion and its recommendations were generally accepted by Government.

Forests

Area.—The area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 18,770 (18,770) square miles, including 15,405 square miles of protective and remunerative forests (Class I) of which 15,403 square miles were under the management of the Forest department and 2 square miles managed by other departments. The balance of the area of 3,365 square miles comes under Class III (Panchayat or ryot forests) of which an area of 2,046 square miles was managed by the Forest department, 5 square miles by the Adoni Municipality and the remaining 1,314 square miles by the forest panchayats under the control of the Revenue department.

Demarcation.—There was no new demarcation of reserve boundaries during the year. Out of the total length of 24,392 miles of artificial boundary, 18,274 miles were maintained, —16,011 miles by subordinates free of cost and the remaining 2,263 miles were cleared at a cost of Rs. 11,878. Three hundred and seven miles of frontier boundaries were also maintained. There was no survey by the Survey of India Party. A special survey of the Tenkara Attapadi and Silent Valley roads in Palghat Division was taken up and completed. All forest and reference maps were kept up to date.

Communications.—New roads, bridle paths and inspection paths were constructed to a total length of 19 miles and existing roads to a length of 3,046 miles were maintained. The total expenditure on new works and improvements was Rs. 4.10 lakhs and on repairs Rs. 2.20 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.53 lakh on new building works and Rs. 0.98 lakh on the maintenance of old ones were spent.

Livestock.—The department had at the beginning of the year 118 elephants valued at Rs. 8.90 lakhs. During the year 9 elephants were captured, 7 calves were born, 13 died and 15 sold. At the end of the year there were 106 elephants valued at Rs. 8.13 lakhs. The total expenditure on maintenance of the elephants was Rs. 2.69 (2.58) lakhs. Elephant capturing operations were conducted in Coimbatore South and Nilambur Divisions and 9 elephants were captured at a cost of Rs. 10,450. There were 12 (12) heads of cattle at the end of the year.

Protection.—Special protection from fire extended over area of 4,531 (3,788) square miles. Of this area 135 (122) square miles or 3.5 (3.22) per cent was burnt. Under general protection the area attempted to be protected was 12,494 square miles while the area actually protected was 11,912 square miles. The area burnt was 582 square miles which comes to 4.7 per cent. No area burnt by fire was closed to grazing. The hill tribes continued to co-operate with the Forest department in protection work and a sum of Rs. 2,426 was granted as rewards to the Malayalees in the Javadis and Chitteris of Vellore East and West Divisions for the successful fire protection work done by them.

The spike disease of sandalwood continued to be prevalent and the control operations were carried out. In Salem South Division, control measures were ineffective and it is proposed to extract about 30,000 dead trees during the next 3 years in this division. There were sporadic instances of teak defoliation in the plantations of Godavari Upper and Coimbatore South Divisions. It occurred in all plantations in South Kanara, Nilambur and Wynaad Division and the attack was severe in Nilambur Division.

Forest offences.—The following statement shows the particulars about the forest cases taken to court during the year :—

	Number of forest offences of all kinds pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases filed during the year.		Number convicted.	Number acquitted.				Total number of convictions and acquittals.	Number pending at the end of the year.
		Total.			On payment of compounding fees.	After trial.	Withdrawn.	Total.		
Reserves.	7,706	18,300	21,006	4,950	5,458	44	329	5,831	10,781	10,225
Unreserves.	1,965	3,888	5,853	987	1,667	18	16	1,666	2,658	2,700
Total	9,671	16,688	26,859	5,937	7,095	57	345	7,497	13,434	12,925

A sum of Rs. 3.17 lakhs was realized as compounding fees. A reward of Rs. 10 was paid to private persons for detection and prosecution of forest offences.

Preservation of wild life.—The protection of game was one of the normal activities of the department. Owing to the extension of roads to remote areas the difficulties of game preservation increased. In the Wild Life Sanctuary at Mudumalai, Nilgiris Division, the game was gradually returning to normal after the military vacated the area in 1947. The department continued to hire out some of its trained riding elephants to the public to enable them to observe wild life in its natural surroundings in the sanctuary. There were 48 cases against game laws. Five hundred and twelve game and 453 fishing licences were issued during the year.

Hill tribes.—The aboriginal tribes living in the forests were looked after by the Forest department in all possible ways. They were given lands for cultivation on annual leases or under the Kumri System free of assessment. In the Agency tracts the hill tribes were allowed to graze their cattle free and to remove forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes.

Food production.—An area of 9,820 acres of land in reserved forests was under cultivation of food-crops during the year. Two thousand two hundred and eighteen acres were leased and 881 acres assigned inside reserved forests to political sufferers, Harijans and landless poor, for cultivation of food-crops, fruit-trees, etc.

Anti-erosion work.—The activities of the Soil Conservation Division, Nilgiris, was confined to inspection of lands under Grow More Food Schemes and other areas in the Nilgiris that are liable to heavy erosion. Contour trenches were dug in two experimental areas. The contour runoff drains in Pyrethrum areas in the Nilgiris Division were kept under repair. In Kollegal Division experimental digging of trenches along contours was continued. In Coimbatore North Division contour-bunding and gully plugging were done in Kumri areas. A team of Soil Conservation experts deputed by the Government of India inspected certain areas in the Nilgiris and Chingleput Divisions and their report was received after the close of the year.

Panchayat forests.—The panchayat forests to the extent of 1,603 square miles in Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Salem, Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot districts were taken for departmental control. Proposals were submitted to Government to take over the panchayat forests in Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Krishna, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts.

Madras Forest College.—Thirty-five students were deputed for 1946-48 course, all from Madras. The strength of the 1947-49 division was 33, i.e., 13 from Madras and 20 from other provinces and States. The total cost of the maintenance of the college

up to the 30th June 1948 was Rs. 0.46 lakh. The college was handed over to the Government of India to be run as a Central Government Institution from the 1st July 1948 for a period of four years.

Forest Guards School.—A school for Telugu-speaking foresters and forest guards was conducted at Kakinada and another for the Tamil-speaking foresters and forest guards at Coimbatore South Division. Another school for the Malayalam-speaking foresters and forest guards was held at Nilambur Division with 4 foresters and 24 forest guards. Four foresters and 26 forest guards were trained at Kakinada and 7 foresters and 21 forest guards were trained at Coimbatore South. The total expenditure on the schools was Rs. 70,049.

Silviculture and Research

Working plans.—The area covered by sanctioned Working Plans at the end of the year was 15,042 square miles. The Working Plans Circle which was revived from the 12th June 1947 was continued. The preparation of a new Working Plan for Chingleput Division and the revision of the working plans for Vellore East, Salem North, Tirunelveli, Mathurai and Tanjore Divisions were completed. The revision of the working plans for Cuddapah North, Vellore West, Wynaad and Godavari Upper Divisions and the preparation of a new Working Plan for Bellary Division were in progress.

Timber.—Timber forests were worked either under the Clear Felling or the Selection System. The total area felled under Clear Felling System was 2,427 (2,836) acres. Under the Selection System fellings extended over an area of 20,639 (28,871) acres in evergreen and deciduous forests. The total output of timber was 72,050 (68,590) tons. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests and leased forests by Government agency was 22,967 (26,760) tons.

Fuel.—Most of the fuel forests were worked under the simple coppice system, the total area felled being 46,282 (65,461) acres. An extent of 7,084 acres was felled for the formation of casuarina plantations and for regeneration of other species. 2.69 (4.29) lakhs of tons of fuel were extracted from reserved forests, reserved lands and leased forests. Of this quantity 9,054 tons were removed by Government agency; 2.60 lakhs tons by purchasers and 450 tons by free grantees. The decrease in the total quantity extracted was mostly due to the stoppage of sales of the special and emergency coupes during the year due to the decontrol and discontinuance of the supply of firewood to Madras City. A quantity of 0.25 (2.31) tons of firewood was supplied to the Madras City from the Government forests in Salem Circle.

Sandalwood.—Sandalwood grows abundantly in the reserves and unreserves in North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts and to a small extent in other districts. Artificial regeneration of sandalwood was not undertaken on an extensive scale as natural regeneration was considered to be sufficient. As the mortality from spike disease was still great, extraction was confined only to dead trees. Sandalwood trees were extracted over an area of 2.51 (1.89) lakhs of acres. The quantity of sandalwood extracted during the year was 658 (869) tons. A quantity of 726 tons was sold during the year and the balance on hand at the end of the year was 181 tons. There was an improvement in the prices obtained.

Bamboos.—Bamboo areas are generally worked on a three-year felling cycle, the areas being leased to contractors who worked them according to prescribed rules. Bamboos were extracted over an area of 13.20 (12.60) lakhs of acres. The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 15.25 (19.27) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to want of competition among the purchasers owing to lack of demand.

Regeneration.—The progress in regeneration both in timber and fuel forests was generally satisfactory. Natural regeneration of sandalwood and all other important species was satisfactory. The regeneration of bamboos in all the areas where it had flowered was also satisfactory. Conversion of mixed deciduous forests to pure teak plantations was continued over an area of 1,683 (1,778) acres. Other timber species were raised over an area of 1,820 (1,346) acres. Out of a total area of 3,503 acres of timber plantations 1,166 acres were raised in conjunction with field crops (Kumri method) which became popular in areas where there were landless labourers. Departmental Kumris were undertaken to produce foodgrains for the department's elephants. Fuel plantations were raised over an area of 4,346 acres of which 398 acres were planted by kumridars. Casuarina was planted over an area of 2,550 acres. An area of 349 acres in Mathurai Division and 158 acres in the Nilgiris Division mainly in the old Pyrethrum Division was planted with wattle. An area of 249 acres was regenerated with cashew by dibbling seeds in South Kanara. Of this 71 acres were raised by kumri method and the balance of 178 acres were raised departmentally. In Tirunelveli Division it was raised over an area of 150 acres.

Grazing.—Fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine square miles (13,594) or 89.1 (87.7) per cent of the forests under departmental control were open to grazing throughout the year. One thousand nine hundred and five (1,953) square miles or 10.9 (12.3) per cent of the forest were closed to grazing. Of this 1,529 (1,664) square miles or 8.7 (10.5) per cent were closed throughout the year. Grazing permits were issued for 27.77 (26.72) lakhs of cattle in departmental and panchayat forests and the total revenue realized was Rs. 6.90 (6.94) lakhs. The number of cattle impounded was

76,993 (47,927). A sum of Rs. 6,410 was spent on the improvement of watering facilities in the reserved forests. Early burning of grass land was done in the Nilgiris to promote quick growth of grass. Deferred and rotational forms of grazing were continued.

Minor forest produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted by all agencies was Rs. 9.17 (8.89) lakhs. The increase was due to better prices realized for tookli leaves and Avaram bark. Most of the produce was leased to contractors. Departmental collections were made in respect of selected products in some divisions. The following were among the articles collected departmentally: nuxvomica, soapnuts, ivory, honey, lac, wattlebark, pyrethrum flowers, shekoy, sambhur and deer horns. The concessions given to the public for the removal of forest produce in respect of their domestic and agricultural wants were continued.

Finance.—The total revenue realized was Rs. 157.15 (180.35) lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 78.66 (85.75) lakhs. The decrease in revenue was mainly due to lesser quantity of timber, firewood and bamboos extracted and sold during the year.

General.—The heavy demand for firewood for civilian requirements, industrial concerns and railways and for charcoal for running transport buses and lorries owing to shortage of petrol, necessitated advance fellings of fuel coupes and felling of many emergency coupes in the past. In order to make good the over-exploitation and to safeguard adequate supply of fuel in the future, regeneration of dry fuel forests had to be undertaken. An area of 2,550 acres was planted with casuarina and 4,346 acres of fuel forests was also regenerated, chiefly by kumri method. In order to meet the increased demand for matchwood, plywood and packing cases, softwood plantations of fast-growing species were also raised experimentally in suitable localities. A special staff was sanctioned by Government for the enforcement of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1946, in three revenue districts—Visakhapatnam, Chittoor and Malabar. This staff will work under the Collectors concerned. The Bill for the abolition of the zamindaris was passed. The grazing fees continued to be the same and free removal of grass in headloads for bona fide domestic use was continued. Penning and watering facilities in grazing grounds were improved.

Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department

The ameliorative work undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department was confined to certain specified communities (Harijans, certain aboriginal and Hill Tribes) and to those who have been converted from those communities to other religions and their descendants. The Collectors of the districts continued to be responsible for the ameliorative work with the Commissioner of

Labour as the co-ordinating officer. A District Harijan Welfare Officer of the grade of Deputy Tahsildar with a small staff was employed in each of the districts.

The District Harijan Welfare Committee functioned satisfactorily with the respective Collectors as chairmen. The Government have nominated District Health Officers, District Educational Officers and District Superintendents of Police as additional members of the District Harijan Welfare Committees.

The ameliorative measures consisted of the following activities :—

- (1) Provision of house-sites ;
- (2) Maintenance of schools, grant of scholarship, stipends, boarding grants, grants for the purchase of books, slates and clothing ;
- (3) Provision of wells, tanks, etc., for the supply of drinking water ;
- (4) Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street-lighting and burning or burial grounds.
- (5) Grant to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities ; and
- (6) Assignment of lease land for cultivation.

House-sites.—House-sites were provided by assignment of land and by acquisition of private lands. Four hundred and twenty-five (441) house-sites covering an extent of 16'34 (24'39) acres of land were provided during the year. The total number of house-sites provided since the commencement of the activities of the Labour Department (now designated Harijan Welfare Department) to the end of the year was 49,009 (48,584). Loans were given to individuals for the acquisition of house-sites. The total amounts outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 38,543 under principal and Rs. 22,912 under interest.

Education.—Efforts were made to make the existing schools more efficient and to utilize the Budget allotment for the purpose to greater advantage by closing inefficient schools and starting new ones in places where they needed. There were 1,205 (1,194) schools at the end of the year giving instructions to 94,950 (84,432) children consisting of 61,007 (55,944) boys and 33,943 (28,488) girls. A sum of Rs. 80,992 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings. The scheme of supply of mid-day meals to pupils in all the labour schools in the Province was continued during the year. In Madras City, the Corporation arranged for the supply of mid-day meals in 4 out of 5 schools. The number of Harijan pupils fed at the close of the year in the labour schools was 85,732 (74,319) and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11'67 (11'16) lakhs. For the Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Thyagaraya Nagar (Harijan Industrial School), the Government sanctioned as a special case a sum of Rs. 39,296 being the full grant for the equipment to be purchased for the school. The following Government schools, namely, Government High School, Masulipatnam, the Government Nandanar High School for Boys, the Government Nandanar Higher Elementary School for

Girls and the Government Nandanar School for Boys, Chidambaram, 3 labour schools at Hooker, Dodabatta and Moyar, the Government Labour School in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, and the 4 schools in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, functioned satisfactorily.

The following statement shows the types of scholarships awarded during the year :—

	Number of scholarships.	Amount. RS.
Non-residential—Elementary and Secondary Education.	6,743	97,314
	5,277)	(98,303)
Non-residential—Collegiate Education ..	153	5,254
	(154)	(5,474)
Residential (Colleges)	308	97,804
Residential (High Schools)	247	43,229
	(361)	(72,634)
Professional (Residential)	116	56,231
	(66)	(34,328)
Professional (Non-Residential)	7	961
	(6)	(614)
Commercial Courses	10	360
	(10)	(360)
Madras Seva Sadan	6	900
	(8)	(1,200)
Co-operative Training	6	1,710
	(14)	(4,043)
Industrial—Residential	30	2,640
	(19)	(1,380)
Industrial—Non-Residential	71	1,163
	(65)	(2,569)

Besides these, exemption from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 6,506 (5,425) were sanctioned to 466 (403) pupils appearing for the various examinations. Fifty-four students were granted repayable advances for payment of examination fees involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,165 (832). A sum of Rs. 770 (Rs. 450 for Hindus and Rs. 320 for converts) was granted by the Commissioner of Labour and Rs. 5,730 by the Collectors for the purchase of books, clothes. The Government empowered the Commissioner of Labour to grant scholarships to the pupils belonging to the backward communities and a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for the purpose. During the previous years students belonging to backward classes were not eligible for scholarships by the Labour Department.

A grant of Rs. 2,518 was sanctioned to 289 scheduled caste co-operative societies selected by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to enable them to pay remuneration to persons employed in writing up their accounts. The Government maintained hostels at Madras, Salem, Chidambaram, Kozhikode, Masulipatnam, Ootacamund, Hubbathalai and Anantapur. Three hostels were started by the Government at Rajampet (Cuddapah), Kotagiri (The Nilgiris) and Visakhapatnam during the year.

The Government granted a sum of Rs. 5.15 lakhs to private bodies for the maintenance of 148 hostels and boarding houses

run by them for the benefit of eligible communities. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 43'59 (36'42) lakhs.

Wells and sanitary arrangements.—The total expenditure incurred on the construction of wells was Rs. 4'16 (3'10) lakhs. In North Arcot district, 1'01 acres of land was acquired for the provision of pathways in 3 villages at a cost of Rs. 493 and in East Godavari a pathway was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,508. A sum of Rs. 42,356 (29,825) was spent during the year on the provision of civic amenities, sanitary improvements, etc., in the Labour colonies in the Madras City.

General.—The Government directed that Village Vigilance Committees should be constituted consisting of Harijans and caste Hindu members on a 50 : 50 basis in few places in the district to begin with. The work of the Committee was watched closely the difficulties to which the Harijans are subjected and if possible to bring about a settlement of the disputes or to report the matter to the District Harijan Welfare Office. The Government were of the view that the purpose of propaganda in favour of the removal of untouchability and service to Harijans could best be secured by setting apart a day in each month for this work in all parts of the Province. The Government therefore directed that the 30th day of each month should be observed as 'Harijan Day.' Collectors were requested to take personal interest in this matter.

Partially Excluded Areas

The partially excluded areas are the Agency tracts in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari.

Visakhapatnam Agency

Season and agriculture.—The season on the whole was favourable throughout the agency during the year. The average rainfall was 42·02 (52·28) inches. Wet crops were raised by the aid of hill streams and the yield was reported to be fair. Dry crops were raised on large extents as usual. The yield of chillies and redgram was reported to be poor and this was due partly to the untimely rains and partly to the apathy of the hillmen cultivating these crops.

Justice.—Even though there was a slight increase in cases of house-breaking, crime continued to be very light in the Agency. There were 1,150 (960) criminal cases, 7 (12) criminal appeals and 10 (4) sessions cases. On the civil side, there were 60 (60) suits and 2 (24) appeals for disposal. Twenty four (19) suits and nil (2) appeal were pending at the end of the year.

Political activities.—There was not much of organized political activity during the year except a few attempts made by Obboti Rangarao to emphasize the age old difficulties of the Agency people.

Medical.—There are nine medical institutions out of which two are hospitals and the rest are dispensaries. The regular dispensary at Sitampeta which was sanctioned in June 1948 started functioning with effect from 1st December 1948. Fifty-two thousand and twenty-six (49,516) patients were treated in the hospitals. There were no cholera attacks during the year. In the North Visakhapatnam area, smallpox was reported in a sporadic form during April and June 1948. Only two villages were infected resulting in 16 attacks and three deaths. Necessary preventive measures were adopted by the Health Department. In the South Visakhapatnam area, smallpox prevailed in epidemic form in eight villages in Araku range resulting in 101 attacks and 16 deaths. Only eight sporadic cases were reported from Paderu range during the year. The chief disease in the Agency was Malaria. Several anti-malarial schemes were under execution under the control of the separate health establishments stationed at Tekkali, Araku and Paderu.

Veterinary.—There are no veterinary institutions for the exclusive benefit of the Agency. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Palakonda, Samalkota, Parvatipur and Narasapatnam toured in the Agency villages and rendered necessary aid to the people. To improve the livestock in the Agency villages, breeding bulls were stationed at Sarabhannapalem and Malakamalakaram, Kongasingi and Araku Colony.

Education.—On the whole, there were 53 (43) Government schools, 13 (13) local board schools and 50 (45) aided schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 5,410 (4,430). In order to create incentive for education, prizes and scholarships were awarded in deserving cases.

Miscellaneous.—A sum of Rs. 22,500 was disbursed by the Special Deputy Tahsildar for Araku Valley Scheme under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts during the year. There were six co-operative societies working in Visakhapatnam Agency to better the economic condition of the hillmen. Of these two are stores societies. They cater not only to the credit needs of the hillmen, but also supply essential commodities such as salt, kerosene oil, cloth, etc., at moderate prices. As a whole there was a considerable increase in the membership and share capital of the societies. A sum of Rs. 26,477 was granted during the year.

East Godavari Agency

Season and agriculture.—The average rainfall was 44.70 (61.98) inches. The yield of crop was less than last year. Cholan crop in Rampachodavaram taluk did not fare well. The yield was below normal for want of adequate rains during the year. The paddy crop suffered badly in Yellavaram taluk owing to insufficient and unseasonal rains.

Justice.—The total number of criminal cases received was 1,351 (1,236) and the total number of appeals filed was 12 (15). All of them except 95 cases were disposed of. Out of the seven sessions cases for disposal, six cases ended in conviction and one case resulted in acquittal. On the civil side, there were 226 (201) original suits and 7 (16) appeals for disposal. Ninety-two (78) suits and 7 (15) appeals were disposed of during the year.

Public health and medical.—There were two hospitals and seven regular dispensaries. The Government dispensaries at Ramavaram and Kutravada did not function for want of qualified medical officers. The itinerating dispensaries which were sanctioned could not be opened for want of accommodation. The total number of patients treated was 43,507 (55,346). Twenty-seven patients were given anti-rabic treatment.

