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co-operative concerns, Employment Exchanges, Ex-servicemen's colonies, medical institutions, private charitable and religious institutions and labour colonies. During his visits His Excellency received a number of addresses from municipalities and local boards and in his replies he appealed to the people to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Government in solving the nation's problems. His Excellency 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.

Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar accompanied His Excellency in all his tours and interested herself particularly 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, Orphanages, etc.

**Tours outside the State.—Nil.**

**Engagements in Madras and the Nilgiris.—**The following is a record of the more important engagements undertaken by His Excellency during the year.

His Excellency presided over two meetings of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund.

In May 1949, His Excellency inaugurated the Fishermen's Co-operative Society at Madras and in June and November he attended meetings of the Committee of the United Nations Appeal for Children of which he was the Chairman. In June he presided over the annual Cattle Show at Tiruppur. In August His Excellency attended the Independence Day celebrations and inaugurated the Tree-Planting Week. His Excellency presided over the Annual Day celebration of the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and a public meeting for Cancer relief, both held at Rajaji Hall, on the 16th and the 18th August respectively. In October His Excellency opened the Second Session of the Provincial Conference of Social Work at Coimbatore. In the same month, he opened also the Cine Technicians' Conference, and in December he laid the foundation of the new Head Office of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society at Madras, and presided over the Annual Conference of the Association of Surgeons of India and the anniversary of the Kannappa Nayanar Kazhagam. His Excellency opened the second conduit water-supply from the Red Hills in the same month. On 31st December 1949 His Excellency visited the Indian Officers Association. In January 1950, he presided over the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association of South India. On the 26th January 1950, he took the oath of office afresh under the New Constitution and administered also the oaths of office to others at a formal ceremony in Madras. His Excellency visited the King Institute on the 31st January.

In February, His Excellency inaugurated the Adult Education Week and presided over the Golden Jubilee of the Victoria Hostel.

He also inaugurated the Annual Session of the Institution of Engineers (India) the same month. In March His Excellency opened the District Board High School at Tirumalisai in Chingleput district and also presided over the annual general meeting of the Madras Society for the Protection of Children at Rajaji Hall. He presided over the anniversary of the Young Men's Mutual Association at Chintadripet. In the same month, His Excellency visited the Madras Institute of Technology and the Co-operative Milk Supply Union at Ayanavaram.

While at Ootacamund, His Excellency presided over the St. George's Day celebrations at Ketti in April 1949 and in May presided over the annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A., Ootacamund, and opened the local Municipal Poor Home. In July, His Excellency attended the annual meeting of the Rotary Club and in August he opened the Annual General meeting of the U.P.A.S.I., at Coonoor. In September, His Excellency presided over the Founder's Day celebration of the Lawrence School, Lovedale. His Excellency also visited the Staff College at Wellington the same month.

At a parade held in February 1950, His Excellency presented medals to the Police.

His Excellency addressed a Joint Session of the Legislatures in February 1950 soon after the inauguration of the Indian Republic and also attended the Budget Session of the Legislative Assembly in March.

During the year, His Excellency presided over the Annual Convocations of the Madras, Annamalai and Andhra Universities.

**Investitures:**—In August, His Excellency presented awards to Poet Laureates at a Durbar held in Rajaji Hall.

## CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

### Strength of Parties

#### Legislative Assembly

The distribution of Parties on the 31st March 1949 and on the 31st March 1950 was as follows :—

	Position of parties on 31st March 1949.	Position of parties on 31st March 1950.
Congress .. .. .	166	167
Muslim League .. .. .	21	21
United Peoples' Party .. .. .	16	16
Europeans .. .. .	3	3
Communists .. .. .	2	2
Independents (unattached) .. .. .	4	4
Vacant .. .. .	..	1
	<hr/> 212	<hr/> 214

Consequent on the merger of the States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur in the Madras State, two members were nominated to the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd September 1949 to represent those areas. During the period between 1st April 1949 and 31st March 1950 two bye-elections were held, out of which one seat went to the Congress and the other to the European Group, the strength of the Parties remaining the same.

#### Legislative Council

The distribution of Parties on the 31st March 1949 and on the 31st March 1950 was as follows :—

	Position of parties on 31st March 1949.	Position of parties on 31st March 1950.
Congress .. .. .	35	36
Muslim League .. .. .	5	5
Independents (unattached) .. .. .	5	5
United Democrats .. .. .	9	9
Vacant .. .. .	1*	..
	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 55

During the period between the 1st April 1949 and the 31st March 1950 one bye-election was held and a Congress candidate was returned in the place of a member of the same party.

During the period the Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi continued to be the Leader of the House (Assembly) and the Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, of the Council.

\*One seat previously held by a member belonging to the Congress Party remained unfilled.



**Assembly and Council Sessions.**—During the period from the 1st April 1949 to the 31st March 1950, the Legislative Assembly was in session for 68 days, and the Legislative Council for 28 days.

## Course of Legislation

During the official year 1949-50, forty-five Acts were enacted by the Madras Legislature and four Regulations were also made by the Governor.

### I. Acts

**Madras Act VII of 1949 [The Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends the Madras City Police Act, 1888, and the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, so as to prohibit (1) wagering or betting on horse races even within race enclosures, and (2) the printing, publication or sale of news of acceptances for horse races or tips or information likely to facilitate betting on horse races. The first amendment will come into force only on such date as may be notified by the Government.

**Madras Act VIII of 1949 [The Vexatious Litigation (Prevention) Act, 1949]** provides that if the High Court is satisfied on the application of the Advocate-General that any person has habitually instituted vexatious proceedings, civil or criminal in any court or courts, the High Court may order that no proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be instituted by such person in any court within the Presidency town without the leave of the High Court and elsewhere without the leave of the District and Sessions Judge. The Act mainly follows the provisions of section 51 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act, 1925, in England.

**Madras Act IX of 1949 (The Madras Aliyasantana Act, 1949)** defines the law relating to marriage, maintenance, guardianship, intestate succession, family management and partition applicable to persons governed by the Aliyasantana Law of inheritance. The provisions of the Act are similar to those in the Madras Marumakkattayam Act, 1932, but less radical in certain respects than that Act.

**Madras Act X of 1949 (The Madras Re-enacting Act, 1949)** re-enacts certain Acts which were extended for one year from the 30th April 1948 by the Madras Re-enacting and Repealing (No. 1) Act, 1948 and the Madras Re-enacting (No. II) Act, 1948. Some of the Acts are re-enacted permanently, some permanently but with some modifications and some others temporarily up to the 29th April 1950.

**Madras Act XI of 1949 [The Tanjore Chattram Endowment Utilization (Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends the Tanjore Chattram Endowments (Utilization) Act, 1942, so as to authorize contributions from the funds of the Tanjore Chattram Endowments towards the maintenance of an agricultural training school at Orathanad

in the Tanjore district and such other institutions as may be notified by the State Government.

**Madras Act XII of 1949 [The Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, in its application to the State of Madras so as to validate all proceedings taken, all awards made and all other acts and things done in respect of any reference made by the Government to an Industrial Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The amendment was necessitated in view of a decision of the Madras High Court that section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, did not empower the Government to refer to an Industrial Tribunal all possible disputes that might arise in future, or the parties to and industrial dispute to file applications to the Tribunal without a reference from the Government. The Act also enlarges the power of the Government under section 2 (n) (vi) so as to enable them to issue the notification referred to in that section not only in respect of the industries specified in the Schedule but also in respect of other industries.

**Madras Act XIII of 1949 [The Madras Temple Entry Authorization (Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947, so as to enable all classes of Hindus to have a right of entry and worship in all Hindu temples including those which are constructed for the benefit of particular sections of the Hindu community and also provides, in order to effectively enforce the provisions of the Act, that all offences punishable under the Act shall be cognizable.

**Madras Act XIV of 1949 [The West Godavari District (Assimilation of Laws on Provincial and Concurrent Subjects) Act, 1949]** provides for the application of the laws in force in the ordinary tracts of the West Godavari district to certain villages which formed part of a partially excluded area in that district and ceased to be so by virtue of the Madras Partially Excluded Areas (Cesser) Order, 1948.

**Madras Act XV of 1949 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1949]** enhances the tax imposed under the main Act, from three pies for every rupee in the turnover to four and a half pies in the rupee in the case of articles of food and drink sold in a hotel, boarding house or restaurant. The Act also makes the sale of cotton liable to the taxation.

**Madras Act XVI of 1949 [The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1949]** makes sections 57-A and 57-B of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932 (which relate to recovery of sums due to co-operative societies by attachment and sale of properties) and all the rules made under that Act relating to or connected with the recovery of sums specified in section 57-A applicable to the recovery of similar sums due to co-operative societies registered or deemed to be registered in the State of Mysore.

**Madras Act XVII of 1949 [The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1949]** provides for the levy of a tax on cinematograph exhibitions at the rate of two rupees eight annas for every show in the case of exhibitions in the City of Madras, two rupees for every show in the case of exhibitions in certain notified municipalities, one rupee eight annas for every show in the case of exhibitions in other municipalities and one rupee for every show in the case of exhibitions elsewhere other than those held with cinematograph apparatus and plant taken from place to place. The tax will be in addition to the entertainments tax levied under section 4 of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.

**Madras Act XVIII of 1949 [The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends section 2 of the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (Central Act XXVI of 1937) so as to extend its provisions to agricultural land and also to all charities, institutions and charitable and religious endowments.

**Madras Act XIX of 1949 [The Madras Irrigation Tanks (Improvement) Act, 1949]** enables the Government to increase the capacity and efficiency of all irrigation tanks in the State wherever they may be situated by raising their full tank level or otherwise. If the owner of any property sustains loss or damage on account of anything done under the Act by the Government, he will be entitled to such compensation as may be determined by the District Collector.

**Madras Act XX of 1949 (The Madras Sugar Factories Control Act, 1949)** provides for the licensing of sugar factories and for the regulation of the supply of sugarcane to such factories and also the prices payable for such cane. The Act repeals the Sugarcane Act, 1934 (Central Act XV of 1934) in its application to this State.

**Madras Act XXI of 1949 [The Prisoners (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949]** repeals sections 38 and 39 of the Prisoners Act, 1900, in its application to this State as those sections lay down a very circuitous procedure regarding the production in Court of prisoners required to give evidence.

**Madras Act XXII of 1949 [The Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Contour Bunding and Contour Trenching) Act, 1949]** empowers the Government to undertake contour bunding and contour trenching schemes in the State. The Act makes the owners of the lands, in which works have to be carried out in pursuance of a scheme, liable to bear the cost of such works, in whole or in part, if the scheme so provides. The Act is based on the Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act, 1942 (Bombay Act XXVIII of 1942).

**Madras Act XXIII of 1949 (The Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1949)** re-enacts the provisions of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947, in view of a decision of the Madras High Court that the latter Act cannot be considered to continue in force.

In view of that decision, the following Acts were also passed re-enacting the provisions of the corresponding previous Acts :—

- (1) Madras Act XXIV of 1949 (The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949),
- (2) Madras Act XXV of 1949 [The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1949],
- (3) Madras Act XXVI of 1949 [The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1949],
- (4) Madras Act XXVII of 1949 (The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949) and
- (5) Madras Act XXIX of 1949 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1949].

The Ordinances which were promulgated for keeping in force the provisions of the enactments which were affected by the High Court decision were also repealed by the Acts referred to above.

Madras Act XXVIII of 1949 (The Madras Jute Goods Control Act, 1949) provides for the regulation of the production, supply and distribution of jute goods in the State and repeals the relevant Ordinance promulgated for the same purpose.

Madras Act XXX of 1949 [The Madras Drugs (Control) Act, 1949] provides for the control of the sale, supply and distribution of drugs in the State and repeals the relevant Ordinance promulgated for the same purpose.

Madras Act XXXI of 1949 [The Madras Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1949] amplifies section 17 of the main Act so that the powers conferred by that section on the Conservator of Rivers may extend to the planting and growing of reeds, grass or shrubs.

Madras Act XXXII of 1949 [The Tuticorin Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1949] amends the main Act (Madras Act II of 1924) so as to increase the maximum strength of the Board constituted under that Act from 13 to 17.

Madras Act XXXIII of 1949 [The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1949] substitutes a new definition for the definition of "Hackney Carriage" in the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911, so as to make it clear that vehicles such as cycle-rickshaws will also come within the scope of that definition.

Madras Act XXXIV of 1949 [The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949] amends the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (Central Act IX of 1887) so as to empower the High Court to grant vacations to Small Cause Courts for periods not exceeding in the aggregate two months in each year.

Madras Act XXXV of 1949 [The Madras Merged States (Laws) Act, 1949] extends to the merged territories of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur the enactments specified in the Schedule to the Act which it is within the competence of the State Legislature to extend.

**Madras Act XXXVI of 1949 [The Indian Treasure-Trove (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends the Indian Treasure-Trove Act, 1878 (Central Act VI of 1878), in its application to this State, so as to cast the duty of giving notice of finding of a treasure not merely on the finder of the treasure but also on the owner or occupier of the place in which it is found. It also enables the Collector to make the enquiry and take the steps mentioned in section 5 of the main Act, where information is received by him otherwise than by notice under section 4.

**Madras Act XXXVII of 1949 [The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends section 17 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, for the purpose of stopping the practice of permitting private parties to handle the register of births and deaths and for enabling the Government to prescribe by rules the fee to be levied for the grant of extracts from such registers and for searches to be made in the registers by the Registrars and also the form in which extracts might be given.

**Madras Act XXXVIII of 1949 [The Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1949]** provides that in municipalities and major panchayats, licence should be obtained in respect of every enclosed place or building, irrespective of its area, if it is used for any game or competition in which the public are allowed to take part.

**Madras Act XXXIX of 1949 [The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1949]** provides that for determining the net income or the average net income of a religious, educational or charitable institution from an estate or part thereof, all amounts which accrued due to the institution concerned during the relevant fasli year or years should be taken into account whether the amounts were actually collected or not.

**Madras Act XL of 1949 [The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Second Amendment) Act, 1949]** empowers the Government specifically to make rules in regard to the procedure to be followed by market committees in financial matters generally, including the manner in which and the restrictions and conditions subject to which, expenditure may be incurred by it.

**Madras Act XLI of 1949 [The Madras Tuberculosis Sanatoria (Regulation of Buildings) Amendment Act, 1949]** amplifies the definition of "re-erection of a building" so as to include also the conversion of a dwelling house into a workshop or factory and also provides that the order giving sanction for the erection or re-erection of a building should specify the purpose for which it is to be used and makes the use of the building for a different purpose punishable. The Act also provides for the imposition of deterrent fines in the case of continuing offences.

**Madras Act XLII of 1949 [The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends section 24 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888,

so as to provide that no police officer below the rank of Sub-Inspector shall arrest without warrant any person found overloading a hand-cart. The Act also inserts a new provision—section 71-II in the main Act empowering a salaried Presidency Magistrate, on the application of a person detained in a workhouse or special home, to order the continuance of his detention for a further period, not exceeding two years on each occasion, after the Magistrate has satisfied himself that such continuance is desired by the applicant and would be in his interest.

**Madras Act XLIII of 1949 [The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949]** provides for the acquisition of licensed electrical undertakings after payment of compensation. In the case of licensees other than local authorities, compensation will be determined according to such one of the three bases specified in the Act as may be chosen by the licensee. If any dispute in regard to the question of compensation arises between a licensee and the Government, such dispute will be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Government. In the case of licensees who are local authorities, the compensation will be an amount equal to the profits of the undertaking during the five account years preceding the date on which it vests in the Government and all rights, liabilities and obligations except those incurred on account of revenue losses will vest in the Government on that date.

**Madras Act XLIV of 1949 [The Motor Vehicles (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949]** amends section 68 (2) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for the purpose of levying a fee on applications for revision filed under section 64-A of the main Act, in order to discourage the indiscriminate filing of such applications.

**Madras Act XLV of 1949 [The Madras Prohibition (Second Amendment) Act, 1949]** inserts a new section, section 53-A, in the main Act to the effect that a Prohibition Officer shall be deemed to be a Police Officer within the meaning, and for the purposes, of section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

**Madras Act XLVI of 1949 [The Madras Prohibition (Third Amendment) Act, 1949]** provides for the grant of licences to any person to possess liquor and issue it to persons or institutions who hold permits or licences under the Act or who have been exempted under the Act from so much of the provisions of section 4 (1) (a) or (j), as relates to the possession, consumption or buying of liquor.

**Madras Act XLVII of 1949 [The Madras Cotton (Trade Stocks) Census Act, 1949]** provides for the collection of statistics relating to stocks of cotton held by traders and owners of cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State of Madras. The Act makes it obligatory on the part of every trader and every owner in respect of each place, where he carries on business in cotton, to keep books of account in the prescribed form and to furnish to the Director of Agriculture, Madras, or other prescribed authority, within a prescribed time, a return in the prescribed form showing the quantity

of each variety of cotton held by him on the 31st January and 31st August of each year and any other prescribed particulars. The Act also prohibits the publication of returns and information furnished or obtained under the Act without the previous consent in writing of the trader or owner concerned.

**Madras Act XLVIII of 1949 [The Madras Educational Institutions (Temporary Control of Property) Act, 1949]** enables the Government to take over for a temporary period the control of any property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to an educational institution, if its recognition is withdrawn or if it is closed before the last working day of an academic year. In cases where immovable property is taken over, rent will be payable to the person interested and in cases where movable property is taken over, compensation will be payable.

**Madras Act I of 1950 [The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1950]** provides for the payment in advance of a portion of the compensation payable in respect of an estate taken over by the Government, the advance compensation being adjusted towards the compensation as finally determined under the main Act.

The Act also ensures the payment of a minimum sum of twelve and a half crores of rupees as compensation for zamindari estates in the State.

**Madras Act II of 1950 (The Madras Appropriation Act, 1950)** provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of all moneys required to meet the grants made and the expenditure charged on that Fund for the financial year 1950-51. The Act has been enacted in pursuance of Article 204 of the Constitution.

**Madras Act III of 1950 (The Madras Re-enacting Act, 1950)** re-enacts temporarily four Acts for a period of one year, i.e., up to and inclusive of the 29th April 1951 and re-enacts one Act permanently without any modification, as those Acts will expire unless re-enacted.

## II. Regulations

**Madras Regulation I of 1949 [The Laccadive Islands and Minicoy (Amendment) Regulation, 1949]** amends the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912 (Regulation I of 1912) so as to (1) authorize the Collector of Malabar to send Police force from the mainland to the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands whenever he considers necessary, (2) provide for the application of Chapter IX of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Islands, and (3) empower the State Government to authorize any deputy amin to exercise the functions and discharge the duties of an Amin.

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**Madras Regulation II of 1949 [The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment) Regulation, 1949]** amends rule 34 of the Madras Agency Rules which relates to the execution of decrees so as to omit the words "of the High Court" occurring after the word "Decrees" in that rule.

**Madras Regulation III of 1949 [The Madras (Partially Excluded Areas) Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Regulation, 1949]** amends section 2 of the main Regulation so as to provide that subject to the provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947, as applied to the partially excluded areas in the State, the trustee of every religious endowment should administer its affairs and apply the funds and properties of such endowment in accordance with the terms of the trust and the usage of the institution, as carefully as a man of ordinary prudence would deal with such affairs, funds or properties, if they were his own.

**Madras Regulation IV of 1949 [The Amindivi Islands (Restriction on Entry and Residence) Regulation, 1949]** empowers the State Government (1) to prohibit any person who is not a native of any island to which the regulation applies, from visiting it or taking up his residence therein without a permit or (2) to require any person who is not a native of any such island to leave the same.

## CHAPTER III—LAND REVENUE AND EXCISE

### Land Revenue Sources and Realization

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

**Season.**—The south-west monsoon set in on the West Coast on the 10th June 1948 causing widespread and locally heavy rainfall and was fairly active throughout the month. On the whole the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon period (June to September 1948) was bordering on the normal in Madurai 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 State. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of the Circars and the Carnatic.

The north-east monsoon set in along the Coromandal Coast on the 16th October 1948 and strengthened along the Circars Coast. 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 Ramanathapuram districts, above the normal in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary and the Nilgiris districts and below the normal in the other districts of the State. The condition of the standing crops was far from satisfactory except in parts of the Circars.

The season during the fasli was not quite satisfactory, the seasonal conditions generally in the Central and the Southern districts being bad.

**Unemployment relief.**—Scarcity of employment was felt in the districts of Ramanathapuram and Chittoor. Relief on 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.

Fodder was generally available and sufficient during the fasli.

**Remissions.**—During the fasli 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, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, 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. In addition to the above concessions, the temporary reduction of water-cess in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and the deltaic tracts of Guntur was continued during this fasli also.

The total remission granted was Rs. 81.60 lakhs of which Rs. 66.98 lakhs relate to seasonal remissions. There was an increase of Rs. 0.78 lakh during this fasli when compared with the remissions granted during the previous fasli. The increase was marked in all the districts except West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Kanara and Madras where there was a decrease.

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

	Fasli 1357. RS.	Fasli 1358. RS.
(1) Peshkash on permanently settled estates ..	47,35,659	47,38,572
(2) Shrotriyam jodi .. .. .	7,33,812	7,40,706
(3) Ryotwari and miscellaneous .. ..	7,28,90,537	7,47,08,648
(4) Cesses in—		
(a) Permanently settled estates .. ..	46,59,447	50,13,250
(b) Whole inam villages .. .. .	13,24,677	13,33,139
(c) Ryotwari and miscellaneous .. ..	1,94,49,916	1,84,09,213

Out of the current demand of Rs. 10,49,43,528 a sum of Rs. 9,59,65,262 or 91.4 (94.3) per cent was collected within the the fasli and Rs. 3,80,671 was written off.

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

Demand notices—141,138 (147,385).

Distrain or attachment notices—5,709 (5,618).

Sale notices—2,072 (2,105).

Sale (number of defaulters)—81 (64).

There was a decrease in the number of demand notices and a slight increase in the number of distrain or attachment notices. The number of defaulters whose properties (personal or real) were sold shows an increase of 26.6 per cent when compared with fasli 1357.

### Ryotwari Holdings

The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 28,108,291 (27,660,044) acres. The increase of holdings was due to the merger of States. There was a decrease in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Nellore, Bellary, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore and Salem. The decrease was due to unfavourable weather conditions in parts

of East Godavari, Bellary, Chingleput, Madurai and Ramanathapuram, to the acquisition of lands for public purposes in Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Tanjore and to relinquishment of lands in Coimbatore and Salem. The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20·45 (19·92) million acres. There was a net increase of 487,989 acres under dry and a net increase of 47,047 acres under wet resulting in a net increase of 535,036 acres. There was an increase of 57,503 acres under waste charged.)

**Water-rate and second crop charge.**—The revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 48·14 (48·46) lakhs. There was a decrease in all the districts except East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore, where there was an increase.

**Miscellaneous revenue.**—The revenue realized under this head was Rs. 144·02 (140·19—revised figure) lakhs showing a net increase of 3·83 (2·54) lakhs.