Malaria is the chief disease in the Agency. Quinine and quinine products with substitutes were freely distributed in hospitals and dispensaries and by officials of the Health Department in the Agency. There were two anti-malarial units working in the Agency. There were 509 (213) attacks and 271 (142) deaths from cholera. The usual preventive measures were taken. There were 27 (23) attacks of smallpox and 8 (4) deaths. Vaccination was made compulsory in 33 villages and 15,478 (15,648) persons were vaccinated.

Veterinary.—There were one veterinary dispensary and three touring billets. One of the touring billets continued to be vacant for want of hands.

Education.—The Board High School at Bhadrachalam managed by the Agency District Board with the subsidy granted by Government, continued to function satisfactorily. The Government Higher Elementary School at Venkatapuram has been raised to a High School. There were 24 (23) Government, 52 (54) district board and 101 (102) aided elementary schools. Besides this, there were also schools, six unaided private schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls of all the schools was 7,408 (7,379). The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes was 2,139 (2,647). There were 2,404 (2,229) girls of whom 564 were members of the hill tribes. With a view to encourage education among the hill tribes, the Government sanctioned 50 scholarships of Rs. 9 each to pupils of Standards V to VIII and Forms I to III and 16 special scholarships of the value of Re. 1 each to pupils in Class IV and above. Text-books and stationery were also supplied to scholarship holders. Slates and books were distributed free of charge to poor pupils studying in Standards I to VIII. The Government also sanctioned the opening of four boarding houses, one in each of the Agency taluks for giving free meals twice a day to the pupils of the hill tribes communities. The Agency District Board has been running a hostel for Koya pupils at Kunavaram. This Board is paying Rs. 2 to poor girls studying in Standards IV and V. The C.M.S. Mission authorities are running two boarding houses—one for boys and the other for girls at Dummagudem.

Miscellaneous.—An allotment of Rs. 19,000 under the Agricultural and Land Improvement Loans Act, was sanctioned and the entire amount was spent during the year. The Agricultural Department also granted loans amounting to Rs. 2,510 free of interest to hill tribes and supplied moderate quantities of cholam seeds, cashew-nuts, papaya seeds, agathi seeds and sweet potato vines to poor and deserving ryots belonging to hill tribes. There were 16 Co-operative Societies and nine Co-operative Credit Societies in the Agency. The Cherla Reed-Mat Workers' Society and the Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society at Cherla were working satisfactorily. On the whole, the partially excluded areas of the East Godavari Agency were quiet and peaceful, especially after the "Police Action" in Hyderabad.

West Godavari Agency

Season and agriculture.—The total rainfall during the official year was 37·20 (59·09) inches. The monsoon set in late and consequently the seed-beds of wet paddy suffered.

Justice.—The total number of criminal cases for disposal was 66. Of these, 56 were disposed of leaving a balance of 10 cases. The four sessions cases received were disposed of. On the civil side, there were 114 (116) suits and 11 (11) appeals for disposal. Of these, 23 (30) suits and 4 (3) appeals were disposed of, 58 suits and four appeals were transferred to other courts leaving a balance of 33 suits and three appeals. There was increase in the cases of house-breaking, thefts above Rs. 5. and security, but there was decrease in cases relating to cattle thefts.

Public health.—There is one hospital at Polavaram and four dispensaries at Jangareddigudem, Jeelugumilli, Kannapuram and Hukumpeta. The total number of patients treated in all the hospitals was 45,893 (42,769). There is one midwife in each of the medical institutions at Polavaram, Jangareddigudem and Jeelugumilli. One hundred and ninety-five (186) labour cases were attended to during the year. The total number of malarial cases treated was 7,967 (7,141). Malaria was virulent in the months from November to February. Supply of quinine was adequate. During June 1948, some of the cholera-infected evacuees of Nizam's borders came to this taluk and the infection spread in 36 villages, resulting in 453 attacks and 221 deaths. Twelve thousand one hundred and fifty-three anti-cholera inoculations were given in addition to propaganda and other preventive and curative measures. There was smallpox in one village with five attacks and no deaths. Infection was controlled by conducting vaccinations in the area. Six thousand six hundred and sixty-six (9,082) vaccinations were conducted in the normal course. An amount of Rs. 21,128 (23,436) was spent during the year under Rural Water-Supply Scheme for digging wells.

Veterinary.—The Veterinary dispensary at Polavaram continued to function.

Education.—There were 86 (117) elementary schools for boys and 3 (3) for girls. The total number of pupils on rolls in all these schools was 2,901 (3,550) boys and 1,594 (1,805) girls. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes was 131 (261) boys and 66 (128) girls. The only Government High School at Polavaram continued to function satisfactorily. The number of students on rolls was 233 (194) boys and 22 (19) girls. Of these, 4 (nil) belonged to the aboriginal tribes. The carpentry work introduced in the Government High School, Polavaram, was improving.

Miscellaneous.—A sum of Rs. 7,670 was spent both in kind and cash under the Madras Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts by the Agricultural Department. An amount of Rs. 5,000 was spent by the Revenue Department under the Land Improvements Loans Acts. An amount of Rs. 5,056 was spent on minor irrigation tanks and an amount of Rs. 20,250 was expended for sinking irrigation wells under the new wells subsidy scheme.

There are 22 agricultural credit societies, one limited liability society and five stores. All these are under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Eluru and they are financed by the Rajahmundry Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd. Four depots at Kannapuram, Buttaigudem, Dondapudi and Polavaram were opened in the Agency for the amelioration of hill tribes mainly with the object of purchasing produces from the hillmen at fair prices. These are doing immense good to the hill tribes. Polavaram firka has been selected for intensive development work. A Firka Development Officer and five Grama Sevaks were employed for the purpose. They attended to village sanitation, improvement of khadi and agriculture and repairing the drinking water wells and irrigation sources. An amount of Rs. 5,941 was spent for the above work from the Collector's discretionary grant.

With effect from the 1st July 1948, 37 villages of Polavaram taluk were transferred to the ordinary administrative jurisdiction.

Excluded Areas

The Laccadive and Amindivi Islands

The Amindivi Islands continued to be administered by the Collector of South Kanara. They were inspected in January-February 1948 and the next inspection is to take place in January-February 1950. Medical aid was given by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Amindivis, working at Ameni. Two midwives worked in the islands. The question of providing better medical aid is under investigation. Free elementary education was given to the islanders. Those who were getting their education in the middle and high school classes on the mainland were given Government scholarships. The supply of rice and other essential articles was made to the islanders under proper arrangements.

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy were administered by the Collector of Malabar. The islands were ordinarily inspected once in two years and the last inspection was in January-February 1948. The dispensaries at Androth, Kavarathi and Minicoy and the Loper Settlement at Minicoy were working satisfactorily. The Government sanctioned two more compounders as well as two more midwives so that each island may have one compounder and one midwife all the year round. There was no report of any epidemic in the islands during the year. Sanitary condition of the islands was satisfactory in general. Filariasis and leprosy were on the increase in Androth Island. The District Medical Officer supplied D.D.T. to the Medical Officer of Androth for spraying the island with it. The Island Medical Officer gave anti-leprosy injections to leprosy patients. The primary schools in all the islands were working satisfactorily. The economic condition of the islands was satisfactory, as the prices of the island commodities have gone high and the purchasing power of the islanders has thereby increased.

Cinchona and Quinine products

A total area of 1,004 acres was planted with cinchona during the year. Out of these 871 acres were planted at Anamalais, 100 acres at Kadamparai and 33 acres at Nilgiris. The total area that was under cinchona cultivation at the close of the year 1948-49 on the Government of Madras account was 8,315 acres 33 cents of which 2,244.83 acres were on Nilgiris and 5,756.50 acres on Anamalais and, 314 acres at Kadamparai estate. Besides this there was an area of 120 acres (Anamalais 95 acres and Nilgiris 25 acres) planted by the propagation section.

Quinine and quinine products continued to be treated as controlled commodities. This is reported to have resulted in accumulation of stocks of Government products. A quantity of 29,437 lb. of dead bark was received from Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and Nilgiris. There was a stock of 9,396 lb. of dead bark at the beginning of the year. Out of a total quantity of 38,833 lb., 17,528 lb. of dead bark was extracted and cinchona alkaloids obtained therefrom. Production at the factory was fixed at 20,000 lb. of hydrated Quinine Sulphate and 10,000 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge. The quinine products that were manufactured on Government of Madras account and Government of India account during the year, are as follows:—

	LB.	OZ.
(1) Pink quinine sulphate	15,982	5
(2) Quinine sulphate tablets, 5 grains	308	14
(3) Quinine hydrochloride powder	800	0
(4) Quinine hydrochloride tablets	400	0
(5) Quinine Bi-hydrochloride	1,307	8
(6) Tota-quina powder	2,817	1
(7) Tota-quina tablets .. .. .	..	2
(8) Cinchona febrifuge tablets	518	8
(9) Cinchona febrifuge powder	5,695	1

As there were considerable stocks of quinine and cinchona products in the form of tablets available at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, tableting work during the year was done on a reduced scale. The cost of production of quinine sulphate in bark form and of extraction worked out to Rs. 27-6-4 (26-7-1) and Rs. 5-10-9 (5-1-2) respectively. The cost of production of quinine sulphate increased to Rs. 33-1-1 (31-8-3). The increase in cost of production is due to the increase in cost of chemicals and reduction in the quantity of Hydrated Quinine Sulphate manufactured during the year.

All products listed in the British Pharmacopœia were kept up to the B.P. Standard.

In order to put the scheme of free distribution of quinine tablets in rural areas by the Public Health Department on a more sound basis so that tablets so distributed may not find their way into the black-market, proposals for embossing upon the tablets intended for free distribution, the letters "M.G." on one side (to denote the words 'Madras Government') and "F.D." on the other side (to denote the words 'Free Distribution') were submitted to Government and approved.

A scheme for application of suitable manures to improve the growth of cinchona plants with a view to get increased output of bark and quinine yield and also to enable the plants to attain maturity earlier has been sanctioned by Government. For conducting experiments to study the best manures that are to be applied to increase the bark yield both qualitatively and quantitatively, suitable areas were selected in Naduvattam, Doddabetta and Anamalais plantations. The propagation section planted 43 acres on a commercial scale with the vegetatively propagated material. A total of 18,500 cuttings was planted direct during the year. Experiments conducted on the method of slit budding have proved successful. With a view to cope with the increased progress of budding, the method of budding in nursery beds of about 1,900 buddings were done.

The total expenditure on buildings and roads was Rs. 1.35 lakhs in the case of Anamalais plantations and Rs. 0.27 lakh in Nilgiris plantations.

Owing to the all round and sharp decrease in the sales of all quinine products except in the case of cinchona febrifuge powder and tablets, there was a total amount of loss of Rs. 3.28 lakhs in Anamalais, Naduvattam and Doddabetta plantations. The accounts of the department closed with a net loss of Rs. 36,858.

Labour conditions were generally satisfactory in all the divisions of the Anamalais and Nilgiris plantations.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports

The ports of Madras, Visakhapatnam and Cochin are under the administrative control of the Government of India, while the Tuticorin Port and other minor ports are administered by the Madras Government. The following are some of the details relating to the various ports in the province :—

	Number of vessels which called at the port.	Their tonnage in lakhs of tons.	Port dues collected in lakhs of rupees.	Value of sea-borne trade in crores of rupees.	Number of passengers passing through.
Minor Ports	9,436 (9,701)	18·17 (14·07)	2·56 (1·77)	29·36 (25·50)	400,305 * (449,519)
Madras Port	1,039 (894)	34·88 (30·63)	2·48 (2·10)	125·64 (96·94)	.. ..
Tuticorin Port ..	93) (803)	7·65 (5·11)	0·89 (0·47)	12·77 (10·00)	34,565 (42,529)

* Dhanushkodi recorded the largest number (350,698).

Minor Ports.—The increase in the collection of port dues during the year at minor ports was due to increased number of foreign and coastal steamers calling at the minor ports. The decrease in the number of passengers that passed through minor ports was due to legislation in Ceylon imposing certain restrictions on the Indians in Ceylon and emigration restrictions in respect of passengers to and from Federated Malaya States through Nagapattinam Port.

There was no trade at Calingapatnam, Vadarevu, Tondi, Tranquebar and Baruva during the year.

Madras Port.—There was a substantial increase in the volume of trade passing through the port, which was 51 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency. The net revenue increased from Rs. 93·02 lakhs to Rs. 113·06 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 75·70 lakhs to Rs. 75·88 lakhs. The net working expenses amounted to Rs. 54·15 lakhs or 57·19 (66·71) per cent of the income and the decrease in the ratio of working expenses was mainly due to the larger receipts during the year. A sum of Rs. 88·340 was contributed towards Sinking Fund for the repayment of the Sterling loan of £330,000 raised in London in 1923. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Government of India was Rs. 49·33 lakhs. The benefits of the Board's Provident Fund and Special Contribution to Provident Fund were extended to the Trust's Shore's Labour, and there was an increase of Rs. 10 in the Dearness Allowance to Trust's employees.

Among the major works undertaken during the year in the Madras Port, the following are worth mentioning :—

- (a) A new warehouse was completed.
- (b) The groundnut oil farm was completed.
- (c) A weather shelter for passengers awaiting embarkation was under construction.
- (d) An automatic fire alarm system was installed.

Tuticorin Port.—The port stands second in rank among the minor ports and third in the Province, i.e., next to Madras and Cochin, from the point of view of trade. There was a marked increase in the volume of imports and exports. The chief imports were grains, machinery, cotton, coal, scrap iron, coconuts, etc. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5.01 (3.17) lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 4.03 (4.59) lakhs.

Sea-Borne Trade

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province increased to Rs. 250.82 (200.80) crores as shown below :—

						RS. IN CRORES.
Imports .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	83.87
Exports .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	78.50
Coasting trade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	88.45
						<u>250.82</u>

Foreign Trade—Imports

The total value of foreign imports increased to Rs. 83.87 (71.59) crores. Transactions in important commodities are shown below :—

						RS. IN LAKHS.
Grain, pulse and flour .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,851.99 ((2,039.59)
Machinery and Millwork .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,271.49 (850.35)
Cotton—Raw .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	652.01 (316.25)
Chemicals and Chemical preparations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	238.82 (94.47)
Paper .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	223.84 (172.49)
Metals: Iron and Steel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	147.76 (98.09)
Cotton piecegoods .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	77.56 (30.46)
Mineral oils .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	492.17 (697.72)
Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	332.34 (352.56)
Provisions and Oilman's stores .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	169.60 (203.94)

Grain, pulse and flour.—Rice which contributed to the major trade was sent from Burma, Thailand, Western Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt.

Machinery and millwork.—The United Kingdom which is the principal supplier increased her shipments of electrical, textile and sugar machinery. Japan which was out of the market in the previous year supplied machinery for Rs. 3.24 lakhs.

Cotton—Raw.—The increase was largely due to Western Pakistan entering with Rs. 213.62 lakhs and Egypt raising her supplies to Rs. 431.98 (308.28) lakhs.

Chemicals and chemical preparations.—The United Kingdom, the United States of America and Italy were mainly responsible for the increased imports.

Paper.—Imports of paper from the United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden and Norway were responsible for the increase.

Metals—Iron and Steel.—The United Kingdom, the United States of America and Belgium contributed to the extent of 35 per cent, 32 per cent and 14 per cent respectively of the imports under this head during the year.

Cotton piecegoods.—There was a sharp rise in the imports from the United Kingdom of all the varieties. Ninety per cent of the trade was with this country.

Mineral oils.—Iran, the chief source of supply, reduced her share of fuel oils, kerosene oil and motor spirit to 19.91 (44.32) million gallons, 15.5 (47.98) million gallons and 21.17 (26.10) million gallons, respectively.

Vehicles.—Canada and the United States of America reduced their supply of motor cars to Rs. 3.53 (32.20) lakhs and Rs. 3.31 (21.16) lakhs respectively. There were no imports from France.

Provisions and oilman's stores.—The United States of America who was the principal contributor in the previous year reduced her share to Rs. 12.07 (102.07) lakhs.

Foreign Trade—Exports

The total value of private merchandize including Government stores increased to Rs. 78.50 (64.66) crores. The chief articles which accounted for the marked increases and decreases are given below :—

				RS. IN LAKHS.
Cotton piecegoods	..	..	..	1,664.71 (561.81)
Oils—Groundnut	..	..	..	562.13 (287.78)
Tea .. ..	..	..	..	929.81 (717.29)
Molasses .. ..	..	..	..	85.68 (1.57)
Cashew kernels	..	..	..	481.70 (406.93)
Tobacco—Raw ..	..	..	..	521.24 (455.27)
Seeds—Groundnut	..	..	..	245.40 (179.69)
Jute—Raw .. ..	..	..	..	73.32 (26.42)
Mica .. ..	..	..	..	110.98 (75.93)
Leather .. ..	..	..	..	1,104.96 (1,258.22)
Cotton Raw .. ..	..	..	..	0.74 (113.09)
Spices—Pepper ..	..	..	..	183.82 (292.06)
Coir—Manufactured	..	..	..	438.76 (522.02)
Coffee .. ..	..	..	..	0.32 (46.73)

Cotton piecegoods.—Noticeable increases occurred in the export of grey cotton, white cotton and coloured cotton piecegoods. The chief purchasers of coloured cotton piecegoods were Pakistan and Ceylon.

Oils—Groundnut.—The chief consumers were United Kingdom, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, France and Denmark. Burma still further reduced her share.

Tea.—The United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America mostly contributed to the rise in the export of tea. Ceylon and Australia, however, reduced their demands.

Molasses.—Ceylon, who was the principal contributor increased her share to Rs. 50·92 (1·57) lakhs.

Cashew kernels.—The United States of America, the chief consumer increased her demand to Rs. 447·60 (281·20) lakhs, while the United Kingdom reduced her demand to Rs. 19·46 (109·57) lakhs.

Tobacco—Raw.—The United Kingdom increased her demand for superior quality of tobacco.

Seeds—Groundnut.—Italy, Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Norway and Czechoslovakia increased their demands, while the United Kingdom reduced her demands.

Jute—Raw.—The United Kingdom consumed 50 per cent of the trade by increasing her requirements to Rs. 37·08 (4·28) lakhs.

Mica.—The United Kingdom reduced her purchase to Rs. 53·41 (61·75) lakhs, while the United States of America increased her demand to Rs. 39·30 (8·30) lakhs.

Leather.—The decrease was chiefly due to the reduced shipments to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, France and Belgium. This decrease was partly compensated by increased despatches to Netherlands and to West Pakistan.

Cotton—Raw.—The sharp decrease was due to the introduction of the ban on the exports of this commodity.

Spices—Pepper.—The decrease under this head mainly due to the United Kingdom and United States of America having reduced their demands. However, the requirements of Italy increased.

Coir—Manufactured.—United Kingdom, the principal consumer reduced her demand to Rs. 166·15 (239·37) lakhs.

Coffee.—Sales for export out of 1947–48 crop which were practically nil accounted for the steep fall during the year.

Miscellaneous

Coasting Trade.—The total value of this trade advanced to Rs. 88·45 (74·55) crores. Trade with Bengal, Bombay and Kathiawar amounted to Rs. 33·60 (23·62) crores, Rs. 44·85 (25·34) crores and Rs. 2·32 crores, respectively, and with the Provincial ports to Rs. 6·62 (4·25) crores.

Trade by countries.—The trade of the Province with the British Empire countries rose to Rs. 100·69 (79·1) crores, and formed 62 per cent of the total foreign trade. Trade with other foreign countries increased to Rs. 61·68 (55·56) crores.

Trade by ports.—Of the total value of trade, Madras accounted for Rs. 125.64 (96.88) crores or 51 per cent (49). Cochin ranked next with 26 per cent of the total trade. The ports next in importance were Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Dhanushkodi, Kakinada and Cuddalore of which the trade at Dhanushkodi was confined to Ceylon only.

Air traffic.—During this year 1,413 (998) air crafts called at the Saint Thomas Mount Customs Aerodrome, Madras, and 134 (10) at the Tiruchirappalli Customs Aerodrome. The value of foreign import trade increased to Rs. 15.28 (12.98) and export trade to Rs. 28.09 (9.63) lakhs.

Industries

The department continued its activities in fostering and encouraging industrial development, assisting industrial units both with finance and in procurement of raw materials, operating a few Government factories, putting down borewells, imparting technical education, taking part in exhibitions in the Province and elsewhere including foreign countries and performing an ever-increasing range of duties connected with the development of industries and commerce. The activities of the existing polytechnics were considerably developed and a new polytechnic was opened in Bellary during the year. The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, was purchased and run by the department from the 3rd May 1948. The Board of Industries met regularly once in two months and applications for State aid were disposed of in good speed and financial assistance was rendered to several applicants in time. A survey on the industrial progress in the Province was made and a detailed report was under preparation.

The number of enquiries received in general, industrial and commercial questions and applications for assistance increased to a marked extent during this year. The consideration and answering of them formed an important part of the activities of the department. Several references were received from the Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, in regard to overseas trade, settlement of disputes between Indian and overseas firms, names of manufacturers and suppliers of several articles, etc. Applications for the supply of controlled articles, licences to export their products or to import machinery and materials into India were received and dealt with. Statistics of cotton, jute, paper and woollen mills were compiled and the working of the Indian Mines Act was reviewed.

Economic conditions.—The index number of wholesale prices of foodgrains in the Madras Province for March 1949 was 375 (322) and that for commercial products was 492 (404). The index number of wholesale prices for commercial products was on the upward trend during this year, except for slight fall in September 1948 and January 1949. Increases in the prices of chillies,

groundnut, pepper, coconut, copra, cashewnut and coconut oil largely contributed to the increase in the index of these things. As regards the index number of wholesale prices for foodgrains there was a steady rise due to the withdrawal of control during the later part of the previous year. The index number which stood at 328 during April 1948, rose to 426 during October 1948. When intensive procurement was introduced and prices were fixed for paddy and rice during the later part of the year, there was a steady decline in prices. During March 1949, the index number came to 375. The value of cheques which passed through the Madras Clearing House increased to Rs. 402 (348) crores. The bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent during the year. The gross earnings of the South Indian Railway system amounted to Rs. 1,573·98 (1,548·02) lakhs.

New industrial undertakings.—Four hundred and three companies were registered during the year, of which 17 were without share capital. The authorized capital of the companies registered with share capital amounted to Rs. 21,86,05,500 and the subscribed capital to Rs. 97,18,573. Of the new companies with share capital, 61 were banking, loan and insurances, 24 transit and transport, 210 trading and manufacturing, 24 mills and presses, 7 tea and other planting companies, 1 mining and quarrying, 6 estates land and buildings, 2 sugar (including jaggery manufacturing), 36 hotels, theatres and entertainments and 15 others.

Financial assistance.—Six meetings of the Board of Industries were convened during this year. Seventy-nine applications for financial assistance were considered in all, and the Board of Industries recommended 31 applications. During this year the Board has recommended for the grant of loan of Rs. 40,51,000 (16,16,000), a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 (5,000) (of which Rs. 3,000 is non-repayable) and the grant of overdraft facilities for Rs. 90,000 (2,000). An amount of Rs. 28·22 lakhs was disbursed to the various applicants during this year as loan. A subsidy of Rs. 4,000 and overdraft facilities to the value of Rs. 52,000 were also given during this year.

Industrial planning—(1) Secretarial Planning Committee.—This Committee was constituted by the Government of Madras in February 1948 with the Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman, to scrutinize proposals going up to the Development Sub-Committee and the Economic Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. The functions of the Committee are to draw up and submit new proposals and projects for the development of industries and to consider and recommend proposals that will be put up to it by other departments or private industrialist.

(2) Organization of an Information and Statistics Room.—This scheme contemplates the maintenance of an Industrial and Statistics Room in the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce to maintain and supply as much complete information

as possible for the encouragement, development and regulation of industries and commerce, and also to display some of the principal raw materials of the Province and the finished products which could be made therefrom. The proposals are under the consideration of Government.

(3) **Committee on Leather and Leather goods industry.**—An *ad hoc* Committee on leather and leather goods was appointed to examine and report on the development of leather industry of the Province. It consisted of 14 non-official members and five official members. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by this department.

Cottage industries.—The revised Firka Development Scheme envisages to create improved production units of cottage industries in the firkas selected for intensive rural work with a view to produce by improved methods, every day requirements of villages besides certain special articles made with traditional or special skill. In this scheme, the emphasis will be on the actual production, using improved methods of good quality articles, training being incidental. Production units are to be started and run by private agencies, Government merely fulfilling their legitimate role of encouragement, establishment and assisting production and marketing. The Scheme also contemplates thorough training of only 4 or 5 pupils in each centre for a period of 3 years. To encourage and facilitate proper training, each trainee will be paid a stipend, the cost of which will be met by Government in progressively diminishing proportions as the trainee acquires skill and becomes useful to the operator of the production centre, balance being met by the operator. At the end of the course of training, the trainee will be examined by the Industries Department and those who have attained an adequate standard will be given certificates. Government will assist these units by supplying the standard set of tools and equipment for the trade concerned on payment of cost, or at concessional rates or on easy hire terms, depending on the merits of each case. The units will also be assisted in obtaining regular supplies of raw materials. A small team of Experts and Travelling Instructors will be deputed by this department to guide and instruct the workmen in the units in efficient methods of production and in adopting modern labour saving devices. Assistance will also be rendered in marketing the products. The units will be started only in the 25 selected firkas under the Firka Development Scheme for the present, in the six basic trades, namely, Wood work, Light metal casting, Pottery, Blacksmithy, Sheet metal work and Tanning and leather goods manufacture. In due course the units will be assisted to instal fractional horse power motors, small power hammers, small lathes, etc., to secure even more efficient, economical and modernised production. In this way, it is proposed to revive the basic village industries and restore the village and its craftsmen to the position they should legitimately occupy. Government while generally accepting the

above proposals, have asked for the financial implications and suggested that not less than 150 units should be started under the new scheme in the 25 selected firkas at the rate of about six units each. The scheme can be implemented successfully only with the fullest co-operation of the public, particularly those in the rural areas in the selected firkas. So far, only one production unit has actually been made over to a private agency, but some more are likely to be transferred to very shortly.

During this year there were five Tanning Demonstration parties working in Kandukur (Nellore district), Sankarankoil (Tirunelveli district), Kalahasti (Chittoor district), Erikapadu (Krishna district) and Yerraguntapalam (Kurnool district).

Industrial Chemical Laboratory.—The following schemes of investigation were continued in the laboratory, (1) Investigation of minerals, (2) Investigation of alkaline earth deposits and the manufacture of caustic soda and (3) Investigation of starch bearing tubers of the Presidency.

The details of preparation of milk from Soyabeans, preparation and analysis of whiting from sea shells examination of power alcohol invention of Mr. Pryoris and others were worked out and attended to. The laboratory participated in the District Industrial Museum Exhibition held at Anantapur during November 1948 and the Mineral section of the laboratory participated in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition held at Teynampet in December 1948 and January 1949.

Government Industrial Schools.—The Government Industrial Schools at Mathurai, Bellary and Kozhikode and the Government Trade School, Mangalore which was reorganized into an Industrial School during the year, continued to function satisfactorily. The strength of each of the schools at the end of the year was 79, 26, 77 and 35 respectively. All the four schools continued to be centres for the training of the demobilised personnel. The expenditure on the four schools amounted to Rs 628,334 while the receipts were Rs. 121,946.

At the close of the year there were 78 recognized aided industrial schools excluding those run by the Government. On the 31st March 1949, there were about 3,600 pupils receiving instruction in these schools. An amount of Rs. 80,029 was distributed to the aided schools in the form of maintenance grant. Further grants of Rs. 48,529 and Rs. 21,114 were also disbursed as equipment and building grants to the deserving schools.

Polytechnics.—The seven Polytechnics at Mathurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Kakinada, Coimbatore and Madras continued to function satisfactorily. In May 1948 sanction was accorded for the reorganization of the Government Industrial School at Bellary into a Polytechnic, called Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary and this Polytechnic commenced functioning during this year.

The L.C.E. Diploma Course of three years' duration in the Polytechnics was abolished with effect from 1948-49 session and a lower subordinate course designated as "Overseers Course" of two years' duration was introduced instead, the students admitted into the L.C.E. Course in 1946 and 1947 being allowed to complete their course. The idea behind this decision was that there should be no intermediate stage between Assistant Engineers and Overseers. This diploma course with an annual strength of 40 pupils in each of the Polytechnics commenced functioning at Madras, Mathurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Vuyyuru and Bellary. For meeting the increased demand for Overseers, the Government directed the training of 150 additional Overseers in the Central Polytechnic, Madras (60), Mathurai (50), and Kozhikode (40). Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing suitable full-time staff to conduct the Civil Engineering Courses particularly. On account of the non-availability of qualified personnel, the services of part-time lecturers selected from the staff of the Public Works Department were availed of in the several polytechnics for imparting the necessary training. Educational tours were arranged for the benefit of the final year students of the diploma courses. As some of the polytechnics have not been equipped with the necessary equipment for practical training, arrangements had to be made to afford such training in other Government or private institutions. During the year the Industrial Schools at Mathurai, Kakinada, Bellary, Kozhikode and Mangalore were appointed as approved controlled stockists for iron and steel scrap defectives and cuttings for distribution to local agriculturists and industrialists.

Government Industrial Units in operation.—The industrial concerns in operation under the control of this department are the following :—

- (a) The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, producing household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps ;
- (b) The Government Oil Factory, Calicut, producing Madras Government Brand Shark Liver Oil in different potencies and 'Adamin' ;
- (c) The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, producing raw silk and woven silk fabrics ;
- (d) The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, producing various kinds of paper ;
- (e) The Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, producing articles of ceramic ware, porcelain insulators, etc. ;
- (f) The Coir Factory, Calicut, producing coir products ; and
- (g) Handmade Paper Factories at Gazulapalli, Vijayavada and Bugga. (The unit at Gazulapalli was auctioned by the Collector of Kurnool under the orders of Government, but not confirmed yet).

Of the above, (a) to (e) come under the category of commercial concerns, while items (f) and (g) come under the category of State Trading Schemes.

The new arrangement introduced last year for the co-ordinated management of the industrial concerns run by the department with a Deputy Director of Industries attached to the headquarters' staff is working fairly well and it was possible to evolve a common sales policy, advertisement programme, co-ordinated purchases of raw materials, etc.

Industrial Engineering

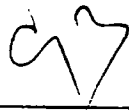
Workshops.—The total value of work orders executed in the workshops during the year was roughly estimated at Rs. 75,000. Two of the Pinto chekkus that were in progress during the previous year were completed and supplied. Four pumps were completed and supplied to Rural Water Supply Schemes under different districts in the Presidency. Three boilers and tow power drills were repaired during the year and despatched to districts for work. Three new Calyx Drills received during the year were assembled, equipped and sent out for work. The construction of additional buildings under the workshop expansion scheme was taken up and is under progress. With a view to popularising the use of the cashewnut roaster evolved by this department, an improved roaster was fabricated and supplied to a private cashewnut grower in Tanjore district for use in that area. With a view to facilitating the local manufacture of hosiery needles, a machine to punch blanks of hosiery needles was designed and fabricated. A hand operated machine for shearing and imparting an even surface to brush mats was fabricated and tested.

District Engineering Branch.—The Industrial Engineer was assisted by four Assistant Industrial Engineers, one in charge of the Government Industrial Engineering Workshop and the others in charge of Vijayavada, Coimbatore and Tanjore Divisions, respectively. As usual, the Industrial Engineer held direct charge of the Madras and Chingleput subdivisions.

Boring.—Three of the four Calyx Drills imported from abroad were assembled in the workshop and deputed for field work. The fourth being massive is being assembled and equipped in the workshops, and will shortly be sent out for work. Excluding the above four drills, the department maintained 14 Armstrong Power Drills, 7 Buston Bueyres Diesel Engine Drills, one Air Compressor Drill and 141 hand boring sets including those manufactured for Rural Water Supply and Post-War Reconstruction Schemes.

The following statement shows the number of applications received for boring, the total footage bored, etc :—

	Number of borings pending on 1st April 1948.	Number received during the year.	Number disposed of.	Number pending on 1st April 1949.	Total footage bored.	Total number of borings put down.	Number of borings which proved successful.
1949	375	675	475	575	77,432	1,346	895
1948	337	564	422	483	57,624	1,182	924



There was an increase in both the number of borings put down and the depth bored as compared with the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the borings put down under Grow More Food Campaign. The percentage of successful borings was 69 (78·7). The deepest of the borings completed during the year by a hand-boring set was 466 feet. Good results were achieved by tapping artesian springs. An artesian boring was successfully put down by HB 68 in Thirukuvellur village in Vridhachalam taluk. A powerful artesian spring was tapped in six inches borewell put down to a depth of 186 feet and the water rose to a height of 7 ft. 6 inches above ground level yielding about 72,000 gallons per hour. The quality of water was reported to be good. The approximate cost of the boring was Rs. 1,135 including the cost of lining pipes. The party proposes to raise 45 acres of dry crops and 45 acres of wet crops. The department maintained 26 pumping sets for hiring out to ryots to pump out water for irrigation and well sinking purposes. There was a very heavy demand during the year for both high speed petrol paraffin and crude oil engine driven pumping sets from agriculturists and other departments of Government. There were at the commencement of the year 121 applications for investigation and advice. Three hundred and sixty-five applications were received during the year. Of these, 174 were disposed of and 312 were pending at the close of the year. The department undertakes the erection of machinery and pumping plants on payment of fees at a nominal rate of two per cent on capital cost of the machinery installed of on daily rate system. Three plants were erected during the year and 5 were pending. Under the Compounding System, this department offered three routine inspections of the plants belonging to the agriculturists and small scale industrialists at the convenience of the departmental staff and two special inspections at the call of the owners to attend to sudden breakdowns, etc. For special inspections in excess of 2, a small additional fee was charged. There were 200 plants under the departmental supervision. Only one centre for the manufacture of sugar and jaggery in Ullal, South Kanara district, was continued during the year and other centres at Aragonda were closed owing to their uneconomic working. The work relating to the maintenance of the borewells and pumps was transferred to the control of this department in 1948. The pumps numbering about 1,700 installed in villages all over the Presidency were taken over. Many of them were in a state of disrepair. Several pumps were repaired and put in working condition.

Government Industrial Units under construction

(1) **Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.**—Arrangements for the establishment of a Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode were nearing completion. The main plant with its subsidiary plants were completely received at site and the auxiliary process and storage vessels were got fabricated in recognized workshops. Filter presses, pumps, weighing machines and other equipment were all received at site.

It is expected that the plans can be put into commission by next year.

(2) **Oil Technological Institute.**—The Government sanctioned in April 1948, the establishment of an Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur for undertaking research in oil technology and the training of apprentices leading to a diploma course. This scheme is included as Scheme No. 111 in the Five-year Plan of Post-war Development. A total amount of Rs. 5,26,720 has been sanctioned towards the cost of land, buildings and equipment. Tenders for building works have been called for and the construction will be started shortly.

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—Ninety-five candidates underwent training in this institute. The cloth printing section of this institute continued to evolve a large number of paper designs suitable for shirtings and sarees borders and a few designs for attach borders and bed spreads. These designs were forwarded to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society for adoption in their production societies. As it was not possible to obtain the services of a competent person to run the gold thread section, further work in the section was suspended. The Textile Testing Department Laboratory served as usual for testing yarn and cloth for Government departments and private parties.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—The number of students at the end of the year was 232 (168). One hundred and thirty-three scholarships ranging in value from Rs. 10 to 25 were awarded. Fifty-eight students successfully completed their courses in the various sections of the school. The total number of articles manufactured during the year was 370, valued at Rs. 9,769.

The Ceramic Section continued to train up students in both for Supervisors' Course and Artisans' Course. The strength of the section was 12 for the Supervisors' Course and 5 students for the Artisans' Course. The Ceramic Section rendered all possible assistance to the general industrialists in the Province. The construction of the Kiln sanctioned to the Potters' Union, Ramadesa, Ramnad district, was completed.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.—The courses of instruction in the Diploma, Certificates and Artisans courses were continued. Twelve students for the Diploma Course, two for the Certificate Course and for 12 the Artisan Course were admitted during the year. The analysis of various indigenous tanning material from the Forest Department with a view to find a suitable substitute for wattle-bark was continued. In the Tannery Section experiments on the use of Shark Liver Oil for the preparation of chamois leather and fat liquor were conducted and the results were found to be satisfactory.

New Schemes to be undertaken.—This department submitted 13 Post-war Schemes under the head "Special Priority Schemes"

94

and the schemes under the head "Particular Area Schemes." Out of these schemes, the Government have since sanctioned the following seven schemes, namely :—

- (1) Polytechnic scheme,
- (2) Industrial Education—opening of additional industrial schools,
- (3) Porcelain and semi-porcelain service centre,
- (4) Stoneware and rockinghamware centres,
- (5) Expansion of Leather Research Institute,
- (6) Establishment of an Oil Technological Institute, and
- (7) Glass bangle and bead industry.

Three schemes were dropped and the others are under consideration.

Textiles

There were 70 (72) cotton mills with 8,829 (27,159) looms and 1,729,317 (1,654,660) spindles. A substantial rise in the prices of raw cotton, cloth and yarn followed the decontrol over textiles adding to inflationary trends and giving rise to widespread complaints. The industry was also affected by strikes and lockouts at the beginning of the year. There was the threat of closing down the mills owing to cotton shortage. After control was reimposed in August 1948, the situation improved, but the high price of Pakistan cotton and the difficulty in obtaining Indian cotton at the ceiling prices kept the stock of cotton in the mills below their requirements and affected production and employment of labour. The handloom industry had gone through an extremely difficult period and the continued rise in the price of yarn hampered in the recovery of the handloom industry. The restrictions on rail bookings to the north are reported to have adversely affected sales. There was a fair amount of trade in Madras handkerchiefs during this year and large quantities of handkerchiefs were shipped to West Africa. Foreign competition is being experienced and Liverpool has been shipping imitation Madras handkerchiefs to West Africa. Local competition has also commenced and shippers are quoting with reservation of minimum profits, being fully aware that the era of unlimited markets and easy profits is drawing to a close. There was a general depression in Lunghi trade and prices fell by about 40 per cent. Owing to limited sale of lunghis in foreign markets, large stocks were lying with dealers and producers. The Hosiery industry had a satisfactory year.

Sericulture

The Indian Silk Industry in general was passing through a critical period. There was a steady inflow of imports of silk from Italy, Hongkong and China and the prices at which the imported silk were sold in the market were far below the cost of production of Indian Filature silk. On account of the low prices obtained for cocoons, the sericulturists were pessimistic about the future of the industry and there was slight contraction in the area under mulberry cultivation. The seasonal conditions during the

year were extremely adverse and the general sericultural activities and mulberry cultivation were very much handicapped. The total area under mulberry cultivation was 21,057·21 (21,633·18) acres. A sum of Rs. 13,755 was disbursed as loan to mulberry cultivators. The concessions that were in operation in Kollegal taluk, Hosur and other areas in Chittoor were extended to Northern Circars and Ceded Districts. The successful organization of the seed areas in Hosur taluk and Saggiyam area in Kollegal taluk has placed Madras on an independent footing in the matter of procurement of Madras Seed Cocoons for grainage work. A total quantity of 7,339,400 seed cocoons was supplied by the seed area in Madras Province. All the six seed farms at Coonoor, Hosur, Mathigiri, Kollegal, Lokkanahally and Palmaner continued to do satisfactory work. The vigour of the stock races was well maintained during the year. The research work was continued and the study of morphological characters of silk worm eggs, experiments on flacherie and studying of sex ratio among silk worms was extensively carried on. In addition to this, research was done on the following subjects: Study of varietal characters, budding and grafting, mammial experiments, soil analysis and Hortomore frials.

The total receipts and charges were Rs. 91,003 and Rs. 4,10,343, respectively.

Tanned hides and skins.—The year under review was not an easy one for the Indian Tanning trade. Disturbances within India, transport troubles and labour unrest accounted for some of the difficulties especially during the first part of the period. The chrome tanning trade was hard hit being dependent on the Northern India for buying of raw hides and skins as well as for selling the bulk of its finished products destined for the inland market. Sales of finished leather work also were not as good as in previous years on the overseas markets as those had become difficult buyers. High cost of production caused by excessive raw hide prices and high cost of labour made the Indian product uncompetitive on world markets. This may be said of cowhide leathers in particular. Shortage of satisfactory supplies due to transport difficulties, the effects of creation of Pakistan and India and the prohibition of cow slaughter in many parts of the country tended to the rise of prices of raw hide and resulted in rapid deterioration of quality without a corresponding drop in prices.

As the system of levying kips in Madras by the Board of Trade (Leather Control), London, ceased early in 1948, Madras kippers made direct sales to United Kingdom factories. There was a good demand for certain classes of hides in India and shipments were much below the requirements of the United Kingdom market. Business with United States of America in dry salted goat skins was on a very moderate scale and there were serious complaints about the quality of the skins shipped. The confidence of the buyers in United States of America was naturally shaken and until these practices are

abandoned, business in dry salted skins will be unsatisfactory. United Kingdom, United States of America, West Pakistan, Netherlands, France, Belgium and Sweden were the chief importing countries of Indian tanned skins and hides. Tanned hides, leather and leather goods to the value of Rs. 1,205.42 lakhs were exported in this year.

Sugar.—The production of sugar in the Province during this year was about 46,300 tons (67,000). The lower production was mainly due to (a) lower yield of cane owing to conditions of drought throughout the factory areas, (b) jaggery prices being high, cane from factory areas being diverted for making jaggery, and (c) the season started later than usual owing to uncertainty about cane prices.

In United Province and Bihar cane prices were fixed at Rs. 1-10-0 and Rs. 1-13-0 per maund, respectively, exclusive of cess and the price of sugar was fixed by the Government of India at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund. In Madras, the price of cane was fixed originally at Rs. 60 per ton. After negotiations with the South Indian Sugar Mills Association, the price for sugarcane was fixed as follows :—

For factories with a crushing capacity of above 1,200 tons—Rs. 47-4-0 per ton.

For factories with a crushing capacity of above 300 tons but not exceeding 1,200 tons—Rs. 46-12-0 per ton.

For factories with a crushing capacity of below 300 tons—Rs. 42-0-0 per ton.

The area planted with sugarcane during the year was estimated at 208,840 (247,430) acres. The yield was estimated at 52.54 (61.7) lakhs of tons of cane with a gur equivalent of 5.80 (6.81) lakhs of tons. The revised estimate of sugar production in the Province was 55,826 (60,000) tons.

Groundnut.—The acreage under groundnut was estimated at 39.7 lakhs. When compared with the actual area of 40.67 lakhs of acres cultivated in the previous year, the present estimate revealed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. The main winter groundnut crop of this Province was a substantial failure. This shortage of crop, preceded by a not bright season even during 1947-48 forced the prices of groundnut up to great heights from about Rs. 140 per candy in March 1948 to Rs. 175 in March 1949. The rise in the prices of groundnut naturally pushed up the prices of groundnut oil as well. During the later months oil crushing became unremunerative and the crushing industry received a setback in general. The export trade in this industry was not encouraging since the importing countries were exploring and stimulating the sources of alternative supplies.

Vanaspathi.—The twenty ton Vanaspathi factory erected by the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, Mettur, in Tiruchirappalli, went into production in the month of February 1949.

They produced 48,864 cwt. of Vanaspathi, 7,683 cwt. of refined oil and 940 cwt. of vegetable tallow during the year.