**Loans and advances.**—The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 51·25 (57·52) 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. 58·21 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 32·79 lakhs was collected and a sum of Rs. 500 was written off. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 25·42 (26·94) lakhs.

**Minor irrigation.**—During the year ending 31st March 1949, out of a total of 29,391 (31,635) minor irrigation works, 2,714 (2,262) works were repaired at a cost of Rs. 26·55 (15·11) lakhs.)

**Charges debitable to land revenue.**—The District Administration charges excluding village establishment, amounted to Rs. 210·75 lakhs during the fasli. The village service charges including those of the proprietary estates during the fasli were Rs. 240·31 lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 451·07 lakhs. It has however to be borne in mind that the expenditure does not represent merely the cost of collecting the land revenue dues. The Revenue Department performs multifarious duties of which the control and collection of the land revenue is one. The village establishment of the Revenue Department in particular is the servant of all departments of the Government. In addition to Land Revenue collection work, a considerable portion of the time of the Collectors and their subordinate officers was occupied by Magisterial work, Civil Supplies work, Rural welfare work, District Board work and many post-war problems. The actual cost of collecting land revenue cannot be assessed with any degree of accuracy but it is obviously far less than the amount of expenditure shown above.

## Revenue Records and Registration

Particulars of the work turned out during the year by the four Survey and Land Records Ranges at Kakinada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Madurai are given below :—

Cadastral survey .. .. .	19-90 square miles.
Special Cadastral survey .. .. .	0-80 do.
Road survey .. .. .	79-02 L.M.
Street survey .. .. .	60-09 L.M.
Number of survey stones renewed .. .. .	119,155
Number of subdivisions measured .. .. .	2,090

Consequent on the abolition of estates and assumption of those lands by the Government under Act XXVI of 1948, two temporary survey parties were formed, one at Sivaganga and another at Chittoor and they began their operations in the Sivaganga and Venkatagiri estates from 1st September 1949. The outturn realized by these parties is given below :—

	Supplemental survey.	Initial survey.	Expenditure incurred.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.
Number 1 Survey Party—Sivaganga .. .. .	120-31	16-56	97,055
Number 2 Survey Party—Chittoor .. .. .	188-48	8-89	93,639

The drawing of maps for 218 (130) villages comprising an area of 1,016-74 (839-94) square miles in extent was completed during the year, while the maps printed covered an area of 697-36 (649) square miles. Maps of Madras City with the new extensions, maps of three divisions in the City, map of Guntur town, Revenue block maps of eight blocks, maps of five panchayats, a composite map of Aruppukottai Panchayat, district touring maps of three districts, sixteen taluk maps and the original of the road map were printed during the year. Copies of maps were reprinted wherever necessary to replenish the stock of saleable copies.

The values of work done are given below :—

	RS.
Aggregate value of the departmental maps published.	1,50,088 (91,884)
Cost of work charged to other departments of Government, Local and statutory bodies .. .. .	69,110 (69,469)
Cost of maps sold to Government departments and private bodies, etc. .. .. .	31,136 (29,357)
Value of copies of traverse and cadastral survey records supplied to various Government departments and the special sketches and maps supplied to the Board of Revenue and Government .. .. .	42,916 (29,011)
Cost of maps supplied free of cost to the Collectors and other officers .. .. .	68,738
Cost of work charged to private parties .. .. .	2,315

Thirteen (8) I.A.S. Officers and 3 (1) Probationary Deputy Collectors were given training in Survey and Maintenance of Revenue Records and registration during the year. One additional post of Deputy Director of Survey was sanctioned in November 1949 in view of the Survey of the Estates taken over.

Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the ryotwari tracts in the State except in the seven hill villages of Hosur taluk, Salem district.

**Transfer of revenue registry.**—The total number of applications of all kinds including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 591,254 (561,594) of which 87 per cent was disposed of during the year.

Statistics of other work done are given below :—

Number of enjoyment cases reported by the village officers .. .. .	27,515 (26,515)
Number of succession cases reported by the village officers .. .. .	42,554 (46,738)
Number of cases of wrong registry detected by the Revenue Inspectors .. .. .	10,488 (16,155)
Number of subdivisions sanctioned .. .. .	41,787 (44,067)
Number of subdivisions mapped in the taluk copies of, Field Measurement Book .. .. .	36,678
Number of stones overchecked by Taluk Surveyors in ryotwari villages .. .. .	10.12 (9.56) lakhs
Number of stones requiring renewal .. .. .	471,632 (532,778) Revised figure.
Number of stones removed by the Taluk Surveyors ..	230,685 (338,929)
Number of stones removed by the ryots .. .. .	25,918 (33,127)

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

There were 79 surveyors working in 79 surveyed municipalities. The total number of surveyed panchayats is 345. There were 32 panchayat surveyors working in the surveyed panchayats in sixteen districts.

No settlement was introduced in any district in the State.

No record of rights and settlements of rents operations were carried on in any district during the year.

### Revenue and Rent Paying Classes

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 during the fasli was 60,657 (85,259, revised figure). Of the total number of proceedings instituted during the fasli, the number instituted for recovery of rent was 46,188 or 76 per cent, and of these only 4,341 or 7 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 1,822 cases involving an area of 4,221.34 acres of ryots' holdings, lands were brought to sale for arrears totalling

Rs. 1,41,744-9-2 of which a sum of Rs. 1,39,086-15-6 was realized. There was a substantial increase in the number of suits during the fasli compared with that received in the previous fasli. This was due to the anxiety of the landholders to realize their rents before the estates were taken over by the Government.

Under section 3 (4) of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947, the Government are empowered to deduct, from the rents collected by them from the ryots under that section, the peshcush, quit-rent, jodi, cesses, etc., payable by the landholders to the Government. The working of the Estates Land Act continued to be generally satisfactory.

**Malabar Tenancy Act.**—A statement showing the number of petitions and suits filed and disposed of under the Act is given below :—

	Number filed.	Number disposed of.
Petitions .. ..	629 (364)	170 (215)
Suits .. ..	9,567 (9,007)	4,063 (4,320)

The number of suits stayed under Act XXIV of 1949 was 8,496 (7,580).

### Wards' Estates

Of the six estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of Fasli 1359, one estate, viz., Kadavur in Tiruchirappalli district was handed over to its proprietor on his attaining majority on 1st June 1950. One estate, viz., Kuthiravattath Nayar's estate in the Malabar district was taken under management on 24th January 1950.

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) ..	2,58,060 (2,70,645)	1,58,454 (1,55,390)	99,606 (1,15,255)	22 (20)
Chundi (Nellore) .. ..	75,864 (69,995)	42,302 (31,859)	28,722 (38,136)	27.1 (41.52)
Marungapuri (Tiruchirappalli)	1,67,073 (1,94,033)	1,53,977 (1,70,315)	12,585 (23,718)	27 (23.15)
Sivagiri (Tirunelveli) ..	3,68,019 (4,20,231)	1,00,197 (2,61,799)	2,67,822 (1,58,432)	49.8 (18.5)
Singampatti (Tirunelveli) ..	2,22,906 (1,86,756)	99,350 (88,961)	1,23,427 (97,795)	21 (24.90)

The ward of Salur attained majority in May 1948 and his person was then released from the Court's superintendence. Salur is an encumbered estate. The entire allotment of Rs. 12,946 under maramat was spent. The receipts under Forests were



Rs. 25,466 (25,009). The Chundi Estate also is an encumbered one. It was taken over by the Government with effect from 7th September 1950 under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

A sum of Rs. 35,698 was spent on maramat works in Marungapuri Estate. The ward of Sivagiri Estate had a sudden attack of paralysis in December 1947. After undergoing medical treatment he recovered but he was unable to use his right hand freely. There has been no change in his health during the fasli. A sum of rupees 39,103 was spent in the fasli towards repairs to the minor irrigation sources and the buildings, inclusive of the pay and travelling allowance of the maramat establishment. The ward of Singampatti Estate was a student in the VI Form in Trinity College, Kandy. The income from the forest of this estate was Rs. 52,387 (52,225).

## Excise and Opium

**Consumption, Revenue and General.**—During the year Prohibition was in force throughout the State, except in the Agency tracts. Even in the Agency areas no shops were sold for the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs, though the Madras Abkari Act, 1886, was in force there. Consequently there was no consumption of arrack and toddy and there was a decrease in the consumption of opium and ganja. The total Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 50·82 (370·79) lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs. 77·21 (69·00) lakhs.

**Toddy.**—During the year no toddy shops were sold in the State. Tapping of trees for fermented toddy was not permitted as Prohibition was in force. In the agency areas the koyas were permitted to tap trees for fermented toddy for personal consumption, as in the previous years. Sweet toddy tapping for personal consumption was permitted in Tirunelveli and certain parts of Ramanathapuram districts. Manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy juice in co-operative societies was permitted in all the districts, except Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor and the Nilgiris districts.

**Arrack.**—During the year no arrack shops were sold in the State, including the scheduled areas.

**Foreign liquor.**—The rate of duty on Indian made Foreign spirits, Indian made rectified spirits, and Indian made wines and medicated wines continued to be Rs. 35 per proof gallon and the rate of duty on coconut toddy arrack continued to be Rs. 25 per proof gallon. The rates of duty on beer brewed in India and on imported spirit and beer continued to be the same as in last year. The scheme for levy of a fee on the volume of retail sale of foreign liquor, approved by the Government in 1936, continued to be in force during the year 1949-50. The consumption of wines, spirits and beer amounted to 4,605 (505), 4,463 (24,330) and 40,007 (11,397) gallons respectively and that of denatured spirits, 320,176 (87,220) gallons. The consumption of Methyl Alcohol was 7 (Nil) gallons.

The Excise duty realised on foreign liquor amounted to Rs. 0.16 (3.61) lakh. No foreign liquor taverns and beer shops were sold during the year under review. The licence fees on denatured spirits, gallonage fees, etc., were Rs. 7.89 (6.48) lakhs. The total Revenue derived from foreign liquor was Rs. 8.45 (15.00) 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. No shops for the sale of ganja were sold in the State, including the Agency tracts. The consumption of ganja and bhang was 14 (5,022) seers under ganja and nil (405) seer under bhang. The revenue from hemp drugs amounted to Rs. 0.19 (8.45) lakh. The decrease in rentals was Rs. 4.86 lakhs and the decrease in duty was Rs. 3.40 lakhs.

**Opium:**—The issue price of opium from the Taluk cutcherries during the year was as follows :—

	RS.
To registered addicts in the scheduled areas ..	240 per seer.
To registered addicts in the other areas of the State .. .. .	480 per seer.
To licensees throughout the State .. .. .	175 per seer.

No shops were sold for the sale of opium in the State, including the Agency areas. The quantity of opium consumed was 7,430 (10,155) seers. The revenue derived out of opium was Rs. 33.47 (43.54) lakhs.

The Government accepted the recommendation of the Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee that the quantity of opium issued to addicts might be reduced annually by 20 per cent and the issue completely stopped after a period of five years by which time the addicts would have prepared themselves for absolute abstinence. This decision was given effect to from 1st October 1949.

## Prohibition

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act continued to be vested in the Prohibition Department (formerly Excise Department) in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Malabar, South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The Police Department continued to be in charge of the enforcement work in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. One of the important changes that took place during the year was that some of the Hyderabad enclave villages where there were liquor and toddy shops became dry consequent on their transfer to this State on the day when the Republic was inaugurated while the Travancore-Cochin Government extended

Prohibition to some of their areas, the French Government withdrew Prohibition in Mahe, Karaikal and three communes of Pondicherry. The enforcement staff on the French borders was strengthened with a view to prevent surreptitious inflow of liquor and drugs into this State.