Gingelly.—The area under gingelly cultivation was estimated at 6.51 (6.71) lakhs of acres. When compared with the actual area of 6.38 lakhs of acres sown last year, it reveals an increase of 2.1 per cent.

Soap.—The soap industry flourished well during the year. The control over the distribution of the main ingredient, namely, caustic soda was liberalised in September 1948 and completely lifted by the end of 1948 as there was no further need for it. The production reached a record figure of 190,000 (80,000) tons. The industry is at present not only in a position to cater to the entire home market, but is favourably placed to undertake export of the surplus product to overseas market. Three hundred and fifty-nine cwt. (202) of soap to the value of Rs. 35,230 (48,769) were exported to Ceylon and Federated Malay States.

Coir.—The demand for baled yarn was about the same as last year. The prices of Kozhikode Coir yarn witnessed a sharp increase in September and October 1948 and there was no downward movement till the end of the year. On account of the poor demand from overseas market, there was a steep fall in the price of Cochin yarn. Exports of coir and coir articles to foreign countries amounted to Rs. 455.69 lakhs.

Tiles.—The demand for tiles in this country and overseas was unusually heavy and far beyond the capacity of the Tile industry to meet. East Africa and Australia were keenly interested in importing Indian tiles. The industry was reported to have been severely handicapped as tiles were not included in the new priority schedule list. The export of tiles to foreign countries amounted to Rs. 56.08 (31.20) lakhs.

Matches.—This year was the prime one for the Match industry. The Western India Match Company, Limited, Madras, produced 136,800 (102,116) cases. The reason for the larger output was due to the fact that boxes containing 50 sticks each were converted into boxes containing 40 sticks each. The production of other factories was estimated at 144,000 (138,000) cases.

Cement.—Transport continued to be the main bottleneck, as far as this industry was concerned, especially in the transport of coal from the collieries to the factory siding. Dalmia Cement Limited, Dalmiapuram, Tiruchirappalli district produced 78,800 (66,570) tons. This company is putting up an additional wet process plant of 500 tons daily capacity, erection of which was sanctioned by the Government of India and the work is nearing completion. The controlled price of cement on the 1st April 1948 was Rs. 87-8-0 per ton f.o.r., but it was reduced to Rs. 85 per ton with effect from the 7th June 1948 and to Rs. 82-8-0 per ton from the 15th August 1948.

Tea.—The production of tea was maintained at the same level as last year although the first three months in 1949 experienced

a severe drought resulting in a greatly decreased production during these months. The International Tea Agreement was renewed for two years up to the 31st March 1950. The Government of India put forward proposals for amending the Indian Tea Cess Act and for the creation of a Tea Board for India, whose functions will include tea propaganda, scientific research and compilation of statistics. The Central Tea Board Act which gives effect to the abovesaid proposals was passed by the Central Legislature in March 1949. A second barter agreement was concluded with Russia, whereby Indian tea was exchanged for Russian wheat.

Coffee.—The year's production of coffee was satisfactory when compared to the poor yield in the previous year. The marketing policy of the Indian Coffee Board helped to maintain prices at a level. The Board's policy and the largest crop of coffee this year assisted in controlling exploitation of temporary shortages of coffee by certain sections of the trade.

Rubber.—Rubber growers had an extremely difficult year. The production costs showed a sharp increase. Small growers suffered by reason of delays in disposing of their stocks resulting at times in acceptance of prices lower than controlled prices. The Indian Rubber Board has produced a scheme which has the approval of the manufacturers' representatives for consideration by the Government of India for a replanting programme.

Miscellaneous.—The trade position of other minor commodities is given below :—

	Value of export. RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Coffee	0.32 (46.75)
Senna	5.63 (8.98)
Glass and glassware	1.54 (3.32)
Cuttings of hides and skins raw	6.00 (6.33)
Lemon grass oil	24.05 (36.54)
Sandalwood oil	1.98 (1.34)
Cardamam	34.77 (43.47)
Myrabolam	39.57 (31.21)
Earthenware and porcelainware	0.88 (0.70)
Ginger	5.67 (8.19)
Turmeric	26.26 (15.59)
Bones	3.81
Nuxvomica	0.97
Fibre	39.01

	Value of export. RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Hardware and cutlery	2-90
Horn tips and pieces of horns	0-93
Machinery and millwork	1-90
Perfumery	4-45
Pickles and chutnies	4-25
Castor oil	28-32
Cashew kernels	481-70

Textile Control

Owing to the all round and sharp decrease in the sales of a quinine products except in the case of cinchona febrifuge powder and tablets, there was a total amount of loss of Rs. 3-28 lakhs in Anamalais, Naduvattam and Dodabetta plantations. The accounts of the Department closed with a net loss of Rs. 36,858.

Labour conditions were generally satisfactory in all the divisions of the Anamalais and Nilgiris plantations.

The year under review may briefly be called the period of reimposition of control over textiles. During the course of the year 1947-48 the Government of India announced their decision to decontrol cloth and yarn and consequently the All-India Distribution Schemes of cloth and yarn were given up. Consequently the prices of cloth began to increase gradually and rose from 30 per cent to 200 per cent over the controlled prices. The Government of India were alarmed at the situation and as the trade did not keep up their promise to bring down the prices, the Government of India announced their decision to re-impose the control over textiles. The Provincial Government fell in line with the Central Government's policy and issued control orders regulating the production and distributions of yarn and mill cloth.

The following Textile Control Orders were in force during the year subsequent to the re-introduction of controls from the 1st August 1948 :—

(a) Control Orders of the Central Government :—

- (1) Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order, 1946.
- (2) Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
- (3) Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.
- (4) Cotton Textiles (Exports) Control Order, 1949.

(b) Control Orders of the Madras Government :—

- (1) Madras Cloth (Dealers) Control Order, 1948.
- (2) Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948.

- (3) Madras Cotton (Control) Order, 1949.
- (4) Madras Cotton (Licensing) Order, 1949.
- (5) Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1948.

NOTE.—Item 5 is directly dealt by the Government in the Firka Development Department.

The Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948 which was issued on the 19th February 1948 was repealed and the Cotton Textiles Control Order, 1948, dated the 2nd August 1948, was issued in its place by the Central Government. The Provincial Government issued the Madras Cloth Dealers (Control) Order, 1948, on the 16th September 1948 to control the distribution of cloth in the Province through licensed dealers. This order applies to mill cloth alone. There is now no control over the prices and distribution of Handloom and Powerloom cloth. The charges for hand processing of cloth are not controlled. Licence is also required under the Madras Cloth Dealers (Control) Order, 1948, to deal in such cloth. The administration of cloth control, namely, licensing, distribution of cloth within the district and enforcement has been left to the Collectors of the districts, the Provincial Textile Commissioner being a co-ordinating authority.

Mill cloth.—Pending the fixation of quota of cloth for this Province, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, released *ad hoc* allotments from Bombay surplus area during the months from August to November 1948. The entire production of the local mills were placed at the disposal of this Government.

In September 1948, the per capita allotment of cloth for this Province was fixed at 12, 15 and 18 for rural, urban and city population, respectively, as against the per capita of 10 yards during the previous control. Consequent on the increased allocation of yarn quota to this Province, the mill cloth quota was reduced from 24,050 to 22,850 bales from January 1949.

Pending the finalization of the scheme of licensing of dealers and selection of nominees for the procurement of mill cloth from Bombay surplus area, the entire quota for the months of August, September and October 1948 was allotted to co-operatives for procurement and distribution. From November 1948 the entire cloth quota from surplus area was allotted to the general trade for distribution. Representative buyers were appointed to procure the cloth from the Bombay surplus area. Subsequently the functions of the representative buyer and the wholesale consignee were combined with a view to checking the procurement of varieties not saleable in this Province.

Only merchants of high integrity who had no bad records during the last controls were selected by the Collectors. Newcomers to the trade were licensed only when suitable old dealers were not available. On a representation received from the trade that many old dealers have been thrown out and in view of the increased provincial quota of mill cloth, the standards of test for the selection of old dealers were relaxed and that as many suitable old dealers as possible were licensed.

Under the licensing scheme the dealers were required to pay security deposits as shown below. The deposits were liable to be forfeited to Government for any violation of the control orders or of the conditions of licence :—

	RS.
Wholesale dealer	5,000
Retail dealer	200
Wholesale <i>oum</i> retailer	1,500
Wholesale consignee	1,000
Licensee in processed cloth	200

The co-operatives are however exempted from the payment of security deposits.

The entire provincial quota of mill cloth for August, September and October 1948 was entrusted to the co-operatives for procurement and distribution. On a representation from the co-operatives that they were having huge stocks of cloth on account of the entire provincial quota having been allotted to them, they were not given any quotas from Bombay surplus area with effect from November 1948. The co-operatives continued to take the productions of Provincial Mills till the end of December 1948 and in January 1949 a portion of the production of Provincial Mills and the entire productions in February and March 1949 was allotted to General Trade.

The B. & C. Mills have been permitted to have their own system of distribution of cloth produced by them while Messrs. Mettur Industries were permitted to distribute 50 per cent of their production through their own dealers, the balance of 50 per cent being allotted to co-operatives.

The wholesale and retail dealers were allowed to charge 10 per cent and 20 per cent over the ex-mill price in respect of the cloth coming from Bombay surplus area and 6'25 per cent and 16'25 per cent respectively in respect of cloth of South Indian Mills. The Central Government levied excise duty on all varieties of cloth and the excise duty was allowed to be passed on the consumers over and above the ex-mill price.

Imported cloth.—There was no price control over foreign cloth. However, such of the dealers who dealt in such cloth had to take out licences which were issued liberally.

Yarn.—As in the case of cloth, control over price and distribution of yarn was re-imposed at the end of July 1948 and the allotments were made by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to the various Provinces and States according to the requirements in count group, etc. Pending the selection of dealers in the districts, the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society was entrusted with the distribution of all the yarn till October 1948. From October 1948 only 50 per cent of the Provincial quota was allotted to the co-operatives for distribution to members of weavers' societies as well as to non-members and the balance was distributed through

the licensed dealers. The yarn quota of this Province was increased in December 1948 and increased further in January 1949 but the co-operative societies did not take over corresponding increased quotas for distribution.

The yarn was allotted to the various districts by the Provincial Textile Commissioner with reference to their off-take and count requirements during the previous control and a running scheme of allotment was formulated and communicated to the Collectors and the mills. All power-loom, hosiery and handloom factories which were getting supplies of yarn direct from the mills during the last control are permitted to receive yarn at ex-mill rates. The dyers of Mathurai, Ramnad and Madras who were also getting direct supplies during the previous control were allowed to get yarn at ex-mill rates and sell the coloured yarn at retail rates after taking out both wholesale and retail licences. The handloom factories in Malabar and West Godavari and all power-loom factories having 25 looms and more were allowed to get their supplies of yarn at wholesale rates. The concession was subsequently extended to similar handloom factories in Karur area. Miscellaneous consumers such as rope makers, beedi makers, etc., who were receiving supplies during the last control at 2 or 3 per cent over the ex-mill rates have been permitted to receive supplies at wholesale rates.

The principles for selection of dealers more or less on the same lines as in the case of cloth dealers were laid down by Government. The security deposits to be furnished by wholesale and retail dealers are Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500, respectively.

The profit margin for a wholesale dealer is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the ex-mill price and for a retail dealer 7-13/16 per cent over the ex-mill price. Items of expenditure such as transport charges and sales tax are allowed to be added to the sale price.

No control is exercised over the distribution of sewing thread but the ex-mill prices of sewing thread yarn are fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, periodically and the profit margins allowed to dealers in cotton yarn are made applicable to dealers in sewing thread yarn also.

There is no control over price and distribution of imported yarn but dealers in that yarn should take out licences under the Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948.

Owing mostly to the receipt of unpopular and unsaleable varieties of yarn and the reduction of prices for subsequent allotment the off-take of yarn has gone down considerably resulting in accumulation of large stocks with the dealers. With a view to enable the dealers to clear their stocks, concessions were granted permitting dealers to dispose of their stocks to consumers in other districts also without quantitative restrictions.

Handloom cloth.—There is no control over price and distribution of handloom cloth. Till the 18th December 1948 handloom cloth was allowed to be transported to places outside the Province and

within the Indian Dominion on permits issued by the Collectors. As there were large accumulations of handloom cloth restrictions were relaxed in December 1948 permitting free movement of this cloth within the Indian Dominion. The Central Government have also enhanced the quota of handloom cloth to be exported outside India and allowed free movement of powerloom cloth, foreign imported cloth and yarn within the Dominion of India. The Government of India have also recently set up a Handloom Committee of the All-India Cottage Industries Board to consider the various problems connected with the improvement of the handloom industry in all directions.

Enforcement.—The Collectors of the districts in the Province have been given powers to deal with the offences under textile control orders and sanction prosecution in all matters except those relating to contraventions under Movement Control Order where the prior approval of the Provincial Textile Commissioner is necessary.

Control over the mills in the Indian Dominion is exercised by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Khadi Scheme

During the year, the Intensive Khadi Scheme introduced early in 1947 in the seven selected centres in the Province, continued to be in operation under the guidance of the All-India Spinners' Association.

Consequent on the removal of the 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 in June 1948. The Provincial Firka Development Officer has been given the assistance of a gazetted officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector designated as "Khadi Special Officer" to attend to the work connected with the proper working of the Khadi Scheme.

As it was pointed out to the Government that the 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 to allow, under a system of licensing a small number of private producers and dealers to function only in those areas where the Government or the All-India Spinners' Association could not operate, subject to certain restrictions designed to ensure the genuineness of the khadi produced and the payment of a living wage to the artizans concerned. It was also decided that in order to avoid unhealthy competition and to facilitate inspection and scrutiny, the activities of each producer or dealer should be restricted to a specified locality. To give effect to these decisions, the Government issued the Madras Khadi (Development) Order, 1949, repealing the Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1949, with effect from the 17th February 1949. Under the new

Order every producer of and dealer in khadi should obtain a licence from the Provincial Firka Development Officer carrying on his business.

Intensive work for the development of khadi on sound lines was carried on with the active help and assistance of the Provincial branches of the All-India Spinners' Association in the seven centres from the beginning of 1947. During this year, a total quantity of 137,632 lb. of cotton was distributed to spinners and 199,708 lb. of yarn was purchased from them. A total quantity of 221,402 lb. of yarn was issued for weaving and 636,925 yards of cloth was produced and a quantity of 438,652 yards was sold. The quantity of khadi got woven by self-spinners was 306,222 yards. The total expenditure incurred during the year on the Intensive Khadi Scheme as a whole was Rs. 13,35,429 while the total receipts by the sale of cloth, implements and cotton were Rs. 7,59,341.

The details of expenditure on the items specified below indicate the progress made under the intensive part of the khadi scheme during the year ending 31st March 1949 :—

	RS.
Purchase of implements	13,835
Purchase of cotton	82,641
Purchase of yarn from spinners	5,38,378
Weaving wages paid	3,07,956
Bleaching, dyeing and printing charges paid.	1,30,822
Subsidy paid	51,975

The extensive part of the khadi scheme which was to pave the way by creating the proper atmosphere for the introduction of the Intensive Khadi Scheme in new areas, was under the active consideration of the Government during the year. The Government have since approved the scheme and decided to extend it for the present to 18 of the firkas where the Intensive Rural Reconstruction work is already in progress and where there is a bias for khadi. It aims at the introduction of 1,000 charkas in each firka during the year ending 31st March 1950. As an inducement to intending spinners to buy charkas and use them to spin yarn, the Government will pay subsidy representing approximately half the cost of the charka to each buyer on certain conditions and collect the balance in one or more instalments. Cotton will be supplied to the spinners at its cost price. The spinners who use cloth made out of their own yarn for themselves or for their families will be paid a subsidy to serve as an abatement of weaving wages payable by them, as under the Intensive Khadi Scheme. Necessary provision has been made in the budget for 1949-50.

Factories (1948)

There were 4,167 (3,928) factories in the Province at the end of the year, of which 3,960 (3,761) were in commission. Of these

308(343) were seasonal ones and 3,652 (3,418) were non-seasonal ones. The average daily number of workers employed in the 3,564 (3,119) factories that submitted the returns was 288,722 (276,586). The textile industry continued to employ the largest number of workers, namely, 98,030.

The following statement shows the average daily number of workers employed at some of the more important classes of factories :—

Government and local fund factories	..	31,166	(23,332)
Textiles	.. .. .	96,682	(101,464)
Rice mills	.. .. .	16,625	(14,764)
Printing, book-binding, etc.	.. .. .	10,172	(9,246)
Miscellaneous food and drink factories	..	13,572	(11,214)
Coach building and motor car repairing	..	9,209	(9,471)
Engineering (general);	.. .. .	8,553	(7,170)
Tanneries	.. .. .	7,452	(8,008)
Tobacco	.. .. .	8,567	(7,889)
Matches	.. .. .	7,586	(6,113)
Tea	.. .. .	5,153	(4,664)
Oil mills	.. .. .	8,729	(6,431)
Bricks and tiles	.. .. .	10,268	(8,462)
Cement, lime and potteries	.. .. .	2,745	(3,307)
Shipbuilding and engineering	.. .. .	3,692	(2,980)

Inspection.—Due to the strengthening of the factory inspection rate in 1947, the number of inspections made increased from 7,523 in 1947 to 9,173 in 1948.

Wages and welfare.—There was a general rise in the earning of the workers. The cost of living index number rose by 37 points in Madras City during the year. The managements of factories continued to take increasing interest in the welfare of workers in providing amenities to them. Thirty-one additional factories provided housing accommodation and 16 factories opened schools for the benefit of the workers' children during the year. Canteens and co-operative stores were organized in many factories for the supply of food and clothing at cheap rates. Free medical facilities were provided in big factories. The health of the workers was generally normal. No epidemics were reported from any of the factories during the year. Ten lakhs eighteen thousand three hundred and fifty-nine (1,039,437) man-days were lost due to sickness. Sundays or substituted days were observed as holidays in 3,203 factories and 361 factories were exempted from the provisions of section 35 of the Act.

Strikes.—There were 147 (164) strikes in this year. The most important strike was in the Nellimarla Jute Mills, Visakhapatnam and the C.S.W.M. Mills, Limited, Tiruppur, resulting in a loss of over 1,112,625 and 202,624 man-days respectively. Over 3 (2) million man-days were lost during the year. Only 29 strikes were either successful or partially successful. The majority of the strikes ended indefinitely. Conciliation by the Labour Department proved successful in 75 cases.

Fire and accidents.—There were 17 cases of fire causing damage to property amounting to Rs. 8,54,500 out of which Rs. 7,59,328 was covered by insurance. There were 6,767 (6,632) accidents in the year. The majority of minor accidents occurred in the Railways.

Prosecutions.—The occupiers and managers of 302 (132) factories were prosecuted in the year. Convictions were obtained against 389 (162) persons.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The average number of women employed in 2,004 (1,683) factories from which figures were received was 51,906 (50,867). Three thousand one hundred and ninety-two (3,534) claims were made. The total amount of benefit paid was Rs. 1,03,590 (1,38,860). No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following date of the confinement.

Miscellaneous.—The department scrutinized 810 (865) plans of factory buildings proposed for construction or reconstruction. Four hundred and four (351) complaints regarding dismissal, non-payment of wages, suspension of workers, etc., were received from the workers during the year. The complaints were investigated and necessary action was taken. The Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories continued to be the Statistics Authority under the Act. The Economic Adviser has since taken over the work of administration of the Act from the Factories Department and a separate Statistics Authority with a special staff has been sanctioned.

Industrial Labour.—The Government have appointed the Deputy Commissioner of Labour to be Conciliation Officer for the purpose of mediating in and promoting the settlement of industrial disputes in the whole of the Madras Province. They have appointed him also as Additional Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation for the Madras Province and as Inspector under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947. The Government have constituted a second Industrial Tribunal for Madras to adjudicate industrial disputes in addition to the already existing Tribunal.

The Government have appointed the members of the Industrial Tribunals constituted under section 7 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947) to be the authorities to hear and decide all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees, fixed for the various scheduled employments under the Minimum Wage Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948).

The Government have appointed the following officers to be Inspectors for the purpose of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), within their respective jurisdictions :—

The Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

The Inspectors of Factories.

The Labour Officers.

The Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

The Government have declared the interim awards of the Industrial Tribunals for Engineering Firms and type foundries, for hosiery factories, for printing presses and for tanneries in the Province in several industrial disputes and have made them binding on the parties to the disputes.

Consequent on the decision of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, invalidating the awards of Industrial Tribunals given on general references without specifying the name of the concern and the nature of the dispute, the Government of Madras ordered the withdrawal of all prosecutions, if any, launched for non-implementation of the terms of such awards. But they have subsequently amended the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947) to validate all proceedings taken, awards made, and all other acts and things done in respect of references to Industrial Tribunals constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and to enable the parties to a dispute in any specified industry for which an Industrial Tribunal has been constituted by Government to refer the dispute to that Tribunal without the intervention of the Government and to remove restriction on Government's power to notify any industry as a public utility service. Awards passed by Industrial Tribunals in the Motor Transport dispute, in the dispute between the Managements of Cinema Theatres and workers, in the dispute between the Beedi Workers and Managements and in the dispute between the Cigar Workers and Managements which could not be enforced on account of the proceedings before the High Court of Judicature, Madras, have been made current and valid by the Amendment Act for a further period of one year from the commencement of this Act. The Government have appointed a Court of Inquiry to go into the problems connected with the working conditions of Labour in the Tile Factories in Malabar and South Kanara districts. As a result of the recommendations of the Industries Conference held at New Delhi in December 1947, the Government of Madras constituted a Representative Provincial Labour Advisory Board with the Hon'ble Minister for Land Revenue as Ex-officio Chairman, the Secretary to Government in charge of Labour as Ex-officio Secretary, the Commissioner of Labour and the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras and representatives of Employers and workmen to advise on matters relating to increase of industrial production and co-operation between labour and management, etc.

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 came into force in all municipalities and major panchayats of the Province from the 1st April 1948. For the administration of the Act, the Government sanctioned 199 Assistant Inspectors of Labour, each with a clerk and a peon. One hundred and ninety Assistant Inspectors with the necessary staff have been appointed so far.

The Government have declared the cotton textile industry, the sugar industry, the Electric Tramway Services, the Motor Transport Services and Transport by boats in minor ports in the Province as public utility services under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The management of three cement companies in the Province have set up three unit Production Committees to stimulate production. The managements of 50 industrial establishments have formed 50 Works Committees as required by section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, who is the certifying authority under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, has certified 20 seats of Standing Orders under the Act so far. During the year 1948-49, the Government referred 59 disputes to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication. Interim awards were given in five cases and final awards in five other cases.

Mines and Quarries

The principal minerals worked in various districts are given below :—

Bellary	Red oxide of iron.
Anantapur	Barytes and steatite.
Cuddapah	Barytes and china clay.
Coimbatore	Limestone.
East Godavari	Graphite.
Guntur	Stone quarries.
Malabar	China clay.
Nellore	Mica, steatite, china clay, quartz, gypsum, lime-shell.
Nilgiris	Mica.
Salem	Magnesite and bauxite.
Kurnool	Barytes, yellow ochre and slate-stones.
Visakhapatnam	Manganese.
Krishna	Stone quarries.
Tirunelveli	Do.
Tiruchirappalli	Gypsum, phosphatic nodules and Limestone.
Chingleput	Stone quarries.

The principal minerals worked and their output are shown below :—

Name of the mineral.	District.	Output in tons.
Barytes	Kurnool	1,486 (2,128)
	Anantapur	9,036 (1,921)
	Cuddapah	6,550 (1,087)
Bauxite	Salem	1,492 (1,368)
	Malabar	1,287 (1,501)
China clay	Nellore	20 (197)
	Cuddapah	1,261 (2,725)
	East Godavari	50 (25)
Gypsum	Nellore	895 (412)
	Tiruchirappalli	26,936 (22,848)

Name of the mineral.	District.	Output in tons.
Magnesite	Salem	47,256 (51,672)
Mica	Nilgiris	21,888 lb. (17,483 lb.)
	Nellore	2,158 lb. (1,646 lb.)
Phosphatic nodules	Tiruchirappalli	1,114 (853)
Red oxide of iron	Bellary	1,075 (836)
Steatite	Nellore	16,742 seers. (15,437 seers)
	Anantapur	Tons 244.07 (Tons 760)
Stones	Chingleput	44,641 (56,016)
	Krishna	5,950 (38,380)
Limestone	Tiruchirappalli	113,725 (99,106)
	Guntur	146,095 (97,934)
	Coimbatore	234,156 (158,217)
Lime-shell	Nellore	2,299 (700)
Chromite	Krishna	5 Units. (—)
Yellow ochre	Kurnool	765 (921)
Slate-stone	Do.	302 (—)
Quartz	Nellore	100 (—)

The gold mine in Chittoor district and the mica mines in Coimbatore and Visakhapatnam did not work during the year. There was no production of felsper in Nellore and Tiruchirappalli districts.

The general health of labourers continued to be satisfactory throughout the year. Precautions were, however, taken whenever there were symptoms of cholera and malaria. No accidents were reported except in the districts of Coimbatore and Nellore. In Coimbatore there were eight serious accidents in which eight persons got serious injuries. In Nellore district, there were seven accidents, in which three proved fatal. The accidents were due to misfire, accidental contact with the flying engine belt, fall of a big stone from above and the red-hot spark of the furnace falling into the eye. All the accidents were enquired into and action taken. Supply of labour was normally good. There seems to be no housing accommodation in the Gararaju manganese mines in the Visakhapatnam district, and in the mines of Anantapur district.

Fisheries (1948-49)

Research.—The main lines of investigations in the Marine Biological Stations were directed towards the study of the bionomics of the economically important fishes on both the coasts with a view to find out the reasons for the fluctuations in the fisheries. As usual the routine collection and the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the inshore and offshore plankton were done at the three Marine Biological Stations at West Hill, Krusadai and Tuticorin. At the West Hill Station a special study of the bionomics of mackerel was made. The pearl culture experiments, being conducted at the Krusadai Biological Station, showed satisfactory progress. It has been possible to control and reduce the mortality of pearl oysters being reared at the pearl farm. Studies are now being made of the organisms which interfere with the normal growth of the pearl oyster. The possibility of utilizing the algæ which is found in abundance off Rameswaram for the production of the commercially important alginic acid is being investigated at the

Krusadai Station. At the Tuticorin Station, the chank marking experiments were continued for studying the rate of growth and migration of chanks during the year. A total of 412 chanks were tagged and released; and of these 49 were refished later. These were released again after recording the necessary data. At the Ennore Fisheries Research Station, which has been established solely for conducting research into estuarine fisheries, nine species of Mugil were examined during the year. In addition, the stomach contents of important estuarine fishes like chanos, polynemus, lates, etc., were examined. Observations on the food, reproduction, development and growth of edible oysters were made. The zoological specimens supply station at Ennore continued to have a large number of customers from among educational institutions, scientific firms all over India for the supply of preserved zoological specimens.

In the Fisheries Technological Station, Kozhikode, the analysis of samples of fish preserved by different methods was continued for determining their nutritive values. In order to devise suitable methods of processing and preservation of fatty fishes to suit their varying fat content, a study of the fluctuation in fat content is being pursued. Fourteen samples of fish meal prepared at the station were analysed and it was found that they conformed to the usual good standard. A sample of 100 lb. of fish meal prepared out of shark liver oil sediment was sent to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, for livestock feeding experiments. Twenty-five samples of fish manure prepared departmentally were also analysed for determining their manurial values. Experiments to devise a suitable substitute for sperm oil which is largely used in the textile industry were continued making use of the indigenous products. The methods of blending the oils and refining them have been standardized and it is proposed to go into commercial production shortly. In order to assess the freshness of fish in detail the progress of spoilage, biochemical and bacteriological examination of the fish is being carried out at different stages of handling. Early in 1949, trial consignments of fish packed with ice in different percentages to the bulk of fish were despatched by rail from Kozhikode to Madras and the rate of spoilage was noted at intervals enroute until the consignments reached destination. The observations were recorded.

Deep-sea fishing.—During the year under review fishing was carried on only from 16 fishing centres as against 34 centres in the previous year. The reason for the considerable reduction in the number of centres when compared to the previous year was due to the closing of uneconomic centres and the greater attention paid to fishing with power vessels. The total quantity of fish caught during the year was 5'35 (7'09) lakhs lb. Of this, 3'61 lakhs lb. consisted of sharks, which yielded 25,146 lb. of shark liver. The fall in catches was due to the poor fishing season in addition to the fact that all the motor fishing vessels were not available for continuous operation throughout the year.

As a result of the exploratory fishing operations conducted towards the end of last year, it was found that the Palk Bay, the Gulf of Mannar and the Wadge Bank off Cape Comorin were fairly rich in high class table fishes. This knowledge was made use of for exploiting these fishing grounds by employing two or more motor fishing vessels assisted by local fishing craft and working in a fleet. These operations have had very encouraging results.

Owing to the dearth of oil sardines and other oily and shoaling fishes, the number of oil and guano factories continues to decrease year after year. At the beginning of the year, there were 152 oil and guano factories in the South Kanara district out of which 10 were dismantled during the year. None of these factories, however, worked. About 200 tons of beach-dried manure were produced during the year in South Kanara. In Malabar no factories worked and no manure was produced as the quantity of fish caught was not sufficient even for human consumption. The four fish manure demonstration factories established for the experimental production of fish manure, fish meal and other products continued to function during the year.

In connexion with the scheme for the purchase and installation of two Ice Factories-cum-Cold Storage units for the preservation of fresh fish, the necessary sites have been selected at Mangalore and at West Hill. The Government have appointed a Special Fisheries Engineer to construct the buildings to house the cold storage units. As regards the installation of the two ice plants purchased from the Military Surplus Stores, trial borings are being conducted at the respective sites at Tanur and Adirampatnam to locate sources of pure water. The fish transport service between Ennore and Madras was continued during the year. Towards the end of the year, due to the frequent breakdown of the vans and due to the non-availability of spare parts to repair them, the service has to be finally abandoned.

The Fishery Marketing Officer and his staff continued to do the work started last year, namely, investigation of fishery marketing, the regional distribution of dry fish and the marketing of departmental products. The survey of the fish markets conducted last year had shown that the hygienic condition of the markets was unsatisfactory. The need for improving the markets and the method of improving them have been pointed out to the local boards concerned. When the regional distribution was initiated in the Ceded districts last year, there was promise of good trade relationship being established between the merchants in the surplus area in the West Coast and those in the deficit area in the Ceded districts. But owing to the transport restrictions and the disturbed political situation in Hyderabad, the business continued to be very slack. Efforts made to induce co-operative societies to take up the distribution of dried fish were not successful owing to their unwillingness to handle the commodity along with other provisions. The Marketing Section was able to assist the Deep-sea Fishing



Section and the semi-dried Prawn Section of the Department in disposing of their products. The Marketing Section co-operated with the Fisheries Technological Station, Kozhikode, in the disposal of a consignment of fresh fish brought in a specially designed insulated box from Kozhikode. This was the first of a series of experiments proposed to be conducted in the packing and transport of fresh fish to distant consuming centres. The first experiment itself was highly successful in that the fish reached Madras in a prime condition and was disposed of at a profit. The Marketing Section has made a good start by sorting and packing the departmentally produced semi-dried prawns and dried fish and these are gaining in popularity among institutions and private individuals in the City of Madras.

There were 114 fish curing yards in existence in the Province at the beginning of the year of which 3 were private yards and 2 seasonal yards. During the course of the year, 25 yards on the East Coast were closed owing to the poor transactions. The total quantity of fish brought into the yards was 13'68 (14'12) lakhs maunds. The quantity of salt issued was 2'18 (2'27) lakhs maunds and the quantity of cured fish removed was 8'67 (8'97) lakhs maunds. Owing to the high issue price of salt maintained in the fish-curing yards, more and more of the curers were resorting to private curing with bazaar salt which is cheaper. Since the department is unable to exercise any supervision over private curing, the quality of the cured produce is fast deteriorating.

The total quantity of crude shark liver oil received in the Government Oil Factory from the Oil Extraction Centres was 33,046 (63,045) lb. The quantity of refined oil produced was 102,876 (112,275) lb. and the quantity of Madras Government Brand Shark Liver Oil sold 112,454 (108,387) lb.

Pearl and chank fisheries.—The annual inspection of pearl banks was conducted during the period from 5th April to 29th April 1948. The inspection was conducted over an extensive area but the results were negative. A few stray oysters were noticed and these were collected and sent to the Krusadai Biological Station. Seven lakhs nineteen thousand three hundred and forty-eight chanks were fished in Tirunelveli Chank Fishery. One thousand four hundred and twenty-four full-sized chanks were collected in the Sivaganga Chank Fishery and 19,390 full-sized chanks in Tanjore Chank Fisheries.

Inland fisheries.—The Fresh Water Biological Station at Chetpat continued to take the varied problems of Fishery Biology of the Inland Waters. The investigations carried during the year included detailed studies on bionomics of three food fishes, namely, *Barbus Chrysopoma*, *Barbus Curmuca* and *Osteococcus Thomassi*. In addition, further observations on bionomics of 14 fishes studied during the previous year were also made.

Since the construction of the Mettur Dam, it has become an annual feature that a series of connected rock pools are formed in the bed of the Ellis surplus course when the water ceases surplusing. Thousands of carps and catfish are then entrapped in these pools. The tonic waters from the Mettur Chemicals which are at present discharged into the river pollutes the stagnant water in the pools and invariably results in the large scale mortality of the trapped fish during the summer months. With a view to prevent this annual mortality and the consequent depletion of the fish stock in the conserved area, the conditions of the pools were investigated at different seasons and recommendations for diverting the factory effluents from the Ellis surplus to the river proper through a pipe line were made. A preliminary survey of the Coleroon was conducted. Forty-nine species of salt water fishes were tentatively listed from this area. A detailed study of the collection, acclimatization and transport of *Chanos-chanos*, *Mugil Cephalus*, *Etrophus Suratensis*, *Osteochilus Thomassi* was made during the year. Experiments have shown that the fry could be easily acclimatized to fresh water without resorting to the time consuming process of reducing the salinity by gradual stages and that smaller fingerlings stand transport better. Investigations were made to find out the reasons for the heavy mortality among a stock of *Gambusia* maintained in the Public Health Department Nursery at Ennore, and large scale fish mortality in the Poondi Reservoir. Arrangements were made at the Chetpat Farm to carry out experiments to artificially induce spawning of carps. The Hydrologist was engaged in the Hydrological investigations of the Tambraparni river, Hope Lake, the Cauvery, Moyar and Bhavani.

The trout waters were extensively surveyed by periodical camping near these waters. The fecundity of the Nilgiri Trout was confirmed. Further investigation on the chemical nature and composition of waters of the stream are proposed to be undertaken to tackle the problem of deterioration of size of trout.

In the Mirror Carp Farm at Ootacamund, investigations were made on the food, feeding habits, rate of growth, spawning behaviour and life history of carps with particular attention to post larval metamorphosis of scale scarp, mirror carp, golden carp and Tench. The principal centres of the Hilsa Fisheries in the deltaic areas of the River Godavari, Krishna and the Cauvery were regularly surveyed and data on the bionomics and movement of the fish were gathered. Important conclusions regarding the relation between the growth of Hilsa and the radii on scales have been arrived at. Artificial fertilization of Hilsa eggs was unsuccessful owing to the bad quality of the water from the bore-well at Bobberlanka and the difficulty in getting breeders. The examination of the growth rate of several food fish was continued at Tungabhadra Dam Research Station. The most favourable season for collection of fingerlings was found to be September and October after the floods have been there for a month or two. The Public Health Fish Unit continued its survey

104

of inland waters in and around Madras. The irrigation channels at Red Hills, the Kortalayyar river and channels, sub-channels and channel-fed tanks of the Krishna and Godavari rivers at Vijayavada, Masulipatnam, Ramachandrapuram, Samalkot and Kakinada were surveyed for the study of public health fishes. Forty-two thousand five hundred and forty-six public health fishes were supplied to private parties for stocking pathogenic waters and 70,150 were distributed in areas where they were not available. Veerasingakuppam and Vollum in Kadampuliyur firka of South Arcot district where there was high incidence of "dracontiasis" were selected for anti-guinea-worm work. The survey of the rivers Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery and Tungabhadra for the location of breeding grounds of important food fishes and for the collection of spawns fry and fingerlings was continued during the year.

New model "V" bottomed boats were designed and constructed and supplied to Muthupet, Kakinada, Malabar and Madras for use in the departmental fish farms. Systematic extraction of calotropis fibre was begun at Adirampatnam. Besides making nets, lines were also spun out of calotropis fibre and cotton yarn for hand lining and long lining purposes. The efficacy of various tanning barks such as Ottayampattai, Nellipattai and Dalapattai in preserving nets was investigated.

Deep water fishing experiments in the Mettur Reservoir were conducted throughout the year with Rangoon nets, local Udu valai and long line and hooks in various regions of the reservoir.

Consequent on the abolition of the post of Superintendent, the Bio-Chemist was put in charge of the scheme for the manufacture of semi-dried prawns. On account of the retrenchment of staff, additional centres could not be opened and only the main centres at Pulicat and Akivedu were worked, but the production of semi-dried prawns was maintained and the quantity was only slightly below last year's figures. Besides these operations, studies on the migration of the estuarine prawn *Metapenaeus monoceros* and the chemical conditions of the Upputeru affecting their movements were also made.

Regular farming operations were conducted as in the previous years in all the farms and ponds maintained by the department. For the first time, Upland water fishes, namely, Mirror Carp and Tench were stocked in Vellore, Cingleput and Adyar farms and they seem to show remarkable progress.

The rural fishery demonstration units continued to survey waters, contact interested fish farmers and give them fish seed, technical advice and help. Two hundred and sixty-two parties were supplied with nearly 85,000 seeds of different species of fish. Besides, 940 parties were given technical advice on fish farming and allied fishery matters. The units have established demonstration fish farms in all districts and taluk headquarters to make the people fishery-minded. The stocking of departmental farms,

provincialized waters and private ponds was conducted on a large scale during the year in spite of adverse weather conditions.

The number of fisheries schools on the West Coast continued to be 57 during the year. In June 1948, Form VI was opened in the Madapalli school which thereby became a full-fledged high school. The total number of pupils attending the fisheries schools on the West Coast was 9,526 (9,367) of which 5,444 (5,426) were boys and 4,082 (3,941) were girls. The three fisheries schools on the East Coast continued to show satisfactory progress.

The year started with 71 fishermen co-operative societies on the West Coast. Five more societies were organized during the year, three of which were registered and two were pending registration. Some of these societies have taken up the joint sale of the members' produce. There were three active cottage industries co-operative societies during the year engaged in making fishing nets. At the end of the year, the total membership of the fishermen co-operative societies on the West Coast was 5,402 (4,397) with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,04,940 (74,303). The share capital has almost doubled during the last two years which is a clear indication of the popularity of the fishermen co-operative societies. In the East Coast, there were 15 fishermen co-operative societies in the Northern Circars at the beginning of the year. Six more societies were organized during the year and these are pending registration. With a view to help the fishermen to obtain their requirements of yarn for nets, the department undertook to procure and equitably distribute the yarn to needy fishermen. Wherever possible fishermen were advised to organize themselves and form co-operative societies and many of the provincialized waters were leased out to such societies in preference to others.

In collaboration with the rural fishery demonstration units, Grow More Fish propaganda was conducted by participation in about 14 exhibitions and two shows throughout the Presidency. The propaganda van was further equipped with lighting arrangement in the show cases for exhibition after nightfall.

Finance.—The total revenue of the department amounted to Rs. 8.88 (9.19) lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 25.41 (25.01) lakhs.

103

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Irrigation

Gross revenue and expenditure.—The expenditure on irrigation works (including capital outlay on new works) rose to Rs. 525.56 (356.36) lakhs while the receipts fell to Rs. 354.90 (361.59) lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 80.50 (80.98) lakhs of acres. Productive works showed a return of 6.23 (6.85) per cent.

Irrigation works.—Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided in two classes :—

- (a) Irrigation works ; and
- (b) navigation, embankment and drainage works.

Irrigation works are subdivided into “ Productive ” and “ Unproductive ”. The navigation works are all “ Unproductive ”.

The following table gives the figures for each class of work —

	Productive. RS. IN LAKHS.	Unproductive. RS. IN LAKHS.	
Irrigation works—			
Capital expenditure	40.90 (46.70)	227.16 (99.80)	
Gross revenue	257.49 (253.97)	12.53 (14.63)	
Working expenses	122.00 (104.61)	8.67 (6.85)	
Net revenue	103.35 (110.78)	3.87 .. .	
Net profits	33.18 (42.35)	— 28.38 (— 16.71)	
	PER CENT.	PER CENT.	
Percentage return on capital outlay ..	6.23 (6.85)	.. .	
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Remissions	5.09 (6.16)	3.32 (1.57)	
Navigation, etc., works—			
Receipts .. .. .	.. .	1.73 (1.51)	
Charges .. .. .	.. .	8.17 (7.34)	
Net profit .. .. .	.. .	— 6.44 (— 5.83)	
	ACRES IN LAKHS.	ACRES IN LAKHS.	
Area under first crop	39.18 (38.39)	2.74 (2.80)	
Area under second crop	7.84 (7.48)	0.40 (0.55)	

The bulk of the outlay on “ productive ” works was incurred on the Godavari and Krishna Delta Systems. The bulk of the revenue under “ productive ” works was as usual derived from the Cauvery, Godavari and Krishna Delta Systems and Cauvery-Mettur Project. The bulk of the remissions granted was under Godavari and Krishna Delta Systems under “ productive ” and Palar Anicut System under “ unproductive ”. The “ unproductive ” navigation works include the Buckingham and Vedaranyam Canals. The expenditure on the Buckingham Canal continued to be large as it had to be maintained in a fit condition for traffic throughout the year.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept.—
The details of these works are given below:—

							RS.	
							IN LAKHS.	
Irrigation works—								
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.44	(90.40)
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	126.16	(96.63)
								IN LAKHS OF
								ACRES.
Area charged as irrigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.35	(31.25)
								RS.
								IN LAKHS.
Navigation, etc., works—								
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.10	(1.09)
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.20	(12.51)

The increase in expenditure on irrigation works was due to the execution of a number of Grow-More-Food works and a large expenditure incurred on the maintenance of minor irrigation works in charge of the Revenue Department.

Tank Restoration Scheme.—An area of 1,740 square miles was investigated during the year. The area falling within the tank restoration scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles of which 90,706 square miles, had been investigated. Works had been completed in 85,683 square miles, and in the remaining 5,023 square miles the works were either in progress or were still to be started. Two estimates were sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 6,240, respectively. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 15,018 including centage charges.

Investigation of projects.—Of the schemes which were investigated last year, fifteen were sanctioned during the year. The most important of them were: Malampuzha Project in Malabar district, Pennar-Kumudavathi Project in Anantapur district, Mettur Canals Scheme in Salem district, Restoration of Sivalaperi tank in Tirunelveli district, and provision of irrigation facilities to Peddapattanam and Narayanapattanam block in Krishna district.

Floods, breaches and accidents.—The maximum flood level over the crest of the Dowlaishwaram Anicut during 1948-49 was 8.2 feet on the 31st August 1948 against 12.5 feet on the 5th July 1947. During the year there were no large floods worth mentioning.