Sixty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty (61,545) cases were reported during the year. Every effort is being made by the Preventive Staff to root out the illicit distillation in spite of difficulties and handicaps.

The co-operation of the Police in the detection of Prohibition offences continued to be satisfactory. Customs officials on the Pondicherry and Karaikal borders did useful work in the prevention of smuggling. The Mysore and the Travancore-Cochin States have been co-operating with the Prohibition policy of the Government by introducing Prohibition in their areas by stages. Village officers have been rendering assistance in a larger measure. Co-operation from the general public was not much in evidence.

There has been gradual improvement in the domestic, economic and social life of ex-addicts.

### Stamps

The details of stamp revenue are given below :—

	1949-50.
	RS.
1. Judicial stamps .. .. .	1,60,27,528 (1,41,13,645)
2. Non-judicial stamps .. .. .	3,39,75,405 (3,10,68,820)
3. Revenue adhesive stamps .. .. .	29,55,844 (19,93,553)
Total (after deduction of refunds) .. .. .	<hr/> 5,00,02,933 (4,51,82,465)
Charges including discount establishment, etc.	71,96,519 (69,17,321)

The increase in the sales of judicial stamps is due to the filing of more suits in Civil Courts.

The increase in the sales of non-judicial stamps is due to the general increase in the number of sales of immovable properties, the enhanced rate of stamp duty under the Madras Stamp (Increase of Duties) Act, 1943, and the increased demand from the public for the purchase of lands, etc. The increase is also due to the enhancement of the rates of surcharge duty on transfer of properties in mufassal municipalities from 4 per cent to 5 per cent with effect from 1st April 1949.

The increase in the sale of revenue adhesive stamps is due to the expansion of the existing temporary establishment introduced during the war period, and other transactions exceeding Rs. 20 requiring stamped receipts. The increase may also be attributed to the introduction of various schemes of the Government such as "Shop Assistant Establishment Act of 1947" and "Well Subsidy Schemes" and to the increase in money-lending business on promissory notes.

### Commercial Taxes

The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, The Madras Entertainments Taxation Act and the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act continued to be administered by the Commercial Taxes department. This department continued to be under the Commissioner for Commercial Taxes, a member of the Board of Revenue. There are 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. There has been no change in their jurisdictions during the year.

**The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.**—During the year the general sales tax was levied at the following rates:—

(1) The slab-rate system continued to be in force in respect of dealers in vegetables and fruits (other than coconuts, canned, preserved, dried or dehydrated vegetables and fruits).

(2) In the case of all other dealers, a tax of 3 pies for every rupee in the turnover when it was Rs. 10,000 or more was levied.

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

(4) In respect of articles of food and drink sold in a hotel, boarding house or restaurant a tax of 4½ pies for every rupee in the turnover when it was Rs. 25,000 or more was levied.

The penal provisions of the Act were invoked in 37,462 cases. In 1,016 cases the assistance of the Revenue Department was sought for the realisation of arrears of tax under the provisions of section 10 of the Act.

The collection work of bill-collectors was fairly satisfactory. The work of the village headmen especially of those in receipt of additional remuneration was also satisfactory.

Rule 4 of the Turnover and Assessment Rules, 1939, providing for the levy of tax from the buyers in the case of certain commodities and sellers in the case of all other commodities, worked satisfactorily during the year. "Cotton (including kapas)" is added to the list of goods taxable on purchase value during the year.

The concession of rebate under section 7 and deduction under rule 18 of the Turnover and Assessment Rules, 1939, were freely availed of during the year.

The system of licensing dealers continued to work satisfactorily.

Penalty licences were issued in all deserving cases.

Agents of non-resident dealers are liable to pay tax irrespective of their turnover being less than Rs. 10,000 under section 14-A. There was no difficulty in assessing such dealers.

The maintenance of accounts by dealers was generally satisfactory except in the case of commission agents and dealers with a turnover of less than Rs. 20,000.

All the Commercial Taxes Acts were extended to all the States merged in the Madras State. No difficulty was experienced in introducing the Acts into the merged States.

**The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.**—The total number of entertainments held during the year was 557,304 (489,546). For 552,797 entertainments (comprising over 97 per cent of the total number of entertainments) the tax was paid on the basis of returns. This method being more convenient and less cumbrous, was popular with the proprietors. Admission by a mechanical contrivance was adopted only at the Guindy Race Course as in previous years.

The tax was compounded in respect of only ten entertainments in all during the year. Five hundred and seventy-five entertainments were exempted under section 8 (1) and 102 entertainments under section 8 (2). There were no cases in the year under review in which the tax was collected with the assistance of the Revenue Department under section 10 of the Act. As regards the offences under the Act 1,780 offences were compounded. Prosecutions were launched in 186 cases of which 60 cases ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal and the other cases were pending trial. The Entertainment Tax Commissioner received seven revision petitions and disposed of six revision petitions during the year.

**The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.**—The number of registered importers, wholesale dealers and retail dealers at the end of the year was 142,161 and 1,261 respectively. The consumption of petrol was 24,069,283 gallons and of motor spirit other than petrol was 14,592,852 gallons.

Four revision petitions were received by the Board in the last quarter of the year, under section 25 of the Act.

There were two offences under the Act in which punishment was awarded by a magistrate but 151 cases were compounded departmentally during the year. In 15 cases suspension or cancellation of licences were ordered during the year for breach of one or several conditions of rule 14 (1) of the rules framed under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act.

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

	Demand. RS.	Collection. RS.	Balance. RS.	Percentage of balance to the total demand.
1. The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939.	16,80,03,768 (14,26,35,488)	15,29,75,957 (12,92,01,332)	1,50,27,811 (1,34,34,156)	8.9
2. The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.	1,12,96,419 (1,01,88,575)	1,11,45,161 (1,01,34,064)	61,042 (54,511)	0.54
3. The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.	74,62,254 (60,39,320)	74,55,779 (59,46,340)	6,507 (92,980)	0.09

The expenditure on the department increased over that of last year by 21.25 lakhs. This was mainly due to the increase in the compensation paid to local bodies and the increase under establishment charges.

# CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

## State Finances.

Tables I and II give the figures for the past two years of State 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.

*I-A. Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras  
(excluding Railway figures).*

RECEIPTS.

Heads of Account.	1948-49.	1949-50.*
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Account—		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax .. ..	8,42,22,000	8,23,32,000
VII. Land Revenue .. .. .	4,97,75,752	5,55,13,692
VIII. Provincial Excise .. .. .	3,66,53,885	58,81,920
IX. Stamps .. .. .	4,05,56,719	4,32,68,390
X. Forest .. .. .	1,59,57,431	1,65,69,892
XI. Registration .. .. .	86,54,906	95,46,961
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts .. .. .	1,97,44,721	3,00,73,303
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties .. .. .	15,32,32,400	18,09,88,638
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. .. .	99,19,929	70,20,863
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no Capital Accounts are kept .. .. .	83,54,214	86,81,937
XX. Interest .. .. .	93,72,264	91,72,599
XXI. Administration of Justice .. .. .	73,12,010	80,98,537
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements .. .. .	15,99,210	22,04,985
XXIII. Police .. .. .	19,51,262	27,27,875
XXVI. Education .. .. .	30,29,364	42,53,760
XXVII. Medical .. .. .	23,32,772	23,07,746
XXVIII. Public Health .. .. .	7,79,160	6,34,439
XXIX. Agriculture .. .. .	23,86,566	35,30,363
XXX. Veterinary .. .. .	3,49,786	5,29,939
XXXI. Co-operation .. .. .	12,23,175	18,82,332
XXXII. Industries and Supplies .. .. .	75,81,443	77,81,775
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments .. .. .	20,68,254	25,64,081
XXXIX. Civil Works .. .. .	86,33,614	1,15,47,521
XL. Receipts from Electricity Schemes .. .. .	85,12,000	1,01,21,974
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation .. .. .	4,79,959	5,05,351
XLV. Stationery and Printing .. .. .	13,43,739	33,66,630
XLVI. Miscellaneous .. .. .	1,83,23,182	1,39,22,149
XLVI-A. Receipts from the Road Transport Schemes .. .. .	..	12,19,275
L. Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments .. .. .	21,065	21,837
LI. Extraordinary Receipts .. .. .	2,79,24,980	3,26,21,480
LII-A. Transfers from Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .	5,00,000	..
LII-B. Civil Defence .. .. .	46,751	40,385
Total Revenue ..	53,33,52,518	55,89,32,635

\* These figures are as furnished by the Accountant-General, Madras in the beginning of October 1950. The final figures for the year may show some variations.

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

Heads of Account.	RECEIPTS—cont.	
	1948-49. RS.	1949-50.* RS.
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Account—		
Permanent Debt .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Floating Debt .. .. .	20,31,00,000	24,03,00,000
Loans from the Central Government .. .. .	3,00,00,000	.. .. .
State Provident Fund .. .. .	1,05,13,659	1,13,12,511
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns .. .. .	1,12,018	32,59,929
Bearing Interest—Other Deposits .. .. .	.. .. .	15,45,008
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .. .. .	75,22,403	81,01,004
Sinking Fund Investment Account .. .. .	.. .. .	54,56,484
Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	2,62,448	6,66,879
Provincial Road Fund .. .. .	5,272	.. .. .
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply .. .. .	605	10,00,010
Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .	69,23,500	69,23,500
Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift .. .. .	352	10,09,249
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity .. .. .	23,64,426	52,39,043
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity .. .. .	8,31,750	16,97,450
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses .. .. .	82,436	92,207
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Commercial Concerns .. .. .	15,60,884	.. .. .
Deposits of Local Funds .. .. .	10,27,22,063	17,33,33,890
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits .. .. .	39,14,89,434	37,78,39,112
Other Accounts .. .. .	2,86,24,350	99,35,427
Advances Repayable .. .. .	84,49,401	93,65,601
Permanent Advances .. .. .	1,10,660	1,29,341
Account with the Government of Burma .. .. .	6,971	389
Account with the Government of Pakistan .. .. .	1,71,323	43,337
Account with the Reserve Bank .. .. .	37,604	53,157
Suspense Accounts .. .. .	37,06,17,701	13,81,95,773
Cheques and Bills .. .. .	14,01,12,578	8,80,34,713
Departmental and Similar Accounts .. .. .	27,82,760	31,59,089
Miscellaneous .. .. .	8,58,400	38,62,956
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc. .. .. .	3,85,28,412	6,19,00,591
Loans to Government servants .. .. .	5,18,238	5,84,536
Cash Remittances, etc. .. .. .	78,99,72,818	88,32,90,273
Reserve Bank of India Remittances .. .. .	46,83,169	80,93,133
Adjusting account between Central (Non-Railways) and State Government .. .. .	63,41,851	23,73,689
Adjusting account with Railways .. .. .	43,840	1,99,163
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account .. .. .	47,890	42,876
<b>Total Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads .. .. .</b>	<b>2,10,71,19,491</b>	<b>2,03,08,19,110</b>
<b>Grand total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>2,73,94,72,009</b>	<b>2,58,97,51,761</b>

TABLE II.

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

Heads of account.	OUTGOINGS.	
	1948-49. RS.	1949-50.* RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
7. Land Revenue .. .. .	37,44,464	40,41,622
8. Provincial Excise .. .. .	69,04,285	77,23,655
9. Stamps .. .. .	21,15,927	23,05,030

\* Includes transactions up to March 1950 II Supplementary.



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

OUTGOINGS—cont.