Due to heavy floods in Budameru drain, a number of breaches occurred on Ellore canal and some of its branches which were closed under special breach closing estimates.

A breach occurred on the 2nd September 1948 in the Vetticad embankment in the Cauvery Delta and the breach was closed at an estimated cost of Rs. 53,000. There was a breach in the Grant Anicut Extension channel at R.D. 1/04 on the 2nd August 1948 which was also closed immediately.

Research.—During the year the Irrigation Research Station made further progress in all activities both in the Soil Engineering laboratory at Madras and in the Hydraulic section at Poondi. A large number

of hydraulic models were constructed and experiments were carried out on them. Investigations were made on various problems connected with improvement of existing irrigation works and design of new works. Soil surveys for the Vaigai Reservoir Project and Manimuthar Project were carried out during the year. Tests on soils were carried out for the Lower Bhavani Project, Krishna-Pennar Project, Vaigai and other irrigation projects. Sediment load analysis on the waters of Krishna and Pennar rivers and Mettur Reservoir was made. Seepage studies on Lower Bhavani and Ramapadasagar Projects were completed. The properties of vermiculite and its use as building material were being investigated in the laboratory. A series of experiments were conducted in the laboratory and the Pilot plant to devise an economic and efficient method for purifying the water supplied to the Madras City. Large scale experiments were conducted at the Government experimental filter station, Kilpauk. The laboratory provided training for a number of Engineers and Scientists in Soil Mechanics and Testing procedure. The Research Station at Poondi and the Soil Engineering Laboratory, Madras, took part in the All-India Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition organized at Madras by the Tamilnad Congress Committee.

Post-War Reconstruction Scheme.—The schemes for improvement of drainage in Krishna and Cauvery Deltas were under different stages of execution. The scheme of Perumal Tank surplus arrangements was completed. These schemes are expected not only to relieve drainage difficulties but also to bring under irrigation an extent of 16,500 acres yielding about 9,800 tons of foodgrains. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes was about Rs. 53.70 lakhs against an estimated cost of Rs. 46.95 lakhs.

Kudimaramat works.—The policy of the Government that Kudimaramat works should be executed at Government cost in cases where the irrigation had materially suffered and where the repairs were likely to result in an appreciable increase in the production of food continued to be in force during the year. Under this policy, works in about 196 channels at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,01,126 were taken up during this year.

Grow More Food Schemes.—Several major schemes taken up for execution last year were carried on to completion or were in an advanced stage of execution during the year. Forty-seven new schemes at an approximate cost of Rs. 121.49 lakhs to irrigate an ayacut of about 37,570 acres (inclusive of ensuring better irrigation facilities) were sanctioned as detailed below :—

Serial number and name.	Cost. RS.	Area benefited. ACS.
1 Provision of irrigation facilities to the wastelands at the tail end of Cholangi and Gori-pudi channels, Kakinada taluk, East Godavari district.	22,000	445
2 Provision of irrigation facilities to Poddapalli and Allur Blocks, Repalli and Bapatla taluks, Guntur district.	8,30,000.	5,587

Serial number and name.	Cost. RS.	Area benefited. ACS.
3 Improvements to Anapakkam tank by raising its F.T.L. by two feet lying above the Kaliveli swamp, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district.	17,000	270
4 Formation of a tank across the Tigaleru near Eguvacherlapalli village, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district.	7,29,180	600
5 Restoration of Kothakalva channel, Tadpatri taluk, Anantapur district.	79,232	120
6 Excavation of a supply channel to Sithakadu and Kadakalappai villages, Tanjore taluk, Tanjore district.	49,300	355
7 Provision of irrigation facilities to the Kollipara block, Tenali taluk, Guntur district.	2,06,050	1,409
8 Providing better drainage facilities to the belt in Thimmarayasamudram village by constructing a syphon across Srirangam Nattu Voikal and excavating a drainage channel, Tiruchirappalli taluk and district.	27,344	200 (II crop)
9 Excavation of a new channel from the right side of Vellar Rajan channel for providing irrigation facilities to certain dry lands in Vettarayan thittu and Kilavadinathan villages, Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot district.	39,146	472
10 Improvements to Kiliyanur tank, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district.	63,803	200
11 Providing irrigation facilities to a block of 440 acres of precarious wet lands under Ponukumada channel, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district.	25,340	440
12 Provision of irrigation facilities to Bandar West Block, Bandar taluk, Krishna district.	74,610	1,039
13 Provision of irrigation facilities to Majeru Lankapalli block, Divi taluk, Krishna district.	58,970	966
14 Restoration of Sivalaperi tank, Tirunelveli district.	4,81,750	275 270 (existing)
15 Improvements to Vandithodu anicut and channel, Palghat taluk, Malabar district.	92,075	147 (new)
16 Provision of irrigation facilities to Peddapatnam and Narayanapatnam block, Bandar taluk, Krishna district.	4,02,782	2,722
17 Construction of bed dams and clubbing of ayacuts in the Kattalai South Bank Canal, Tiruchirappalli district.	53,180	..
18 Extension of irrigation in Yellamanchipad Shrotriem villages (Kanigiri Reservoir), Kovur taluk, Nellore district.	71,615	350
19 Provision of a new tank across Choutapalli vagu, Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district.	2,76,045	450
20 Extension of Veeravalli channel, Gannavaram taluk, Krishna district.	64,300	982
21 Construction of an anicut across Gayatri-puzha near Charamangalam and excavation of channel therefrom, Palghat taluk, Malabar district.	9,40,000	1,874

Serial number and name.	Cost. RS.	Area benefited. ACS.
22 Provision of irrigation facilities to Undrajavaram and other villages, Tanku taluk, West Godavari district.	46,490	580 (wet) 451 (garden crop)
23 Bhavanasi tank—Development of irrigation under the tank by raising the F.T.L. by 9 feet Ongole taluk, Guntur district.	39,063	100
24 Improvements to Narasinga Cauvery Upper reach, Tanjore district.	23,440	422 (I crop) 467 (II crop)
25 Restoration of Potharaju tank, Sirvel taluk, Kurnool district.	45,600	80
26 Construction of an anicut on Markandanadhi and excavation of a channel to Badathalav, Krishnagiri taluk, Salem district.	10,40,000	407 (I crop) 300 (II crop)
27 Excavating subsidiary drain to the Polraj drain from Gudivada to Chintalapudi.	49,596	1,900 (existing)
28 Providing direct source of supply to Kattar from Kamalapuram channel sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).	15,000	835 (existing) 30 (II crop)
29 Restoration of Koneri tank (Toludur Anicut system), Vriddachalam taluk, South Arcot district.	10,600	603 (existing).
30 Pennar Kumudavathi Project, Hindupur taluk, Anantapur district.	19,60,000	3,130
31 Construction of a masonry retaining wall in the Ozhalur River channel, Chingleput taluk and district.	77,475	350 (existing).
32 Restoration of Perur tank of Boyadagumpala village, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district.	59,400	106
33 Construction of a reservoir across the Kollimagalavagu near paniem, Nandyal taluk, Kurnool district.	10,06,000	700
34 Restoration of Ramanaidupalli tank supply channel and the anicut across Baggeru river at the head of the supply channel, Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district.	3,57,360	274
35 Improvements to Kolladinne and Tummala-pental tanks by excavating a supply channel from Manganur tank supply channel, Kavali taluk, Nellore district.	2,19,150	900
36 Improvements and repairs to Kunjimangalam tank, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district.	1,18,398	244
37 Provision of irrigation facilities to Buddalapalem and Kakarlamudi villages, Bandar taluk, Krishna district.	1,97,150	1,110
38 Provision of irrigation facilities to land colonisation block in Yetimoga village and formation of a flood bank from the block, Divi taluk, Krishna district.	1,36,370	773
39 Provision of irrigation facilities to Bhavadevarapalli block, Divi taluk, Krishna district.	1,42,669	1,182
40 Provision of irrigation facilities to lands in Pedaganjam and Kanparthi villages by excavating a new channel from M. 90/1 of the R.B. of Kommamur canal above the Pedda ganjam block, Ongole taluk, Guntur district.	90,270	600

Serial number and name.	Cost. [Rs.]	Area benefited. Acs.
41 Restoration of Grandhivani tank of Machavaram village, Vijayavada taluk, Krishna district.	91,150	150
42 Improvements to Chandramadaga tank, Udipi taluk, South Kanara district.	39,761	243 (II crop).
43 Improvements to Velur Pudukkuppam Hissa tank, South Arcot district.	1,03,517	319
44 Construction of an anicut across Ponnai near Ellis choultry, South Arcot district.	14,84,394	870
45 Extension of irrigation at the tail end of Mulliar by gravitational flow, Tanjore district.	91,700	990
46 Golugonda taluk, Vedumapalli village, Somugudgedda, construction of a masonry dam, Visakhapatnam district.	76,170	+ 232.16 (new) 18.63 (existing).
47 Construction of a scouring sluice at the left flank of Kollengondam Periakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district.	24,583	30 (II crop).
Total ..	1,21,49,028	37,569.79

Contour-bunding.—Proposals for providing contour-bunding for about 5,000 acres near Guntakkal were pending awaiting the passage of the proposed Bill on contour-bunding into law.

Electricity (1948-49)

General.—During 1948-49, the progress was in general satisfactory. The salient features in the administration of the department during the year were—

(1) Capital expenditure for the year on new projects and extensions under construction amounted to Rs. 4.24 crores.

(2) Power demands totalled 121,975 K.W. and energy generated by the department amounted to 569 million units.

(3) Two 2,500 K.W. transportable power sets costing about Rs. 30 lakhs were installed to meet the immediate additional power needs of Madras City.

(4) Construction of the Madras-Mettur 110 K.V. transmission line was completed.

(5) Spillway gates on the Papanasam Reservoir were installed enabling full storage.

(6) The Water Mills (Textile mill) of Messrs. Harvey & Co. at Ambasamudram operating on an old water concession were changed over to Government supply.

(7) Electric supply was extended to 194 new villages and 2,288 agricultural pumpsets.

(8) The gross revenue earned by the department during the year was Rs. 268 lakhs representing an increase of nearly 43 per cent over the previous year.

108

Load development.—Due to shortage of generating capacity and line materials, additional load during the year was confined generally to agricultural pumpsets. The aggregate power demand on the Government systems was 121,975 K.W. and the units generated 569 millions as shown below against 105,620 K.W. and 434.6 millions respectively last year.

Government Hydro-Electric system.	Demand in K.W.	Total generation in millions of units.
Hydro-Electric—		
Pykara	35,600	203.20
Mettur	35,800	156.80
Papanasam	18,500	71.77
Thermal—		
Madras	24,500	102.07
Visakhapatnam	2,800	10.68
Vijayavada	3,900	17.30
Kakinada	590	1.89
Kurnool	165	0.56
Cuddapah	120	0.13 *
Total ..	121,975	569.40

From November 1948 to 31st March 1949.

Licenseses	6.73
Total generation in the Province ..	576.13

The total generation showed an increase of 12 per cent over last year figure. This department was responsible for 99 per cent of the power output in the Province.

Power generated was utilized as under—

Serial number.	Use.	Percentage of power generated.
1	Industrial supplies	56
2	Irrigation and agriculture	12
3	Domestic loads, power lights and fans	11
4	Commercial	10
5	Public lighting	3
6	Traction	4
7	Miscellaneous	4
	Total ..	100

Information regarding the number of consumers served, villages and towns electrified and agricultural pumpsets in service at the end of the year is furnished below:—

	Number of consumers served.	Number of villages and towns served.	(a) Number of agricultural pumpsets served. (b) Total connected load.
By Department directly ..	67,700	729	(a) 8,022 (b) 35,737 K.W.
By licensees distributing Government Power	139,488	687	(a) 3,136 (b) 13,911 K.W.
By other Licensees	10,580	33	(a) 67 (b) 246 K.W.

High priority was given for agricultural extensions on account of the food situation in the country and the target fixed for new agricultural connections by the department during the year was 2,400. Notwithstanding the special efforts of the Department it was possible only to connect up 1,668 services due to dearth of line materials.

The Government Transmission and Distribution network included 6,709 miles of lines against 6,304 miles in the previous year. Of the total mileage 3,984 miles were of high voltage ranging from 5 to 11 K.V. and 2,725 miles were of low voltage.

The Kollegal, Valparai and Cuddapah Licensees' Undertakings were taken over during the year. There are 20,000 applications for supply of power for agricultural pumpsets pending.

Construction activities.—Despite delay in receipt of materials, construction works expanded largely and a capital expenditure of Rs. 4.24 crores was incurred on new schemes and extensions. The outlay constitutes the largest for the department, the previous one being Rs. 2.67 crores in 1947-48.

Work on the following major projects continued to progress fairly satisfactorily considering the prevailing conditions :—

- (1) Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (2) Visakhapatnam Power House Extensions.
- (3) Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.
- (4) Madras Thermal Station Extensions.
- (5) Ceded Districts Scheme.
- (6) Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (7) Pykara III Stage Extensions.
- (8) Papanasam II Stage Extensions.
- (9) Mathurai Thermal Scheme.

Owing to the steep rise in cost of plant, materials and labour the estimates for all major schemes under execution had to be revised and sanction of Government obtained.

The following important schemes were submitted to Government for sanction during the year :—

- (1) Cuddapah Thermal Scheme.
- (2) Kurnool Thermal Scheme.
- (3) Nandyal Thermal Scheme.
- (4) Tadpatri Thermal Scheme.
- (5) Extension of supply to South Kanara from Mysore.

Besides the above, a heavy programme of main and branch line construction and distribution extensions was carried through.

The Budget for Capital Expenditure for 1949-50 was Rs. 6.01 crores.

Operation branch.—The operation and maintenance of the 5 systems comprising this branch namely Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam, Madras and Andhra were generally satisfactory. Due to shortage

of generating capacity in the Hydro systems, rapid growth of load and partial failure of the North-East monsoon, restrictions on hours of the existing services and ban on connection of new L.T. industrial loads had to be re-introduced in the summer months in the Hydro-areas. All the three Hydro systems were running in parallel, Pykara and Papanasam giving relief to Mettur. The erection of spillway gates at the Thambaraparni Dam was completed enabling storage of water to the full capacity of the Reservoir. To relieve the power shortage in the Madras System 2-2,500 K.W. Transportable power sets were commissioned at Basin Bridge Power Station. The Cuddaph-Kollegal and Valparai Undertakings were taken over from the respective licensees.

The financial results of the Operating Systems are given below:—

	Total capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)				
Hydro-electric Systems—				
Pykara	884.22	162.98	72.62	90.38
Mettur				
Papanasam				
Thermal Systems—				
Madras	285.89	105.07	98.39	11.68
Cuddapah				
Visakhapatnam				
Vijayavada				
Kakinada				
Kurnool				

The receipts through the Inspectorate amounted to Rs. 13.69 lakhs.

Pykara System.—The year under review was the 16th year of operation of the System. The 8th 5,000 K.V.A. transformer at Coimbatore Receiving Station was satisfactorily commissioned. Kollegal Undertaking was taken over from the Licensee and changed over to Mysore Supply. The Valparai Undertaking was taken over from 1st July 1948. Supply of power was given to the Cochin Government for the construction requirements of the Poringalakuthu Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Mettur System.—The year was the 12th year of operation of the system. There was a rapid rise in the load of the system necessitating the running of all the four machines during peakload hours. Water conditions improved gradually with the onset of the South-West monsoon but again due to the feeble North-East Monsoon and the extended period of Irrigation discharge at the Mettur Dam conditions deteriorated resulting in reimposition of restrictions on new services. Relief to the maximum extent was availed from the Pykara System. To relieve the power position in the Kancheepuram-Arkonam area, the 110 K.V. line interconnecting Mettur and Madras was temporarily charged at 66 K.V. by erecting a temporary 66 K.V. sub-station at Kancheepuram. The demand for power in the area of the system is so

great and rapid that the generating capacity of the Mettur Power House is inadequate and further extension of supply will have to await the completion of the Moyar Scheme.

Papanasam System.—The year was the fifth year of operation of the system. As the total load on the system exceeded the generating capacity of the power house due to limitations of the Low Pressure pipe line, necessary relief was obtained from Pykara and when necessary by running the systems in parallel. Spillway gates were erected in the Tambraparni Dam enabling storage of water to the full capacity of the Reservoir. Supply of power was effected to the water mills (Textile mills) of Messrs. Harvey and Company at Ambasamudram.

Madras System.—The undertaking completed the first year of operation on 29th August 1948 as a Government-owned system. The work of valuation of the undertaking by the common Valuers Messrs. Merz and McLellan was in progress.

Two Transportable Power sets of 2,500 K.W. capacity were commissioned during the year to meet the immediate increase in power demand pending commission of the 15,000 K.W. additional plant already ordered. The Villivakkam emergency station was working satisfactorily.

Andhra System.—The operation and maintenance of this System comprising the steam stations at Visakhapatnam and Vijayavada and the Oil Engine stations at Kakinada and Kurnool were satisfactory.

The Cuddapah Undertaking was taken over by the Department at the request of the Licensee on the 18th November 1948. Actual relief to the power station by Government commenced even earlier, i.e., from the 24th March 1948.

Public Works (excluding Communications)

General.—A party of seven officers of the department consisting of one Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, one Assistant Research Officer and one Supervisor were deputed to the United States of America for about a year for visits and study of works in the Bureau of Reclamation and other institutions in modern methods of investigation, design and construction of irrigation works.

In pursuance of the policy of Government to send students and Government servants to foreign countries for higher studies and training on scholarship terms, two Assistant Engineers of the departments were granted study leave for two years for undergoing higher studies in the United States of America.

Labour continued to be scarce and costly. Building materials were not only costly but were difficult to get. These factors impeded the progress of works.

Consulting Architect Section.—The total number of drawings prepared during the year was 436. Detailed estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 91·13 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 173·46 lakhs.

Joint Consulting Architect Section.—Five hundred and fifty-one drawings were prepared during the year. Detailed schedule of quantities were prepared for 24 schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 78·96 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for 15 schemes amounting to Rs. 88·05 lakhs. Two hundred and seventy-four Educational and Industrial grant-in-aid cases amounting to nearly Rs. 138 lakhs were dealt with.

Technical Section.—Three hundred and twenty-six estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 467 lakhs were scrutinized in this section. Of these 163 related to buildings, 125 to grant-in-aid works, 14 to water-supply, 7 drainage and 17 to miscellaneous.

Buildings.—The total value of buildings in charge of the department was Rs. 1,382·11 lakhs.

Workshops.—The value of work done in the workshops at Madras, Vijayavada and Dowlaiswaram was Rs. 7·02 (6·18) lakhs, Rs. 2·50 (1·22) lakhs and Rs. 5·55 (4·72) lakhs, respectively.

Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards were double track as in the last year. The company owned 107 tramcars, one special car and two road metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 90. Out of 107 tramcars, 71 were large ones and 36 were small ones of the corridor type. Of these, 3 large and 29 small cars were fitted with new bodies with the entrance door in the centre and a further six bodies were under construction. The company took current from the Madras Electricity System. During the year, the total distance run was 2'750 (2'665) million miles and the number of passengers carried was 64'007 (62'217) millions.

Boilers

The total number of boilers in the Madras Province at the end of the year was 3,439 (3,343). One thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (1,835) boilers were examined during the year and 1,758 (1,711) certificates were issued. The total number of inspections made, inclusive of hydraulic tests, thorough examinations, steam tests and cursory inspections were 3,978 (3,717). The renewal of

certificates was refused in the case of 59 (65) boilers. The certificates granted to 30 (44) boilers were either revoked or withdrawn and working pressure was reduced in the case of 18 (28) boilers. The total number of accidents during the year was 20 (20). There were no major explosions resulting in loss of life or property. There were no cases of prosecution under any sections of the Act. The net receipts and expenditure were Rs. 81,063 (78,201) and Rs. 96,362 (93,044) respectively.

Conference and exhibition.—A joint Conference of Steam Users and Boiler Inspectors of the Province was held on the 22nd and 23rd December 1948 to consider the various difficulties and problems in relation to the administration of the Indian Boilers Act and Regulations that confront steam users today and to offer suggestions for their solution. This conference was the first of its kind to be held in this or in any other province in the Indian Union. The department, for the first time, partook in the Engineering Exhibition held at the College of Engineering, Guindy, from the 31st December 1948 to the 4th January 1949.

Highways

Organization.—The Highways Department which was formed in 1946 and reorganized with effect from the 1st February 1947 continued to function as such, for the third year of its organization, till the 16th January 1949 afternoon when the II Circle, Bellary, was abolished as a measure of retrenchment.

Consequent on the merger of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States in the Indian Union, the roads in the respective States were brought under the control of the Tiruchirappalli and Kurnool divisions. The Bridges Circle which was formed on the 1st August 1946 on a temporary basis for the investigation and preparation of plans and estimates for bridge works included in the first Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Road Development functioned throughout the year. The post of Road Development Engineer was abolished on the 12th July 1948. The Transport and Machinery Division continued to function throughout the year. A special division was constituted for investigation of schemes connected with the bridging of the River Godavari.

Review of expenditure on works in progress.—During the year 1948-49 the department made some headway in solving numerous problems. Due to inadequate maintenance allotments during the first two years, after the formation of the Highways Department, roads which were already in arrears of maintenance during the war years deteriorated further. The allotment during the year 1948-49 was comparatively more and Government took the following important decisions in several matters relating to Post-War Road Development programme :—

(1) The five year plan for the development of roads other than National Highways, which was under correspondence in 1947-48

was provisionally approved by Government with certain modifications, and it was possible to take up the several improved surfacing schemes which were kept in abeyance till then.

(2) The length of new rural roads to be formed was increased from 5,000 miles to about 9,000 miles.