Heads of account.	1948-49.	1949-50.*
	RS.	RS.
10. Forest .. .. .	79,10,088	79,25,719
11. Registration .. .. .	51,86,075	50,82,907
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts .. .. .	1,01,67,082	96,86,227
13. Other Taxes and Duties .. .. .	1,19,46,917	1,40,74,836
17. Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept .. .. .	1,04,15,444	1,19,04,900
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues .. .. .	1,43,56,540	1,49,88,966
19. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works .. .. .	4,06,579	5,81,288
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations .. .. .	73,53,617	1,03,68,423
23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .. .. .	69,68,291	75,47,034
25. General Administration .. .. .	5,82,04,825	6,26,32,149
27. Administration of Justice .. .. .	1,50,03,025	1,58,34,055
28. Jails and Convict Settlements .. .. .	1,10,22,157	1,18,52,407
29. Police .. .. .	6,51,97,143	6,89,89,319
30. Ports and Pilotage .. .. .	729	..
36. Scientific Departments .. .. .	1,51,980	1,57,531
37. Education .. .. .	8,85,93,573	9,58,40,826
38. Medical .. .. .	2,76,53,717	2,96,13,503
39. Public Health .. .. .	90,53,940	1,09,38,027
40. Agriculture .. .. .	1,26,73,870	1,82,74,183
41. Veterinary .. .. .	40,58,116	49,66,902
42. Co-operation .. .. .	53,41,031	73,63,521
43. Industries and Supplies .. .. .	1,20,30,094	1,28,99,887
44. Aviation .. .. .	..	59,295
47. Miscellaneous Departments .. .. .	1,15,54,549	1,31,98,942
48-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Developments .. .. .	6,169	31,927
50. Civil Works .. .. .	5,88,83,545	7,28,72,029
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes .. .. .	66,92,363	87,39,911
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes .. .. .	10,774	42,626
54. Famine .. .. .	4,75,123	25,03,432
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .. .. .	1,56,36,474	1,65,48,685
56. Stationery and Printing .. .. .	71,97,706	94,51,211
57. Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,23,55,470	43,58,307
55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues.	4,36,757	8,12,736
63. Extraordinary Charges .. .. .	2,82,23,503	1,13,41,517
64-B. Civil Defence .. .. .	1,17,355	72,500
<b>Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account .. .. .</b>	<b>53,33,42,093</b>	<b>55,48,02,132</b>
<b>Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—</b>		
65. Payments of Compensation to Landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System .. .. .	..	1,32,16,076
68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works .. .. .	2,48,66,563	4,74,12,072
72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development .. .. .	1,15,61,419	27,36,570
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	33,36,053	61,12,230
81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes .. .. .	4,24,55,350	5,63,51,495
82. Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account .. .. .	26,64,714	9,58,514
82-B. Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account .. .. .	..	12,94,617
85-A. Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading .. .. .	..	4,49,11,069
<b>Total Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account .. .. .</b>	<b>8,48,84,099</b>	<b>8,31,70,505</b>

\* Includes transactions up to March 1950 II Supplementary.

*I-B. Statement of expenditure of the Government of Madras  
(excluding Railway figures)—cont.*

OUTGOINGS—cont.		1948-49.	1949-50.*
Heads of accounts.		RS.	RS.
<b>Debt, Deposits and Remittance Account—</b>			
Permanent Debt .. .. .		8,53,400	30,27,000
Floating Debt .. .. .		20,31,00,000	24,03,00,000
Loans from the Central Government .. .. .		4,34,931	4,57,989
State Provident Fund .. .. .		65,49,966	81,83,623
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns .. .. .			2,454
Bearing Interest—Other Deposits .. .. .			2,33,259
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt .. .. .		8,52,096	30,29,536
Sinking Fund Investment Account .. .. .			54,96,420
Famine Relief Fund .. .. .		3,48,827	0,83,980
Provincial Road Fund .. .. .		1,01,710	36,137
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply .. .. .		21,36,176	40,20,095
Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .		5,00,000	
Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift .. .. .		39,03,698	58,10,087
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity .. .. .		24,79,917	55,31,503
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity .. .. .		7,11,246	17,34,843
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses .. .. .		3,69,188	80,476
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Commercial Concerns .. .. .			15,60,883
Deposits of Local Funds .. .. .		15,36,38,263	17,02,30,981
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits .. .. .		37,31,35,281	36,76,36,168
Other Accounts .. .. .		2,29,36,258	1,53,64,203
Advances Repayable .. .. .		1,00,16,100	88,31,079
Permanent Advances .. .. .		2,61,897	1,60,303
Account with the Government of Burma .. .. .		9,436	8,403
Account with the Government of Pakistan .. .. .		7,59,034	57,442
Account with the Reserve Bank .. .. .		50,311	47,123
Suspense Accounts .. .. .		25,21,02,899	12,21,89,937
Cheques and Bills .. .. .		13,97,86,314	8,85,01,665
Departmental and Similar Accounts .. .. .		34,25,131	35,61,702
Miscellaneous .. .. .		37,67,008	36,77,600
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc. .. .. .		9,44,92,313	7,00,53,223
Loans to Government Servants .. .. .		6,24,076	4,56,463
Cash Remittances, etc. .. .. .		79,20,77,526	88,04,45,524
Reserve Bank of India Remittances .. .. .		25,44,307	46,47,129
Adjusting Account between Central (Non-Railways) and State Governments .. .. .		62,78,125	42,51,653
Adjusting Account with Railways .. .. .		90,733	62,098
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account .. .. .		3,57,954	4,88,457
<b>Total, Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads .. .. .</b>		<b>2,06,82,02,031</b>	<b>2,01,15,80,179</b>
<b>Grand total, Disbursements .. .. .</b>		<b>2,68,64,29,128</b>	<b>2,64,95,52,816</b>

**Cash Balance.**—Cash balance to the credit of the Madras Government was as shown below :—

	On 1st April 1949.	On 31st March 1950.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Held in Treasuries of the State .. .. .	45	37
Deposit with the Reserve Bank .. .. .	303	— 287
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>— 250</b>

NOTE.—Actually there was a large credit balance of Rs. 160 lakhs with the Reserve Bank on 31st March 1950. 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 1950, the accounts of the financial year being kept open for the purpose of 'Inter-Governmental adjustments, till the middle of April in each year.

\* Includes transaction up to March 1950 II Supplementary.

## Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue in 1949-50 was Rs. 55,89,32,635—showing an increase of Rs. 2,55,80,117—when compared with the total revenue of last year. The larger items which contributed to this increase were :

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Land Revenue .. .. .	43-30
Stamps .. .. .	27-11
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	103-28
Other Taxes and Duties including General Sales Tax .. .. .	277-57
Civil Works .. .. .	29-14
Stationery and Printing .. .. .	20-23
Extraordinary Receipts .. .. .	46-97

There were also smaller increases under certain other heads.

Against these increases, there were appreciable decreases under the following heads :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Excise .. .. .	307-72
Miscellaneous .. .. .	49-06

The expenditure on Revenue Account in 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 55,48,02,132 showing an increase of Rs. 2,14,60,034—when compared with the actuals of the previous year. Large increases occurred under—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Other taxes and duties (cost of collection).	21-28
General Administration .. .. .	44-27
Police .. .. .	37-92
Education .. .. .	72-47
Agriculture .. .. .	56-00
Co-operation .. .. .	20-23
Civil Works .. .. .	139-88
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes .. .. .	20-48
Famine .. .. .	20-28
Stationery and Printing .. .. .	22-53

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

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Interest on debt and other obligations ..	30-14
Miscellaneous .. .. .	179-97
Extraordinary charges .. .. .	168-82

## Receipts on Revenue Account

Receipts were 823.32 (842.22) lakhs.

**Taxes on income.**—The accounts for 1948–49 included a sum of Rs. 90 lakhs representing the provisional payment made by the Government of India in December 1948 towards the share assignable to this State for the pre-partition period (i.e., 1st April 1947 to 15th August 1947). The reduction of Rs. 18.90 lakhs in the Accounts for 1949–50 was due to the absence of this special credit, *offset* by the increase in the divisible pool assigned to the State in the year.

**Land revenue.**—The gross receipts under 'Land Revenue' amounted to 812.09 lakhs in 1949–50. 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 1948–49 and 1949–50 is shown below :—

	1948–49.	1949–50.
	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Land Revenue (gross) .. .. .	768.79	812.09
Deduct portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation .. .. .	— 271.03	— 256.95
Total ..	497.76	555.14

The increase was mainly due to arrear collections under peshkush as well as ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue and smaller payments to local boards of land and other cesses collected on their behalf.

**Excise.**—Receipts were 58.82 (366.54) lakhs. The decrease was due to the fact that 1949–50 was the first full year when Prohibition was enforced throughout the State. (Total Prohibition was introduced on the 2nd October 1948.)

**Stamps.**—Receipts were 432.68 (405.57) lakhs. The increase occurred both under judicial and non-judicial stamps and was due to a general increase in the business transactions, transfer of property, and litigation.

**Forest.**—Receipts were 165.70 (159.57) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the sale of a large quantity of sandalwood at high prices during the year.

**Registration.**—Receipts were 95.47 (86.55) lakhs. The increase was due to the increase in the number of documents registered and searches complied with.

**Receipts under Motor Vehicle Acts.**—Receipts were 300·73 (197·45) lakhs. The increase was chiefly under receipts from taxes and fees; consequent on the increase in the total number of vehicles in the year and to the enhancement of taxation from 1st July 1949.

**Other taxes and duties.**—Receipts were 1,809·89 (1,532·32) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the change in taxation introduced with effect from 1st August 1949 under the Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1949, and to the tightening up of the administration of the department, and to the levy of a new tax on cinematographic exhibitions from 1st August 1949.

**Irrigation.**—The decrease in revenue in 1949-50 as compared with that in 1948-49 by Rs. 12·78 lakhs was the result of larger working expenses.

**Administration of Justice.**—Receipts were Rs. 80·99 (73·12) lakhs. There were larger receipts under magisterial fines.

**Jails and Convict Settlements.**—Receipts were Rs. 22·05 (15·99) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the increase in the supplies made to other departments.

**Police.**—Receipts were Rs. 27·28 (19·51) lakhs. The increase was due to the recovery from the Hyderabad Government of the pay and allowance of the Madras Police Staff deputed to Hyderabad and recovery from the Government of India towards arrears of the cost of additional Police staff.

**Education.**—Receipts were Rs. 42·54 (30·29) lakhs. The actuals for 1949-50 included a special credit of Rs. 10·76 lakhs being the grant sanctioned by the Government of India for the expansion of the Adult Education Schemes.

**Agriculture.**—Receipts were Rs. 35·30 (23·87) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to larger receipts on the sale of pumpsets, etc., under the Engineering Schemes and larger recoveries of overpayments.

**Co-operation.**—Receipts were Rs. 18·82 (12·28) lakhs. The increase occurred partly under 'audit fees' due to the increase in the number of co-operative societies and in the transactions of many of them and partly under 'miscellaneous receipts' as a result of larger recoveries on account of departmental officers lent on foreign service.

**Civil Works.**—Receipts were Rs. 115·48 (86·34) lakhs. The transfer from the Central Road Development Fund Account to revenue during 1949-50 was larger than in 1948-49. Larger recoveries on account of establishment charges and hire charges for tools and plant from district boards for their works and larger recoveries of over-payments also contributed to the increase. There was also some increase under avenues and ferry receipts.

**Receipts from Electricity Schemes (net).**—Receipts were Rupees 101·22 (85·12) lakhs. The increase was due to the levy of a surcharge of 10 per cent on all consumers' bills (excepting agricultural consumers in the mufassal) and to the general expansion of the electricity systems, as the result of a number of new extensions for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes.