A finalized programme after giving effect to certain modifications was received from the Chief Engineer (Highways) and it was under the consideration of the Government.

(3) Government enacted necessary legislation regarding land acquisition to simplify and expedite the process of land acquisition. These orders paved the way for taking up new works at a quicker pace.

(4) The Board of Communications constituted a committee to draw up the policy for execution of Post-War Road Development programme and on the basis of the report of the committee the Board of Communications made several recommendations relating to the policy in regard to the execution of Post-War Road Development works.

(5) Government also approved certain recommendations of the Chief Engineer to relieve Divisional Engineers of non-technical work relating to District Boards. These decisions were helpful to achieve better progress in the execution of works. Hence some tangible results were achieved by the department during this year as compared with the previous years. The following statement shows in abstract the expenditure incurred on Government and District Board works :—

(1)	Expenditure in 1947-48. Rs.	Percentage with reference to the final allot- ment. (%)	Expenditure in 1948-49. Rs.	Percentage with reference to the final allot- ment. (%)
<i>Government works—</i>				
Original works	34,32,213	86	47,31,085	78
Repairs	263,34,707	101	3,47,54,106	103
	<u>2,97,66,920</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>3,94,85,191</u>	<u>99</u>
<i>District Board works (including Non-road works)</i>				
Original works	42,37,859	50	1,12,75,337	74
Repairs	97,23,944	82	1,14,29,911	94
	<u>1,39,61,803</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>2,27,05,248</u>	<u>83</u>
Grand total	<u>4,37,28,723</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>6,21,90,439</u>	<u>92</u>

During the year under review there were 76 works costing over Rs. 1 lakh each in progress both on Government and District Board roads against 24 such works in progress during 1947-48

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archæology

A sum of Rs. 15,153 was spent for works under special repairs and Rs. 47,610 was spent under annual repairs and maintenance charges. Twelve special repair works were taken up for execution and only 8 were completed. They are specified below. Item No. 6 is worthy of special mention, as the entire Tamil Nad was agitating for the protection of the birth place of Kambar, "Emperor of Poets" who lived in about the 10th century A.D. The site was speedily acquired with the help of the Provincial Government and protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

(1) Preservation of paintings in Brihadiswara Temple at Tanjore.

(2) Purchase of essential articles to Fort Museum.

(3) Purchase of scientific and mathematical instruments for the Southern Circle.

(4) Providing enamel steel notice boards for megalithic sites in Chingleput district.

(5) Providing enamel steel notice boards at the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram.

(6) Compensation of land, trees, walls, etc., including 15 per cent solatium for R.S. No. 99-6, etc. (Kambar Medu), 131, Melayur village, Mayuram taluk, Tanjore district.

(7) Cost of 2.68 acres of land in R.S. No. 55-1 B in Gingee village, South Arcot district, together with the Mantapam trees and old wall therein.

(8) Supply of furniture for Chola Range Office at Tanjore.

Exploration.—During the year under review the exploration of megalithic sites in the Chingleput district which was begun in 1944, was completed. This also marked the end of the Archæological exploration of the district once for all. This year's work resulted in the discovery of 28 new sites in this district and in the adjoining district of North Arcot. The total number of megalithic sites so far discovered in the district which extends over 3,090 square miles is 190.

The staff of the Pre-history section of the Southern Circle toured through the palæolithic sites of the country in Gujarat, Baroda Dharwar, Bellary, Kurnool, Nellore, Chingleput, Tirunelveli Mayurbhanj in Orissa, Benares, Mirzapur and Dehra Dun in the company of Dr. F. E. Zeuner, Professor of Geochronology at the Institute of Archæology of the University of London from January to April to 1949. During these 4 months of strenuous and continuous field work, specimens of soils of the pre-historic times and stone artefacts of the palæolithic period were collected in amplitud from all the regions in order to ascertain the environments of pre historic man in the Geochronological laboratory of the Institute of Archæology, London University.

Epigraphy

During the year 1948-49 the collection of inscriptions was much less than in previous years owing to financial difficulty and the pre-occupation of the collection staff in other work. The copying of the inscriptions on the walls of the Ranganatha temple at Srirangam was however continued and estampages of about 50 inscriptions were taken. Five sets of copper-plate records were also received for examination from different parts of the Presidency.

The earliest among the copper-plate grants is one set issued by King Devendravarman of the Eastern Ganga family of Kalinga, dated Saka 988 (A.D. 1066).

The stone inscriptions of the year's collection were secured from the Ranganatha temple at Srirangam. The bulk of them belong to the reign of the Chola King Kulottunga I.

A record of Bukka I engraved on the south wall of the third prakara of the Ranganatha temple at Srirangam is among the earliest records of the Vijayanagara kings found in this temple. This record is dated Saka 1297, Rakshasa, Pushyaba 3, Thursday, Tai 15 (A.D. 1376, January 10, Thursday). It is interesting on account of the mention it makes of the benefactions of Goppanagal, who is well known as the Brahmana general of Kampana II. From this record we learn that Turaiyur is at least one of the 52 villages given as a gift by the general to the Srirangam temple.

Proofs of the Annual Reports on South Indian Epigraphy for the years 1938-39, 1939-40 to 1942-43 and of the Annual List of Inscriptions for the year 1945-46 were received from the Press during the year and revised. Volume X of South Indian Inscription containing the texts of 781 Telugu inscriptions was issued during the year.

Charitable Institutions

Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries.—The daily average number of indoor-paupers was 39 (32) and out-door paupers was 143 (142). The average cost of feeding one indoor-pauper was Re. 0-4-2 (0-3-9) per day and the average cost of dole supplied to one out-door pauper was Rs. 2-8-0 (2-8-0). The opening balance was Rs. 2,397 (2,588). The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,365 (17,102) and the expenditure was Rs. 15,621 (17,293), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,141 (2,397).

For want of funds the monthly out-door doles had to be stopped for 4 months. Because of the late receipt of the interest on securities, the institution had to seek the help of the Government for a loan. The Government was pleased to grant a loan of Rs. 1,500.

Triplacane Langarkhana.—The number of members on the roll at the beginning of the year was 120 (134). There were 9 (14) casualties and the number at the end of the year was 111 (120). The average daily strength was 115 (127). The average cost of aid

sanctioned and 20 (14) pensions amounting to Rs. 373 (318) per mensem lapsed.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, Carnatic stipends, Tanjore Raj pensions and miscellaneous other pensions and allowances including Malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5.14 (4.97) lakhs.

Madras Public Service Commission.

The Commission dealt with 120,078 (80,054) references during the year. A common competitive examination was held for the selection of candidates to the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and in the Central Branches of the Secretariat Service. Three thousand six hundred and ninety-eight (3,238) candidates were admitted to the competitive examination, of whom 1,659 (1,775) were selected for appointment during 1949. For appointment as typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and the Madras Secretariat Service, 295 (294) candidates were selected out of 323 (329) admitted to the examination. The selection was made on the results of a written competitive examination either in English Composition paper only or in all the four papers of the competitive examination. Those who appeared for English Composition only and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists only. Those who appeared for all the four papers and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists and were declared eligible also for transfer or promotion to other posts in the abovementioned services on the satisfactory completion of probation as typists or steno-typists.

The competitive examination was thrown open as a General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. standard to unpassed men already in service and to unpassed employees under Local Boards and Municipal Councils and the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, for promotion to higher posts or transfer to other services or for confirmation or higher rates of pay (in the case of unpassed qualified typists). There were 618 (599) candidates of whom 80 (40) obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

The examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests were held in June and December during the year. There were 7,652 (7,777) candidates for the examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests held in June 1948 and 8,423 (8,000) candidates for the examinations held in December 1948.

The Commission selected candidates for 64 (25) classes of posts by competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview.

During the year the Commission held for the first time combined competitive examinations, comprising written as well as oral tests for direct recruitment to the non-technical Provincial Services and to the non-technical Subordinate Services and recruited candidates. The examinations were held in Madras.

The Commission dealt with 44 (41) references relating to the recruitment to the Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 27 (19) appeals, 10 (13) memorials or petitions, 26 (15) proposals for disciplinary action, 10 (6) cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 9 (17) references relating to the grant of pension.

Cost of Public Services

The following statement shows the strength and cost of several services, the number of pensioners and the pensionary liabilities of the Government in 1948-49 :—

Particulars of services.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts in 1948-49.	Cost in 1948-49.	Total number of posts (pensioners) in 1948-49.	Cost in 1948-49.
	RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.	
Indian Civil Service	104		130	
Indian Administrative Service ..	19		..	
Other All-India Services ..	108	*201.86	258	
Provincial Services	3,224		1,049	163.32
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding village establishment).	1,60,465	859.26	34,668	
Village establishment	1,07,708	169.27	..	
Government contribution payable under the I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	0.13
Contribution payable to Central Revenue under Section 156 of Government of India Act, 1935, towards pension, etc., of military officers in respect of civil employment.	..	..	54	1.81
Total ..	2,71,628	1,230.39	36,159	165.26
Total—Salaries and Pensions ..	1,395.65 lakhs.			

* Includes a sum of Rs. 6.56 lakhs on the salaries of His Excellency the Governor, Ministers, Pay of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, President and Deputy President and members.

Resettlement and Re-employment of Ex-service Personnel

There were 8 Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges at Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada, Vellore, Anantapur, Tiruchirappalli, Madhurai, Coimbatore and Kozhikode at the end of March 1949 in addition to the Regional Employment Exchange at Madras. Besides, there were

15 District Employment Offices in the rest of the districts in this Province, except in the Nilgiris district. On the 1st June 1948 the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Madras, was amalgamated with the Regional Employment Exchange, Madras. At the end of March 1949, 24 employment offices under the control of the Regional Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, were functioning.

During the earlier years employment assistance was rendered only to the ex-servicemen and other war-workers. But with effect from the 1st April 1948, all the employment offices were thrown open to all employment seekers. The total number of persons including ex-servicemen who registered at employment offices for employment assistance up to the 31st March 1949 was 494,929. This figure includes 72,586 registrations effected by the Branch Employment Offices up to December 1946 and also re-registrations. The total number of persons including ex-servicemen who were placed in employment was 113,949. This figure includes 17,461 placings effected by the Branch Employment Offices up to December 1946.

Under the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India, 32 Training Centres were functioning in this Southern Zone (Madras Province and the States of Cochin, Travancore and Mysore), with a seating capacity of 3,138 trainees in 34 different trades. Of these 32 centres, 9 were Co-operative Societies. The number of trainees on the rolls as on the 31st March 1949 was 3,025 (2,542).

There were also 15 Vocational Training Centres catering for 1,005 trainees and one training centre for war-disabled with a capacity of 470 seats. One thousand and ninety ex-servicemen were under training in these centres.

There were 34 Apprenticeship Training Centres with a seating capacity of 590. Three hundred and thirty apprentices were under training on the 31st March 1949.

There were 10 Land Colonization Co-operative Societies for ex-servicemen at the end of the year functioning in the districts noted below :—

- (1) Kalavapudi Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the West Godavari district.
- (2) Komaragiripatnam Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the East Godavari district.
- (3) Kalidindi Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Krishna district.
- (4) Rudravaram Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Kurnool district.
- (5) Meyyur-Gudapakkam Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Chingleput district.
- (6) Sennakalpalayam Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Coimbatore district.

(7) Manivilandan Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Salem district.

(8) Thirumangalakottai Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Tanjore district.

(9) Dr. Rajan Nagar Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Tiruchirappalli district.

(10) Piduguralla Agricultural Land Colonization Society in the Guntur district.

There was one society at Bhavadevarapalli in Krishna district, but the lands were not given for cultivation as they were under sivayijama cultivation. Steps were taken to evict the encroachers and make the lands available for colonists. There were also proposals for colonization in two other areas in Nallavanniankudikadu, Tanjore district, and in Pudukkottai area.

At the end of the year there were 1,118 members in all the colonies with a paid-up share capital of Rs 1,06,700. Out of an extent of nearly 11,000 acres comprised in the colonies, an extent of 3,845 acres was brought under cultivation.

Subsidiary occupations such as poultry-farming, kitchen-gardening, bee-keeping, etc., were introduced in almost all the colonies. Steps were taken to introduce dairy farming also in Meyyur-Gudapakkam and Thirumangalakottai colonies. Loans and grants from the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund obtained for share capital, purchase of bulls, implements, seeds and manure were disbursed to societies for the benefit of their members. Out of a grant of Rs. 8,28,500 asked for from Central Government, a partial contribution of Rs. 2,18,000 was received from them.

At the end of the previous year there were eleven co-operative workshops. One of them, namely, the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Metal Works was liquidated in January 1949. The remaining workshops shown below continued to carry on their business by engaging ex-servicemen members, in production work :—

(1) The Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop, Madras.

(2) The Reid Co-operative Timber Works.

(3) The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works.

(4) The Malabar District Co-operative Metal Works.

(5) The Malabar District Co-operative Timber Works.

(6) The Visakhapatnam Co-operative Metal Works.

(7) The Visakhapatnam Co-operative Timber Works.

(8) The Tirunelveli District Co-operative Timber Works.

(9) The Katpadi Co-operative Metal Works.

(10) The Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works.

During the year, Government approved the scheme for the reorganization of the following five workshops :—

(1) Malabar District Co-operative Metal Works.

(2) Malabar District Co-operative Timber Works.

- (3) Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works.
- (4) Visakhapatnam Co-operative Metal Works.
- (5) Visakhapatnam Co-operative Timber Works.

The question of sharing the capital cost involved in their re-organization was proposed to be shared between the Committee for the Administration of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund and the Provincial Government. The Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 6,14,500 being its share of 60 per cent of the capital cost.

There were 1,408 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 96,901. Articles worth Rs. 4,76,568 were produced. Finished goods to the value of Rs. 4,27,033 were sold.

There were 13 Co-operative Motor Transport Societies in the districts of Malabar, Tirunelveli, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madhurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam, South Arcot, North Arcot, Guntur, Madras and Krishna on the 31st March 1949. There were 827 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.47 lakhs. All these societies had 288 lorries which were put on road. During the year, the societies earned Rs. 31.98 lakhs as hire charges as against Rs. 11.61 lakhs in the previous year. These lorries plied over 36.10 lakhs of miles during the year as against 14.66 lakhs of miles during the previous year. The societies were able to absorb 689 ex-servicemen. Out of the interest-free loan of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned by the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee, a sum of Rs. 17,43,830 was drawn. All the societies had Rs. 7.84 lakhs to the credit of the loan repayment sinking fund and Rs. 3.60 lakhs to the credit of fleet replacement fund.

There were 24 members in the Madras Co-operative Radio Sales and Service Society with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3,670. The total purchases amounted to Rs. 18,040 and total sales amounted to Rs. 40,505. The society is not able to work successfully though its membership was thrown open to non-ex-servicemen also. The members therefore applied for voluntary liquidation. The Madras Tailors' Co-operative Society was liquidated owing to the lack of patronage by public institutions.

Welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependants.—The District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards were maintained by the Indian Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, New Delhi, up to the 15th June 1948. Only the expenditure on the offices of the Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board at Madras and the travelling allowance of the non-official members for attending the meetings of the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards were met by the Provincial Government. But from the 15th June 1948, the entire organization had to be reconstituted and the expenditure on the organization from that date onwards was met wholly by the Provincial Government. The Government of Madras in this new reorganized scheme abolished even the previous paid Secretaries who were Viceroy's

Commissioned Officers. The work was entrusted to the officers of the Employment Organization who were doing it honorarily in an ex-officio capacity. The Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment was the ex-officio Secretary of the Provincial Board and the Employment Officer of the Employment Organization in each district was the ex-officio Secretary of the respective District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards. The Nilgiris District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board was abolished and the Coimbatore Board was given extended jurisdiction over the Nilgiris district also.

The Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board.—This Board supervises, controls and co-ordinates the work of the District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards.

This organization is administering a fund called the Madras Provincial Military Benevolent Fund. This fund is intended to alleviate distress by granting temporary reliefs to the deserving ex-servicemen and their families. The balance of credit of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 1,32,240 (1,77,352).

This organization is the agent of Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, in the matter of disbursing grants sanctioned by it. The Indian Red Cross Society is administering the Indian Forces Medical After-Care Fund. The purpose of the fund is to help those ex-servicemen who are in need of medical help. During this period about 100 cases were recommended by the Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board and grants to the aggregate value of Rs. 19,227 were sanctioned by the Indian Red Cross Society and distributed through the Soldiers' Boards.

This organization is also the agent for other military organization and departments of Government which give reliefs and concessions to ex-servicemen.

This organization is also managing the various Rest Centres that were constructed in the district headquarters of North Arcot, South Arcot, Guntur, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore. The Rest Centre at Coimbatore has become self-supporting since the 1st July 1948. Proposals have been submitted to Government for the construction of Rest Centres in ten other district headquarters.

District Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Boards.—The Employment Officers are the ex-officio Secretaries of the Boards. The Collectors of the districts are the Presidents of the Boards. This Board meets once in a quarter and matters of interest to the ex-servicemen are discussed and action is taken on the minutes passed. This Board assists the ex-servicemen in every possible way in the matter of obtaining financial assistance, medical aid, educational concessions, family and disability pensions, etc.

Departmental Enquiries

As in the previous year, the Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries) continued to hold enquiries into cases arising in all departments other than Judicial—against Government servants drawing a salary of Rs. 150 and above and officers of the Police Department above the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

In the month of May 1948, the Government sanctioned, as a temporary measure, with a view to expedite the disposal of cases then pending, the appointment of an Additional Special Officer and necessary staff for a period of three months from the date on which the officer took charge. The officer appointed to this post joined on the 15th May 1948.

In the month of July 1948, the Government sanctioned the retention of the post of Special Officer and the Additional Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries) till the 31st December 1948.

In October 1948, accepting the recommendation of the Corruption Enquiry Committee constituted in 1947, the Government sanctioned the retention of the post of Special Officer and the Additional Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries) under a different designation, viz., Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, comprising of a Chairman and a Member for a period of one year from the 1st January 1949.

The cases pending trial on the 31st December 1948 with the Special Officer and the Additional Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries) were ordered to be taken over by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

The functions of the Tribunal are—

(i) to try cases relating to Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and above in respect of matters involving corruption on the part of such Government servants in the discharge of their official duties ;

(ii) to advise Government in regard to appeals to the Government from Government servants against disciplinary orders passed by heads of departments and other competent authority on charges of corruption ; and

(iii) to try any other case or class of cases which the Government consider should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

On the 1st April 1948, 56 cases were pending. During the period 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1949, 112 cases were received. Of these, 38 cases were against officers holding gazetted posts including 1 of the Indian Police Service, 2 of the Indian Forest Service, 1 of the Indian Medical Service and 1 of the Indian Engineering Service and 74 cases were against Non-Gazetted Officers.

118

Six cases relating to officers of the Public Works Department drawing a salary of less than Rs. 150 per mensem which were returned for being dealt with by the departments themselves consequent on the abolition of the post of the Assistant to the Special Officer during the previous year, were sent back under orders of the Government to be dealt with by this department. Thus, there were 174 cases for disposal during the year under review. Of these in 3 cases, the accused-officers were reported dead before the enquiries were taken up and 2 cases were withdrawn by the authorities who made the reference, leaving 169 cases for disposal. Ninety-four cases were disposed off during the period under review. In 20 cases, the officers concerned were recommended to be acquitted and in the remaining 74 cases, the following punishments were recommended :—

Nature of punishment recommended.	Special Officer (D.E.).	Additional Special Officer (D.E.).	Bench.	Chairman (T.D.P.).	Member (T.D.P.).	Total.
Dismissal	18	10	..	6	..	34
Removal from service ..	1	4	..	2	2	9
Compulsory retirement ..	3	3	1	1	1	9
Reduction to a lower scale of pay or post.	..	3	1	..	1	5
Stoppage of increment ..	4	1	1	1	2	9
Reduction in pension ..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Censure, warning, recovery of amounts, etc.	4	1	..	1	..	6
Total ..	30	23	3	11	7	74

Out of the 94 cases disposed off during the period under review final orders have been received so far in respect of 59 cases. The recommendations have been accepted in all cases except in 7. The concerned authorities differed in 2 cases and modified the punishments in 5 cases. In 2 cases where the concerned disciplinary authorities did not agree with the punishments recommended, the matter was taken to the next appellate authority for review. In one case disposed off by the Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries), the appellate authority agreed with him and accepted the punishment of dismissal recommended by the Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries). In the other case disposed off by the Additional Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries), final orders were awaited.

APPENDIX

List of Official Reports used in the Compilation of this Volume

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in the Administration .. His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Public Department. Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Courses of Legislation	Note of the Legal Department.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue, Sources and Realization.	Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1357 (1947-48).
Revenue Records and Registra- tion.	Report on the working of the Survey, Settlement and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration in the Presidency, 1948-49, from the Board of Revenue.
Revenue and Rent-paying -Classes.	Report on the working of the Rev- enue and Rent-paying Classes, 1948-49, from the Board of Revenue and Note of the Revenue Department regarding Malabar Tenancy Act for the fasli year 1358 (1948-49).
Wards' Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1358 (1948-49) from the Board of Revenue.
Excise, Opium and Prohibition.	Report on the Administration of the Madras Excise and Prohibition Department, 1948-49, from the Board of Revenue.
Stamps	Report on the Administration of the Stamps Department, 1948-49, from the Board of Revenue.
Commercial Taxes	Report on the working of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, for the year 1948-49 from the Board of Revenue.
CHAPTER IV.	
Provincial Finance, Revenue and Expenditure.	Note of the Finance Department.