**Stationery and Printing.**—Receipts were Rs. 37·67 (13·44) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the recovery from the Union Government of a portion of the cost of printing the electoral rolls under the New Constitution.

**Miscellaneous and receipts from Road Transport Schemes (net).**—Receipts under the head 'Miscellaneous' were Rs. 139·22 (188·28) lakhs. The gross receipts from the State Bus Service which were shown under the head 'Miscellaneous' in 1948-49 were credited under a separate major head "Receipts from Road Transport Schemes" from 1st April 1949. This is the main reason for the fall of about Rs. 49 lakhs in the receipts under the head 'Miscellaneous' in 1949-50 as compared with the previous year.

The working expenses of the State Bus Service were also shown in reduction of the corresponding receipts in 1949-50. The net revenue in the year from State Transport was Rs. 12·19 lakhs.

**Extraordinary Receipts.**—Receipts were Rs. 326·22 (279·25) lakhs. In 1948-49, the grants sanctioned by the Government of India for Post-War Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes was credited to this head, while the special procurement bonus sanctioned by them was taken in reduction of the Capital Outlay under State Trading Schemes. In 1949-50, the procurement bonus was also shown as a direct receipt under the head "Extraordinary receipts."

**Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.**—The Revenue Account for 1948-49 showed a deficit of Rs. 5 lakhs roundly which had to be made good by a transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund. The accounts for 1949-50, however, showed a surplus and it was not necessary to transfer any amount from the Fund.

### Expenditure on Revenue Account

**Excise.**—Expenditure was Rs. 77·24 (69·04) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the employment of additional staff for the enforcement of prohibition and the purchase of equipment for them.

**Other taxes and duties (Cost of collection).**—Expenditure was Rs. 140·75 (119·47) lakhs. The increase was due to the larger amount of compensation paid to local bodies consequent on the increase in revenue under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act and to the appointment of additional staff resulting from the bifurcation of Commercial Tax Officers' charges in the districts of Madurai, Visakhapatnam, Coimbatore and Malabar.

**Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,19.05 (1,04.15) lakhs. The increase was consequent on the larger capital outlay on Irrigation Schemes.

**Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Ordinary Revenues.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,49.87 (1,43.57) lakhs. There was larger expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes.

**Interest on debt and other obligations.**—Expenditure was *minus* 1,03.68 (*minus* 73.54) lakhs. The expenditure on account of interest on ordinary debt 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 interest charges so transferred were larger in 1949-50 than in the previous year.

**Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.**—Expenditure was Rs. 75.47 (69.68) lakhs. The increase was due to the sinking fund provision made in 1949-50 in respect of the loan of Rs. 3 crores bearing interest at 2-7/8 per cent per annum taken from the Government of India in 1948-49.

**General Administration.**—Expenditure was Rs. 6,26.32 (5,82.05) lakhs. The increase was due to the transfer to this head in 1949-50 of all expenditure relating to the Wynaad Colonization and Araku Valley Schemes which was previously included under other heads, such as, 'Medical' and 'Public Health' and to the appointment of additional staff for the administration of the estates taken over in September 1949 under the Madras Estates Abolition Act, 1948 (Act XXVI of 1948). Better progress in the sinking of wells in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation (Grow More Food) Schemes also resulted in an increase in the expenditure on subsidies for these works.

**Administration of Justice.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,58.34 (1,50.03) lakhs. The increase was due partly to the payment of a larger amount as compensation to local bodies and others in lieu of magisterial fines and the expenditure on account of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in six districts.

**Jails and Convict Settlements.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,18.52 (1,10.22) lakhs. The increase was mainly on account of the high price of dietary articles. Purchase of clothing and bedding for the inmates of Certified Schools and appointment of 11 additional District Probation Officers also contributed to the increased expenditure.

**Police.**—Expenditure was Rs. 6,89.89 (6,51.97) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the formation of the Anti-blackmarketing Branch, and larger expenditure on travelling allowances, motor transport and feeding charges on account of the stationing of Armed

Reserves and detachments of the Malabar Special Police and special Armed Police in localities that had communist, kisan and labour troubles.

**Education.**—Expenditure was Rs. 9,58.41 (8,85.94) lakhs. The increase was due to (i) the opening of new courses and groups in certain colleges and consequent increased expenditure on staff and equipment; (ii) The increase in the number of building and equipment grant schemes; (iii) the assessment of teaching grants to aided schools at two-thirds cost basis instead of at one-half the net cost; (iv) the payment of grants to local bodies for the construction of buildings; (v) the revision of the scales of pay of teachers and introduction of bifurcated courses of studies in nearly 120 schools; (vi) expenditure on the scheme of compulsory elementary education in respect of schools under local bodies and increase in the number of aided elementary schools; (vii) the opening of new training schools (both Government and aided) and 17 basic training schools; (viii) an increase in the strength of the Inspectorate and (ix) the extension of the Adult Education Scheme.

**Medical.**—Expenditure was Rs. 2,96.13 (2,76.54) lakhs. The increase occurred mainly in the expenditure on diet, medicine and hospital necessaries consequent on the general increase in prices and the number of in-patients and out-patients. The grant of gazetted status to Civil Assistant Surgeons, Class II, the provincialization of the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam, the employment of additional staff in various medical institutions and the establishment of primary centres in selected villages and the purchase of equipment for the hospitals also contributed to the increase.

**Public Health.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,09.38 (90.54) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Rural Water-Supply Fund and the purchase of pipes to be kept as a reserve stock for urban water-supply schemes.

**Agriculture.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,82.74 (1,26.74) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of the activities of the department in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Plan.

**Veterinary.**—Expenditure was Rs. 49.67 (40.58) lakhs. The larger expenditure was chiefly on the purchase of livestock for District Farms.

**Co-operation.**—Expenditure was Rs. 73.64 (53.41) lakhs. There was increased expenditure on the purchase of equipment for the Prohibition Amelioration staff and for the payment of subsidies to co-operative societies for the construction of godowns and distribution of groundnut-cake to agriculturists.

**Industries and Supplies.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,29.00 (1,20.30) lakhs. The increase was due to the conversion of industrial schools into polytechnics and larger expenditure on the Andhra Paper Mills and Cinchona Plantations.



**Miscellaneous Departments.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,31·99 (1,15·55) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger expenditure on the Harijan Welfare Department particularly in respect of scholarships and schooling charges, on Fire Services, on the staff employed for statistics work and in respect of the examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

**Civil Works.**—Expenditure was Rs. 7,28·72 (5,88·84) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to larger expenditure including grants on new works under the Post War Scheme and purchase of additional items of tools and plant.

**Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.**—Expenditure was Rs. 87·40 (66·92) lakhs. The increase was consequent on the increased Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.

**Famine.**—Expenditure was Rs. 25·03 (4·75) lakhs. The increase was due to the measures taken for relief of distress consequent upon the adverse seasonal conditions in various districts.

**Superannuation Allowance and Pensions.**—Expenditure was Rs. 165·49 (156·36) lakhs. The increase represents mainly the normal growth in pensionary charges from year to year.

**Stationery and Printing.**—Expenditure was Rs. 94·51 (71·98) lakhs. There were large purchases of stationery stores and printing stores and larger expenditure on account of the printing of electoral rolls under the New Constitution.

**Miscellaneous.**—Expenditure was Rs. 43·58 (2,23·55) lakhs. The expenditure on the State Bus Service which was debited to this head previously was shown in reduction of receipts under a separate major head 'XLVI-A. Receipts from Road Transport Schemes' from 1st April 1949. The last instalment of arrear toll compensation payable to local bodies (Rs. 74 lakhs) was made in 1948-49 and there was no such payment in 1949-50.

**Extraordinary charges.**—Expenditure was Rs. 1,13·42 (2,82·24) lakhs. In 1948-49, there was a net debit to the Revenue Account under this head of Rs. 2,03·63 lakhs on account of the Capital Outlay on State Trading Schemes. In 1949-50, the Government decided that the outlay on State Trading Schemes need not be transferred to the Revenue Account. The reduction on this account was partly offset by the larger expenditure on price control and Food Production Staff.

## Capital Expenditure

**Payment of compensation to landholders on the abolition of the zamindari system.**—The Capital expenditure payable as compensation for zamindari estates taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1950, is shown under this major head, newly opened from 1949-50. The expenditure debited to this head in 1949-50 was Rs. 132·16 lakhs.

**Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.**—Expenditure was Rs. 474.12 (249.67) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to larger expenditure on the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects and other irrigation works including Grow More Food Works in progress.

**Capital outlay on Industrial Development.**—Expenditure was Rs. 27.37 (115.61) lakhs. The expenditure in 1948-49 included a sum of Rs. 71 lakhs on account of the purchase of shares in the Fertilizers and Chemicals, Ltd., Alwaye (Rs. 20 lakhs) and in the Industrial Finance Corporation (Rs. 51 lakhs). There was no such expenditure in 1949-50.

**Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.**—Expenditure was Rs. 61.12 (33.36) lakhs. The expenditure on any individual civil work or group of civil works estimated to cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs each and which cannot be financed from current revenues is debited to this head. The increase in expenditure during 1949-50 was due to larger expenditure on building schemes of the Education and Medical Departments.

**Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.**—Expenditure was Rupees 5,63.51 (4,24.55) lakhs. There was larger expenditure on Pykara Hydro-Electric, Mettur Hydro-Electric and Machkund Hydro-Electric Schemes, on Papanasam Hydro-Thermal and Ceded Districts Schemes and on Madras Power Station Extensions.

**Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.**—In 1948-49, the capital expenditure on the Madras City Bus Service (such as cost of buses, lands, etc.) was debited to this head. This expenditure was shown under a separate major head in 1949-50. The expenditure on buildings, furniture and tools in respect of polytechnics (Rs. 9.59) lakhs was debited to this head in 1949-50.

**Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.**—As stated above, capital expenditure on the Madras City Bus Service has been debited to this head from 1st April 1949. The Capital Expenditure in 1949-50 was Rs. 12.95 lakhs.

**Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.**—This major head records the expenditure connected with State Trading Schemes, which the Government have undertaken in order to mitigate the difficulties arising from shortages of essential goods. The net expenditure was transferred to the Revenue Account in 1948-49. There was no such transfer in 1949-50. The transactions of 1949-50 which were left in the Capital Account showed a large credit (Rupees 4,49.11 lakhs) mainly due to the receipts from the administrative surcharge levied on consumers, the adjustment in the year of some arrears of Government of India's subsidy on imported grains and the readjustment by Collectors of the sale proceeds of grains realized previously and credited to their deposit accounts instead of to this head.

## Assets and Liabilities

On the 31st March 1950, the Madras Government owned specific assets of the kinds mentioned below valued at Rs. 1,15,62.92 lakhs against liabilities of Rs. 97,43.76 lakhs.

### LIABILITIES.

	RS. IN LAKHS.
<b>A. Bearing interest—</b>	
(a) Loans from the Central Government .. .. .	12,29.50
(b) Open Market loans .. .. .	15,20.00
<b>2 Other liabilities—</b>	
(a) Special irredeemable loans .. .. .	2.52
(b) State Provident Funds .. .. .	5,85.94
(c) Deposits of depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial undertakings .. .. .	39.43
<b>Total I ..</b>	<b>33,77.39</b>
<b>B. Not bearing interest—</b>	
<b>(a) Reserve Funds—</b>	
(1) Sinking Funds .. .. .	4,15.21
(2) Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	91.99
(3) Provincial Road Fund .. .. .	0.17
(4) Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .	33,50.34
(5) Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund.	2,83.28
(6) (i) Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Electricity .. .. .	2,46.13
(ii) Special Reserve Fund—	
Electricity .. .. .	
(7) Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Government Presses .. .. .	14.69
(8) Fund for the Development of Rural Water-Supply.	39.08
(9) Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns .. .. .	..
(b) Other deposit accounts .. .. .	20,43.43
(c) Advances not bearing interest .. .. .	— 38.82
(d) Suspense (excluding cash balance investment account)	— 8.04
(e) Remittances (net) .. .. .	— 71.09
<b>Total II ..</b>	<b>63,66.37</b>
<b>Grand total ..</b>	<b>97,43.76</b>

## ASSETS.

	RS. IN LAKHS.
<b>A. Assets Producing Revenue—</b>	
(i) Productive—	
(a) Productive Irrigation works .. .. .	16,18.53
(b) Electricity Schemes .. .. .	20,54.53
(c) Government Transport, Madras City .. .. .	73.04
(d) Cinchona Plantations .. .. .	1,53.79
(e) Kerala Soap Institute .. .. .	0.68
(f) Industrial Engineering Workshops .. .. .	4.50
(g) Hydrogenation Factory .. .. .	10.74
(h) Government Oil Factory .. .. .	3.38
(i) Andhra Paper Mills .. .. .	32.92
(j) Shares on private industrial concerns .. .. .	93.25
(k) Ceramic Industry .. .. .	5.96
(l) Fish Liver Oils Industry .. .. .	3.25
(m) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal .. .. .	2.31
Total ..	40,56.88
Loans and advances due to Government .. .. .	15,72.20
Total—(i) Productive ..	56,29.08
(ii) Unproductive—	
(a) Unproductive irrigation works .. .. .	12,10.83
(b) Navigation works .. .. .	92.12
(c) Minor irrigation works .. .. .	49.62
Total—(ii) Unproductive ..	13,52.57
Total—A. Assets, Producing Revenue ..	69,81.65
<b>B. Other Assets—</b>	
Capital outlay on Civil Works outside the Revenue Account .. .. .	2,62.57
<b>C. Purchase price of securities in the earmarked funds—</b>	
Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .	23,31.99
Sinking Funds .. .. .	1,85.14
Famine Relief Fund .. .. .	90.62
Depreciation Reserve Fund (Electricity) .. .. .	} 2,43.33
Special Reserve Fund (Electricity) .. .. .	
<b>D. Securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account ..</b>	* 17,18.02
<b>E. Closing Cash Balance .. .. .</b>	— 2,50.40
<b>F. Grand total—Assets .. .. .</b>	1,15,62.92
<b>G. Excess of assets over liabilities .. .. .</b>	18,19.16

\* Excludes securities taken over from the merged areas of Pudukottai and Banganapalle (Rs. 62.94 lakhs).

### State Borrowing

No open market loan was raised during the year 1949-50; nor did the Government of India sanction any loan to this Government during that year.

### Loans and Advances by the State Government

The total balance outstanding under Loans and Advances of the Madras Government including loans to local bodies for railway construction but excluding loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 14,83.13 lakhs at the beginning of the year 1949-50 and Rs. 14,64.14 lakhs at the end of the year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 32.38 (75.26) lakhs were advanced to the Madras Corporation, while the mufassal municipalities and local boards got Rs. 18.83 (17.59) lakhs.

Other advances were—

	1949-50.	1948-49.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
To City Improvement Trust .. .. .	..	1.00
To local bodies to cover deficits .. .. .	9.52	6.62
To cultivators .. .. .	96.74	41.18
For New Well Subsidy Schemes .. .. .	1,59.50	1,70.76
For purchase of fertilizers .. .. .	44.51	20.00
For the acquisition of house sites for communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.	.93	1.00
To Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank (short-term loans).	20.00	2,80.00
To Co-operative Agricultural and Weavers' Societies, including Land Colonization Schemes, Market Committees, etc.	74.89	2,99.43
For aid to Industries .. .. .	26.75	26.12

### Famine Relief Fund

The fund which was constituted under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, had at the beginning of the year 1949-50 a cash balance of Rs. 0.54 lakh and securities with a market value of Rupees 87.54 lakhs. The amount credited to the Fund by way of interest receipts and sale of securities was Rs. 6.70 lakhs. The amount withdrawn from the Fund for purchase of securities was Rs. 6.88 lakhs. There was a cash balance of Rs. 0.37 lakh and securities with a market value of Rs. 90.52 lakhs on the 31st March 1950.

### Special Funds

Table III gives a summary of the transactions in 1949-50 of the Port and Marine Funds and Fee Funds of the Universities.

TABLE III.

## Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and University Fee Funds for the year 1949-50.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total of columns (4) and (5).
	Cash.	Government Securities.	Ordinary Receipts.	Sale of Government Securities.	Face value of Government Securities purchased.	Total of columns (7) and (8).	
1. Minor Ports Fund (1)	7,04,844	40,55,700	5,07,584	7,55,867	37,600	13,23,451	14
2. Minor Pilotage Fund	5,420	2,61,700	17,711	17,711	5,800	17,711	0
3. Tuticorin Port Fund	1,21,885	1,21,500	1,11,682	1,01,500	1,75,100	2,13,182	5
4. Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	3,31,667	13,66,800	5,02,790	2,86,737	3,48,000	7,89,527	14
5. Landing and Shipping Dues Fund	2,86,412	9,35,400	7,39,214	1,32,233	13,500	7,71,447	4
6. Madras University Fee Fund	6,44,355	27,07,900	18,92,327	.....	1,00,000	18,92,327	2
7. Andhra University Fee Fund	2,63,723	.....	7,31,089	.....	.....	7,31,089	6
8. Annamalai University Fee Fund	4,33,124	28,22,600	16,91,370	.....	2,39,000	16,91,370	15
							6
Closing Balance.							
Name of Fund.	Receipts—cont.			Charges.			Total of Columns (8) and (9).
	Ordinary charges.	Purchase of Government Securities.	Face value of Securities sold.	Government Securities.	Face value of Government Securities sold.	Total of Columns (11) and (12).	
1. Minor Ports Fund	13,61,973	37,968	7,04,000	.....	7,04,000	14,02,941	39,29,300
2. Minor Pilotage Fund	14,432	5,849	.....	.....	.....	20,282	2,67,500
3. Tuticorin Port Fund	63,495	1,75,237	1,00,000	.....	1,00,000	2,35,732	1,06,400
4. Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	7,42,356	3,43,098	2,82,500	.....	2,82,500	10,85,454	14,27,900
5. Landing and Shipping Dues Fund	7,24,596	13,607	31,400	.....	31,400	7,38,203	9,17,500
6. Madras University Fee Fund	18,63,834	1,00,250	.....	.....	.....	19,64,084	28,07,900
7. Andhra University Fee Fund	7,70,080	2,41,913	.....	.....	.....	7,70,080	2,39,712
8. Annamalai University Fee Fund	13,38,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,80,172	30,61,600

\* Excludes Rs. 9,360 towards loans repaid.

## Central Revenue

### Income-Tax

**Change in taxation laws.**—The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 3,600 from Rs. 3,000.

**Trade conditions.**—The money market was stringent throughout the year. The revision of import policy in the middle of the year resulted in substantial imports of consumer goods, thereby leading to some fall in the prices of such goods.

Textile mills, sugar industry, and trade in piecegoods thrived on account of relaxation of controls and protection given to indigenous industries.

Handloom industry continued to show only poor profits, notwithstanding Government patronage.

Business in groundnut and groundnut oil thrived owing to relaxation of import and export restrictions.

Hardware and business in hides and skins had a set back in the year under review.

Share markets were dull due to a variety of reasons.

On the whole, the account year was a period of some economic depression, financial stringency and decline in trade.

**Revenue.**—Out of 167,290 (115,725) cases 142,043 (110,334) were assessed during the year. The net demand under Income-tax, Super-tax, etc. (deducting refunds) was Rs. 12.53 (11.68) crores. The net collections including arrears of previous year were Rs. 8.52 crores under Income-tax all items, E.P.T. Rs. 39 lakhs and B.P.T. Rs. 16 lakhs. The increase in demand was due to the fact that a larger number of revenue yielding cases was completed during the year.

**Pilot Scheme.**—This scheme was introduced towards the end of January 1949. The desired result of reducing the arrears and roping in new assesses who have been hitherto escaping notice of the department is now being gradually achieved.

### Customs Revenue

The gross collections of revenue for the State, including miscellaneous receipts during the year were Rs. 1,785.07 (1,662.49) lakhs. Receipts under import duty registered an increase of Rs. 149.34 lakhs, while under export duty, there was a fall of Rs. 35.84 lakhs. The chief items under which substantial revenue was realized on imports were under motor spirit, tobacco, machinery, kerosene oil, betel nuts and motor cars, etc. The duty collections under oilseeds and vegetable oils which fetched Rs. 73.93 lakhs last year was lost entirely as the result of the removal of duty on these commodities. Cess on agricultural produce amounted to Rs. 13.03 lakhs.

The expenditure of the Customs Department of the State inclusive of the contributions of the Cochin and Travancore Governments amounted to Rs. 97,81,118. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine (4,062) offences were dealt with during the year. Of these 338 (225) were infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act, and 2,641 (3,837) in violation of the Sea Customs Act, inclusive of those against the Trade Control Regulations.

### Salt

1949-50 is the second year of the transfer of the Salt Department to the Ministry of Industry and Supply of the Government of India after its separation from the Central Excise Department of the Ministry of Finance. It is under the charge of the Deputy Salt Controller with headquarters at Madras assisted by two Assistant Salt Controllers at Kakinada and Tuticorin, who are in charge of the Divisions. These two Assistant Salt Controllers are assisted by six Superintendents of Salt Circles with headquarters at Naupada, Penuguduru, Madras, Cuddalore, Adirampatnam and Tuticorin. There are at present 52 salt factories in the whole State. There is no change in the jurisdiction.

**Policy.**—A minimum standard of 92 per cent of Sodium Chloride content in salt was fixed for issues for human consumption in the Madras region which is a surplus area in the production of salt. In order to find an outlet for the surplus salt, instructions were also issued to produce white crystal salt of 96 per cent Sodium Chloride to capture Calcutta market from foreign imports, and export to Calcutta was, thus, allowed from Tuticorin and Naupada.

In order to advise the licensees in the improvements of quality and quantity of salt, the Salt Expert Committee visited a number of salt factories during the year. They recommended the remodelling of the factories on scientific basis and recommendations were adopted by certain licensees immediately and the rest are following suit.

The concession of manufacture of salt under 10 acres rule was freely availed of by the public and an increased area was brought under salt cultivation. Licences were also issued freely to those who cultivated more than 10 acres in extent. Some of the concessionaries have formed themselves into co-operative societies under the advice and guidance of the Department with a view to manufacture salt on economical basis. Two such societies came into existence, one in West Godavari district and the other in Nellore district. Excepting these societies, the other people as private manufacturers resorted to manufacture of salt with no interest in the production of good quality salt but to make a living or strengthen their financial position. Consequently there was an appreciable decrease in the quality of salt of private manufacturers since the scientific method adopted in the organized factories were not followed by them. This concession had an adverse effect on labour in the organized factories as these labourers resorted to private manufacture and consequently the cost of labour in the organized factories had increased as there was shortage of labour there.



**Production.**—Intermittent rains in the early part of the year and untimely heavy rains in June 1949, retarded manufacture in the Salt Factories north of Madras. The output had also gone down considerably in the factories south of Madras, due to unseasonal rains and labour strikes at Tuticorin. The total output of salt during the year was 147·05 lakhs of maunds, made up of 146·58 (212·43) lakhs of Excise salt and 47 lakh of monopoly (Government) salt.

This with the stock of 61·54 lakhs of maunds at the beginning of this year, gave a total stock of 208·59 lakhs of maunds, as against 235·90 lakhs of maunds for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the stock position was due to decrease in production.