119

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER IV—cont.	
Income-tax, Trade conditions and other good industries.	Report of the Commissioner of Income-tax, 1948-49.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs, 1948-49.
Salt	Report of the Deputy Salt Controller, 1948-49.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1948, from the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
Reclamation	Administration Report on the reclamation of Kallar, Koravar, Yenadi and Sugali and Habitual Offenders Settlements for the year 1948-49 from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, Madras.
Prisons	Reports on the administration of Jails of the Province of Madras, 1948, and the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1948, from the Inspector-General of Prisons.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, for 1948 from the Inspector-General of Prisons.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act, 1920, and the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency from the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for 1948 from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for 1948 from the Registrar, High Court of Judicature, Madras.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for 1948 from the Chemical Examiner to Government, Madras.
Registration	Note on the Statistics of the Registration Department for 1948-49 from the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V— <i>cont.</i>	
Notaries Public	Notarial Administration Report, 1948-49, from the Inspector-General of Registration.
Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences.	Report on the working of the Arms and Explosives Acts and Sulphur Licences from the Home Department.
Motor Vehicles	Report on the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules and of the Madras Traffic Rules for 1948 from the Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board, Madras.
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	Annual Report of the Territorial Army from the General Staff, H.Q., Madras Area.
CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards and District Municipalities.	Report on Local Boards and District Municipalities, 1948-49, from the Local Administration Department.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras, 1948-49, from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
Town-Planning	Report on the Administration of Town-Planning, 1948-49, from the Director of Town-Planning.
Hindu Religious Endowments Board.	Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, for fasli 1358.
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1948, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act for 1948-49.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1948.
Medical Relief	Report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1948 from the Surgeon-General with the Government, Madras.
Medical Education	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras, and Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, 1948-49, from the Surgeon-General with the Government, Madras.

129

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII—cont.	
Mental Hospitals	Report on the working of Mental Hospitals for 1948-49 from the Surgeon-General with the Government, Madras.
Indigenous Medicine	Report on the working of the College and Hospital of Indigenous Systems of Medicine for 1948 from the Principal, College of Indigenous Medicine.
King Institute	Report on the working of the King Institute, Guindy, 1947-48, from the Director, King Institute, Guindy, and Report of the Government Analyst, Madras, 1947-48.
Emigration	Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act for 1948 from the Controller of Emigration.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1948-49.
Government Examinations	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1948-49.
Government Museum	Administration Report of the Government Museum, Madras, the Pudukkottai Museum for 1948-49 from the Education and Public Health Department.
Connemara Public Library	Report on the working of the Connemara Public Library for 1948-49 from the Librarian, Connemara Public Library.
Oriental Manuscripts Library	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1948-49.
Other Libraries	Do.
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.	Do.
Astronomy	Report from the Director, Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal, for 1948-49.
Madras Record Office	Administration Report of the Madras Record Office for 1948-49 from the Curator, Madras Record Office.
Literature and the Press	Report on newspapers and the periodicals from the Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.

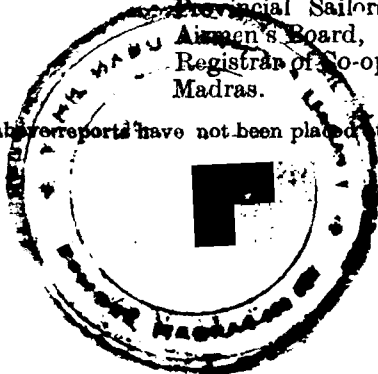
Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VIII—cont.	
Registration of Books ..	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1948-49.
The Zoological Gardens ..	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, for 1948-49.
The Lawrence School, Lovedale.	Annual Report of the Lawrence School, Lovedale, for 1948-49.
Provincial Broadcasting ..	Report on the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1948-49 from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Buildings).
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Report on the Utilization of Land for fasli 1358 (1948-49) from the Economic Adviser to Government.
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Report on the condition of the agricultural population in fasli 1358 (1948-49) from the Economic Adviser to Government.
Weather and Crops	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for the agricultural year 1948-49 from the Economic Adviser to Government.
Agriculture	Administration Report of the Agricultural Department for 1948-49 from the Director of Agriculture.
Horticulture	Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, 1948-49, from the Honorary Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society.
Animal Husbandry Department.	Annual Administration Report of the Animal Husbandry Department for the year 1948-49 from the Director of Animal Husbandry, Madras.
Co-operative Societies ..	Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies in the Madras Province for the co-operative year ended 30th June 1949 from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Forests	Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1948-49 from the Chief Conservator of Forests.
Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.	Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department from the Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare.

121

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER IX—cont.	
Partially Excluded Areas	.. Administration Reports of the East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam Agencies, 1948-49, from the Collectors and Agents of East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam.
Excluded Areas	.. .. Reports from the Collectors of South Kanara and Malabar for 1948-49.
Cinchona and Quinine Products.	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department, 1948-49, from the Director of Cinchona Department, Ootacamund.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	.. .. Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, the Madras Port, Department and Tuticorin Port Trust, 1948-49, from the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, Presidency Port Officer and the Chairman, Port Trust, Tuticorin.
Sea-borne Trade	.. .. Report of the Collector of Customs, Madras, for 1948-49.
Industries	.. .. Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, for 1948-49.
Textile Control	.. .. Report of the Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, for 1948-49.
Factories	.. .. Report on the working of the Factories Act, 1948, from the Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories.
Mines and Quarries	.. .. Summary relating to mines and quarries for 1948-49 from the Director of Industries and Commerce.
Fisheries	.. .. Report of the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, 1948-49.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation	.. .. Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for 1948-49.
Electricity	.. .. Administration Report of the Electricity Department for 1948-49 from the Chief Engineer for Electricity.
Public Works (excluding Communications).	Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1948-49 from the Chief Engineer P.W.D. (General).

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER XI—cont.	
Tramways	Administration Report on Tramway for 1948-49 from the Agent, The Madras Electric Tramways (1904), Limited.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for 1948-49 from the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers.
Highways	Administration Report of the Highways Department for 1948-49 from the Chief Engineer (Highways).
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for 1948-49.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund, for 1948-49.
Charitable Institutions ..	Reports of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery for 1948-49.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press, for 1948-49.
Political Pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras, for 1948-49.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission, Madras.
Departmental Enquiries ..	Report of the Chairman, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, Madras, for 1948-49.
Cost of Public Services ..	Note from the Finance Department.
Re-settlement and Re-employment of Ex-service Personnel.	Reports from the Regional Director, Madras, Deputy Director of Re-settlement and Employment and Ex-officio Secretary, Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board, Madras, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.



122 ✓

INDEX

PAGE	A	PAGE
	A	
105	Aboriginal and hill tribes, education	
61	Accidents (Madras City Police) ..	
	Acts—	
	Act XXXVII of 1947—[The Madras Non-power Factories Act, 1947]	5
	Act III of 1948—[The Madras Suppression of Disturbances Act, 1948]	5
	Act IV of 1948—[The Madras Tobacco Taxation of Sales and Licensing (Re-enacting) Act, 1948]	5
	Act V of 1948—[The Madras Lapsed Acts (Removal of Doubts) Act, 1948]	5
	Act VI of 1948—[The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act, 1948] ..	5
	Act VII, VIII and IX of 1948—[The Madras Re-enacting and Repealing Acts] ..	6
	Act X of 1948—[The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1948]	6
	Act XI of 1948—[The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1948]	6
	Act XII of 1948—[The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1948]	6
	Act XIII of 1948—[The Police (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948]	6
	Act XIV of 1948—[The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Act, 1948]	6
	Act XV of 1948—[The Cotton Transport (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948]	6
	Act XVI of 1948—[The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1948]	7
	Act XVII of 1948—[The Madras Maintenance of Public Order (Amendment) Act, 1948]	7
	Act XVIII of 1948—[The Malabar Irrigation Works (Construction and Levy of Cess) (Amendment) Act, 1948]	7
	Act XIX of 1948—[The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1948]	7
	Act XX of 1948—[The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948]	7
	A—cont.	
	Acts—cont.	
	Act XXI of 1948—[The Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948]	7
	Act XXII of 1948—[The Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948]	8
	Act XXIII of 1948—[The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act, 1948] ..	8
	Act XXIV of 1948—[The Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948]	8
	Act XXV of 1948—[The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Act, 1948]	8
	Act XXVI of 1947—[The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwar) Act, 1948]	9
	Act I of 1949—[The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1949]	9
	Act II of 1948—[The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Act, 1949] ..	9
	Act III of 1949—[The Madras Municipal and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1949] ..	9
	Act IV of 1949—[The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1949] ..	9
	Act V of 1949—[The Madras Agriculturists Relief (Amendment) Act, 1949]	10
	Act VI of 1949—[The Madras Hindu (Bigamy Prevention and Divorce) Act, 1949]	10
	Administration—	
	Changes in	1
	Local	80
	Adult education	110
	Adulteration, food	92
	Advances (<i>see</i> Loans)	42
	Agriculture	121
	Agricultural Credit Societies ..	146
	Agricultural education	124
	Agricultural engineering branch.	138
	Agricultural implements	138
	Agricultural marketing	137
	Agricultural Meteorology	131
	Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras	140
	Agro-Industries (Fruit) (<i>see</i> Agriculture)	135
	Amindivi Islands	166
	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	95

	PAGE		PAGE
A—cont.		C—cont.	
Andhra System (<i>see</i> Electricity).	212	Commercial Taxes	20
Andhra University	108	Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Depart- ment	159
Animal Husbandry	140	Condition of the agricultural population	121
Annamalai University	109	Connemara Public Library	113
Anti-erosion work (<i>see</i> Forests)..	156	Contour-bunding	208
Anti-toxin Department	99	Co-operative societies	144
Appeals	73,87	Co-operative Marketing	149
Araku Valley Scheme	136	Co-operative Housing Schemes.	152
Archæology	218	Corporation of Madras	83
Armed reserve	57	Cost of Public Services	223
Arms, explosives and sulphur licences	76	Cottage Industrial schools	174
Arrack	17	Cottage industries	175
Assembly, Legislative	4	Council, Legislative	4
Assets and Liabilities	41	Court of Wards	16
Astronomy	114	Courts—	
Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	79	Civil (<i>see</i> Civil Justice)	71
B		Criminal (<i>see</i> Criminal Justice)	68
Bamboos	158	Credit structure	146
Banks, Co-operative	147	Crime—	
Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras	94	Detection and Prevention	53
Basic education	104	Criminal Investigation Depart- ment	55
Basic training schools	104	Criminal Justice	68
Births (<i>see</i> Vital Statistics) ..	88	Customs Revenue	47
Blood Bank	97	Cyto-gentics (<i>see</i> Agriculture) ..	131
Boilers	213	D	
Books, registration of	118	Deaths (<i>see</i> Vital Statistics)	89
Borrowing, Provincial	42	Deep-sea Fishing	197
Borstal school	66	Defective children, education of	106
Broadcasting, Provincial	119	Departmental enquiries	228
C		Diagnostic section	97
Cash balance	31	District Boards (<i>see</i> Local Boards)	80
Cattle diseases, outbreak and treatment	141	District municipalities—	
Central revenues	43	Education	82
Certified schools	66	Medical relief	82
After-care reports	67	Dysentery and diarrhoea	90
Education	67	E	
Escapes and re-captures	67	East Godavari Agency—	
Finance	67	Education	164
Health	67	Justice	164
Changes in taxation laws (<i>see</i> Income-tax)	43	Medical	164
Charitable institutions	219	Public Health	164
Chemical Examiner's Depart- ment	74	Season and Agriculture	163
Cholera	89	Veterinary	164
Choutries—		Education—	
Monegar and Raja of Venkata- giri	219	Aboriginal and hill and crimi- nal tribes	105
Triplicane Langarkhana	219	Adult	103
Cinchona and quinine products..	167	Basic	106
City of Madras—		Collegiate	106
Education	85	Defectives	102
Electric Lighting	84	Elementary	105
Finance	83	Harijan	80
Housing	84	Local boards	82
Public Health	85	Municipalities	104
Sanitary Engineering	84	Oriental Schools	110
Town-Planning	84	Physical	107
Water-supply	84	Schools of Art and Music	103
Works	83	Secondary	
Civil Justice	71		
Coastal trade	172		

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>E—cont.</i>		<i>G—cont.</i>	
Education— <i>cont.</i>		Government—	
Technical	106	Examinations	112
University	106	Museum	113
Visual	111	Press	220
Women's	104	Government Industrial Schools ..	176
Educational associations and		Government Textile Institute ..	180
reading rooms	114	Governor's tours	2
Electricity	208	Grave crime	52
Elementary Education (<i>see</i> Edu-		Grazing	158
cation)	102	Green Manure Campaign (<i>see</i>	
Emigration	101	Agriculture)	123
Endowments, Hindu Religious		Grow More Food Campaign ..	125
(<i>see</i> Hindu Religious Endow-		Grow More Food Schemes ..	205
ments)	86		
Entomology	130	H	
Epigraphy	219	Habitual Offenders' Settlement	
Escapes and recaptures (<i>see</i>		(<i>see</i> Reclamation)	62
Prisons)	67	Harijan Education (<i>see</i> Educa-	
Estates—Wards	16	tion)	105
Estates Land Act	15	Health propaganda	91
Examinations, Government ..	112	Hemp drugs	18
Excise and opium	16	Highways	214
Excluded areas	166	Hill tribes	156
Executive proceedings (<i>see</i> Civil		His Excellency's tours	2
Justice)	71	Hindu Religious Endowments ..	86
Executive	1	Home Guards	58
Expenditure on Revenue		Horticulture	140
Account	35	Hospitals and dispensaries ..	93
Explosives Act (<i>see</i> Arms, Explo-		Hydro-electric—	
sives and Sulphur licences) ..	76	Andhra System	212
Exports (<i>see</i> Foreign trade) ..	171	Madras System	212
		Mettur System	211
F		Papanasam System	212
Factories	191	Pykara System	211
Fairs and festivals	91	Hydrogenation Factory	179
Famine relief fund	42		
Fevers	90	I	
Filariasis	91	Imports (<i>see</i> Foreign Trade) ..	170
Finance—		Income-tax	43
Agriculture	139	Indian Territorial Force	79
Corporation of Madras	83	Indigenous Medicine	100
Education	34	Industrial Chemical Laboratory ..	176
Fisheries	202	Industrial Education—	
Forests	159, 33	Government Industrial Schools ..	176
Local boards	80	Leather Technology	180
Municipalities	82	School of Arts and Crafts	180
Prisons	67	Textile Institute	180
Provincial	23	Industrial Engineering	173
Veterinary	144	Industrial Labour	193
Wards' Estates	16	Industrial Planting	174
Finger-print Bureau	56	Industrial undertakings	174
Fisheries	196	Industries	173
Floods, breaches and accidents ..	204	Inland Fisheries	199
Food adulteration	92	Institute of Leather Technology,	
Foreign liquor	18	Madras	180
Foreign trade—		Investigation of Projects	204
Exports	171	Irrigation	203
Imports	170	Issue of salt (<i>see</i> Salt)	46
Forests	154		
Forest guard schools	157	J	
Forest offences	155	Jails (<i>see</i> Prisons)	63
Fuel	157	Jails—	
		Education	64
G		Escapes	64
Government Analyst Depart-			
ment	98		

	PAGE		PAGE
J—cont.		M—cont.	
Jails— <i>cont.</i>		Medical—	
Finance	64	Colleges	95
Health	64	Education	95
Offences and punishments ..	64	Relief	93
Sentences	63	Relief, local boards	80
Visits and inspections	64	Relief, municipalities	82
Justice—		Medicine, Indigenous	98
Civil	71	Mental hospitals	95
Criminal	68	Mettur System (<i>see</i> Electricity).	211
Juveniles (<i>see</i> Criminal Justice).	70	Military	79
K		Mill Cloth	187
Kallar reclamation	62	Mines and quarries	195
Khadi	190	Minor irrigation	13
King Institute, Guindy	95	Minor Ports	169
Koravar reclamation	62	Motor vehicles	76
Kudimaramath works	205	Multi-purpose activities	150
L		Municipalities, district	82
Labour troubles (<i>see</i> Police) ..	53	Municipalities—	
Laccadive Islands	164	Education	82
Land revenue (<i>see</i> Finance) ..	32	Finance	82
Land revenue, sources and realization ..	11	Medical Relief	82
Law and Order	49	Museum, Government	113
Lawrence School, Lovedale	119	Mycology	131
Leather Technology (<i>see</i> Industries)	180	N	
Legal practitioners	73	National Cadet Corps	111
Legislation	5	Newspapers and periodicals	118
Leprosy	90	Notaries Public	75
Leprosy relief	90	Nutrition (<i>see</i> Public Health) ..	92
Literature and the Press	117	O	
Litigation, civil justice	72	Observational data (<i>see</i> Astronomy).	115
Loans and advances	13, 42	Opium	18
Load development (<i>see</i> Electricity)	209	Oriental Manuscripts Library ..	114
Local administration	80	Oriental Schools	104
Local boards—		Original jurisdiction	72
Communications	81	Other libraries	114
Education	80	P	
Finance	80	Panchayat, Forests	156
Medical Relief and Public Health	80	Papanasam system (<i>see</i> Electricity)	212
Railways	81	Partially excluded areas	162
M		Parties, Strength of	4
Madras City Police	59	Pearl and chank fisheries	199
Madras Medical College	95	Petrol rationing	78
Madras, Port of	169	Physical education	110
Madras Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmen's Board.	227	Plague	90
Madras Public Service Commission ..	222	Plant pathology	130
Madras Record Office	116	Polytechnics	176
Madras System (<i>see</i> Electricity).	212	Police force—	
Madras University	108	Cost	49
Malabar Special Police	59	Crime	51
Malabar Tenancy Act	15	Detection and prevention of crime ..	53
Malaria control	90	Grave crime	52
Manufacture of salt	46	Recruitment and training	50
Manures	134	Rewards and compensations	53
Maternity and child-welfare	92	Riots and disturbances	52
		Strength and cost	49
		Training	50

	PAGE		PAGE
<i>P—cont.</i>		<i>R—cont.</i>	
Police—		Research—	
Armed reserves	57	Agricultural	123
Harbour	61	Fisheries	196
Madras City	59	Public Health	90
Malabar Special Police.. ..	57	Resettlement and re-employment	
Railway	56	of ex-service personnel	2-3
Village	59	Resettlement of ex-servicemen	
Political Pensions	221	(see Co-operation)	153
Poonamallee Health Unit	92	Revenue and Expenditure	31
Population (see Vital Statistics)..	83	Revenue and Rent paying	
Ports—		classes	15
Madras	169	Revenue Records and Registra-	
Minor	169	tion	14
Tuticorin	170	Revenue, Central	43
Post-war Reconstruction Scheme		Riots and Disturbances	52
(see Irrigation)	205	Ryotwari holdings	13
Preservation of wild life	156		
Press, Government	220	S	
Preventive action (see Police).	54	Salt	46
Prisons	63	Sandalwood	158
Probation System (see Prisons).	65	School of Arts and Crafts,	
Producers-cum-consumers' Socie-		Madras	180
ties	151	School of Art and Music.. ..	107
Prohibition	19, 54	Sea-borne trade	170
Prophylactic vaccines (see King		Season	11, 124
Institute)	96	Secondary education	103
Provincial borrowing	42	Sericulture	181
Provincial Broadcasting	119	Serum Institute	141
Provincial Co-operative Advisory		Sessions—	
Council	154	Assembly	5
Provincial Excise	33	Council	5
Provincial Finance	23	Shorthand Bureau	56
Public Health	89	Short-term credit (see Co-opera-	
Public Health, Corporation of		tion)	146
Madras	85	Silviculture	157
Public Instruction	102	Smallpox	90
Publicity (see Education)	111	Societies, co-operative	144
Public Works	212	Special funds	43
Punishments (see Criminal Jus-		Special schools (see Education).	
tice)	64	Special and technical education.	106
Pykara System (see Electricity).	211	Special Armed Police Units	58
		S.S.L.C. Examinations	112
R		Stamps	20
Radio (see Provincial Broad-		State Trading Schemes	139
casting)	119	State Museum, Pudukkottai	113
Railways, local boards	81	Stationery	220
Railway Police	56	Strength of Parties (see Legis-	
Rainfall (see Season)	11, 124	lature)	4
Receipts on Revenue Account	32	Strikes	111
Reclamation of Kallars, Kura-		Sugali Reclamation	62
vas, Yenadis and Sugalis	62	Sulphur licences	76
Revision and Reference—			
Civil	73	T	
Criminal	69	Taxes on Income (see Income-tax).	43
Regeneration (see Forests)	158	Technical education	106
Registration	74	Territorial Army Units	79
Registration of books	118	Text-book Committee (see Edu-	
Registration of vital statistics		cation)	111
(see Public Health)	88	Timber (see Forests)	157
Regulations (see Legislation)	10	Toddy	17
Remissions	11	Town-planning	84
		Town-planning and Housing (see	
		Public Health)	92

	PAGE	
		V
T—cont.		
Trade—		Vaccination
Coastal	172	Vaccine Lymph
Foreign exports (<i>see</i> Exports).	171	Vanaspathi (<i>see</i> Industries)
Foreign imports (<i>see</i> Imports).	170	Visual education (<i>see</i> Education).
Sea-borne trade	170	Vital statistics
Trade and Industry	169	Visakhapatnam Agency
Trade by countries	172	
Trade by ports	173	W
Trade conditions (<i>see</i> income-tax)	43	Wards' estates
Traffic	60	Water rate and second-crop charges
Tramways	213	Water-supply and drainage
Transfer of Registry	14	Weather and crops
Triplicane Langarkhana	219	West Godavari Agency
Tungabhadra Project (<i>see</i> Agriculture)	136	Women's education
T.S. C. Examination	113	Wynaad Colonization Schemes..
Tuberculosis (<i>see</i> Public Health).	90	
Tuticorin Port	170	Y
		Yenadi reclamation
U		
University education	107	Z
Utilization, land (<i>see</i> Agriculture)	121	Zoological gardens

16.2.88

12.5.832