**Sales.**—The total quantity sold during the year amounted to 177·01 (171·94) lakhs of maunds. The increase in sales was due to exports by sea to Calcutta (11·01 lakhs), Japan (1·6 lakhs) and Maldivé Islands (3 thousands).

**Prices.**—The average wholesale price per maund at Excise Factories for 1949–50 worked out to Re. 0-9-9 (0-11-6). The average retail price of salt at the District Headquarters ranged from Rs. 1-7-4 to Rs. 4-6-0 as against Rs. 1-14-3 to Rs. 4-10-1 in the last year. The highest price prevailed in the Bellary district and the lowest price at Madras and Tirunelveli.

**Finance.**—The total receipts on account of Establishment charges and Cess, etc., amounted to Rs. 21·61 (15·75) lakhs. The expenditure during the year worked out to Rs. 18·81 (15·75) lakhs. This excludes the amount refunded to the licensees. The total amount refunded was Rs. 11,193-0-8 (Rs. 51,080-9-2).

**Zonal Scheme.**—The allotment of Railway wagons to the trade under the Zonal Scheme worked satisfactorily during the year. In cases where the wagons supplied proved insufficient owing to dislocation of traffic or restrictions imposed by the Railway authorities immediate steps were taken to move the salt as quickly as possible to the areas served by the sources of this region. This scheme helped fair distribution of salt to the States of Mysore and Hyderabad.

**Labour.**—During the year labour disputes arose in the Keeranur Factory at Tuticorin group owing to the method adopted by the salt manufacturers. They engaged contractors on kudivaram basis instead of engaging labourers on daily wages from Labour Union. The result was the intimidation and stoppage of work in the said factory. The manufacturers of Tuticorin also complained about the frequent interference of labour leaders of Tuticorin causing obstruction to the normal working of the salt factory. The Assistant Salt Controller, Tuticorin, convened a meeting on 5th May 1950 and effected an agreement settling the disputes between the parties concerned.

## CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

### Police (1949)

**General.**—The following are some of the salient features of the year :—

Like the previous year, the year 1949 was a very difficult one for the Police. Labour unrest resulting in strikes and lock-outs, Kisan agitation in the delta areas of both Tamil Nad and Andhra Desa, the Communist menace which reached particularly dangerous proportions in the northern circars, the unsettled conditions in Hyderabad which had serious repercussions on the bordering districts of this State, numerous visits of high personages, all these threw considerable strain on the Police Force, which, however, stood up to its tasks well and handled all situations with tact, vigour and firmness.

Members of Communist "dalams" in the Hyderabad State, trained in modern military fashion and equipped with firearms seized from, or surrendered by ex-Razakkars, made a series of deprecations into the contiguous areas of the Madras State and, with the connivance of local Communists, committed murders and dacoities and carried away loot, adopting hit-and-run tactics. At the same time, Communists were also active in areas away from the border in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Strong Police action in the course of which the Police had to open fire on many occasions in self-defence, killing several Communist leaders and their agents, had reduced considerably the gravity of the menace in those districts. The main handicap that the Police has had in dealing with the Communists menace in the Andhra area was the lack of popular support.

Increased Communist activity in Tamil Nad was noticed during the latter half of 1949 when several bomb attacks were made on Non-Communist workers, Police and Congressmen in Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. In July 1949 the Railway Electrical Stores at Golden Rock were set on fire and damage to the extent of about Rs. 2½ lakhs was caused to the electrical goods. The Madukkarai Cement Factory was gutted in August 1949. Sustained and vigorous Police action in the above districts resulted in the death of a few militant Communist leaders and incarceration of some of the important top rankers.

Satisfactory relations were maintained with the Military Forces.

The mobility of the Armed Police Forces was increased by the supply of jeeps.

The economic distress and food crisis continued throughout the year and the Police co-operated well with the Revenue authorities in procurement work and in the prevention of smuggling.

**Strength and cost.**—The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, was 36,815 (36,417) at the end of 1949. The increase was mainly due to the merger of the Pudukkottai State Police in the Madras State. The temporary additional forces employed during the year, excluding the strength of the Special Armed Police Units, consisted of 6 (6) District Superintendents of Police, 65 (65) Deputy Superintendents, 123 (95) Inspectors, 31 (34) Sergeants-Major and Sergeants, 561 (501) Sub-Inspectors, 1,553 (1,767) Jamadars and Head Constables and 7,232 (7,132) Constables.

As the local conditions had not improved, the additional Police at the cost of the inhabitants stationed in the villages of Musalareddipalli in the Cuddapah district and at Muradi Hanumapuram in the Bellary district were continued during the year. The additional Police in the village of Himakuntla in the Cuddapah district was withdrawn with effect from July 1.

The total cost of the department for the financial year 1949-50 including the expenditure in England was Rs. 673.1 (630.1) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to (i) increased expenditure under travelling allowance, motor transport, feeding charges, etc., on account of the stationing of Armed Reserves and detachments of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police in disturbed localities due to the widespread Communist, Kisan and labour troubles, and (ii) the formation of the Anti-Blackmarketing Branch.

**Health.**—The health of the force remained fairly good in spite of the continuous additional strain imposed on the Force as a result of frequent Communist, labour and other disturbances and lack of proper nourishment owing to the high cost and scarcity of foodstuffs. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 116.2 (112.1). The percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 3.2 (3.5).

Five (13) Police officers were killed and 150 (150) injured in the course of their duty during the year.

**Recruitment and training.**—There were 552 (1,972) vacancies in the Force at the end of the year. Three hundred and ninety-three (976) ex-army men and 856 (407) Harijans were enlisted. Among the recruits 81 held Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

The name of the Provincial Training School at Vellore was changed to the Police Training College. The four Gazetted Officers who were undergoing training in the College were sent to the districts for practical training. Forty-six Sub-Inspectors completed their course and were posted to the districts. A batch of 56 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 useful. The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore trained a large number of recruits as usual. The schools at Vizianagaram and Tiruchirappalli were continued for another year from October 1.

There were 5,433 Head Constables and 38,031 Constables in the Force at the end of the year. Of these, 3 (3) Head Constables and 117 (126) Constables were illiterate.

**Housing.**—Particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for the staff are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants .. .. .	146 (148)	51.6 (54.0)
Sub-Inspectors .. .. .	575 (574)	38.8 (38.6)
Head Constables .. .. .	2,295 (2,292)	59.1 (59.1)
Constables .. .. .	17,617 (17,662)	57.2 (57.9)

The housing of the Force continued to be an acute problem. In eleven districts suitable buildings have been rented for the use as barracks, for accommodating unmarried constables.

### Conduct

**Departmental punishments.**—The total number of men dismissed from the Force was 273 (261) of which 42 (11) were for absence without leave. The percentage of black marks awarded to the actual strength of the constabulary was 15.4 (12.7). Discipline was well maintained and suitable action was taken for absence without leave.

**Judicial punishment.**—Sixty-four (76) Police officers and men were punished by Criminal Courts. Of these 21 (30) were for offences committed in their official capacity and 43 (46) for offences committed in their private capacity.

**Medals and rewards.**—The King's Police and Fire Services Medals for Distinguished Service were awarded to four officers. The Indian Police medals for gallantry were awarded to two officers and for meritorious service to sixteen officers.

The following statement shows particulars of rewards awarded :—

#### Rewards to Police Officers.

(1)	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
	(2)	(3)
		RS.
Madras City .. .. .	1,312 (1,201)	19,248 (10,670)
Districts including the C.I.D. .. .. .	22,420 (19,340)	1,50,106 (1,21,462)

#### Rewards to private individuals including Village Officers.

Madras City .. .. .	770 (378)	3,697 (2,074)
Districts including the C.I.D. .. .. .	7,333 (8,006)	56,303 (50,567)

The total number of Police Officers rewarded and the amount expended increased. The total number of private individuals rewarded has slightly decreased but there has been an increase in the amount disbursed.

Good work was also recognized by the grant of Meritorious Service Entries or Good Service Entries to the Police Officers and letters of appreciation and parchment certificates to the members of the public. Extraordinary family and injury pensions and gratuities were also sanctioned during the year in deserving cases.

**Co-operative Societies.**—The Police Co-operative Societies continued to function satisfactorily. There has been an increase in the number of members 23,351 (21,878) and the amount of paid-up share capital Rs. 6,46,504 (5,67,141). The Police Co-operative Stores, where they continued to exist, were functioning well.

The number of subscribers in 1949 to the General Provident Fund was 28,406 (26,849) and the percentage on the number of persons eligible to subscribe was 75·8 (77·6).

Despite a high price level and economic duress, the total volume of crime showed a downward trend. Improved preventive work, the further extension of the provisions of the Madras City Police Act to a number of places, availability of employment for labour, the breaking up of many criminal organizations and the vigorous action taken against out-of-view criminals, were the main causes for the decrease in the volume of total cognizable as well as grave crime in what has proved to be another difficult year for the Police.

Excluding offences under Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year was 77,717 (78,635). Though there was a decline in 1949 the figure is 67·6 per cent more than that recorded in 1940. This is due to the continued economic stress and the other adverse conditions of the post-war period.

Decreases in crime were recorded in fourteen districts, the most noticeable being—

	PER CENT.
Railway Police, Madras .. .. .	34·2
South Kanara .. .. .	20·8
Tirunelveli .. .. .	17·5
Chingleput .. .. .	14·8
Cuddapah .. .. .	11·6

There were increases in the remaining fourteen districts and in the Madras City, the most marked being—

	PER CENT.
Bellary .. .. .	28·3
The Nilgiris .. .. .	28·0
Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	19·6
Anantapur .. .. .	17·1

Acute economic distress and freer reporting and registration of crime were the main causes for the increases.

The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased during the year—251,793 (226,721), an increase of 11·1 per cent. Marked increase was noticeable in fifteen districts including the Madras City. The increase was due to the enforcement of various control orders and the Prohibition Act throughout the State. The number of nuisance offences also increased to 288,049 (273,208)—the increases were prominent in the Madras City, Anantapur, Bellary, Madras Railway Police and the Malabar districts.

Twelve thousand, three hundred and thirty-five (20,699) men and 197 (348) women were arrested for drunkenness, and out of these, 11,318 (19,502) men and 183 (287) women were convicted.

**Grave crime.**—The total number of true cases of grave crimes reported was 56,910 (58,259). There was a decrease of 1,349 cases or 2·3 per cent under all heads of grave crime as shown below :—

	PERCENTAGE.
Murder .. .. .	+ 0·6
Dacoity .. .. .	— 8·9
Robbery .. .. .	— 14·1
House-breaking .. .. .	+ 2·5
Cattle-theft .. .. .	— 2·9
Theft, ordinary .. .. .	— 3·6

The following shows the classification of these cases according to motive in the last two years :—

Motive.	1948.	1949.
1. Sexual causes .. .. .	297	267
2. Family disputes .. .. .	251	275
3. Faction .. .. .	179	168
4. Robbery .. .. .	85	90
5. Other causes .. .. .	421	440
Total ..	1,233	1,240

Fifty-six murderers committed suicide as against 52 in 1948.

**Riots and disturbances.**—The number of cases of rioting of unlawful assembly decreased to 1,721 (1,808) and the public peace on the whole, was maintained. On 24 occasions the Police had to open fire in order to maintain law and order.

**Communal tension.**—Communal tension between the Hindus and Muslims was noticeable during the year at Adoni and Kampli in the Bellary district, Piler in the Chittoor district, Pernampet and Ambur in the North Arcot district, Alurpet in the South Arcot district, Udamalpet in the Coimbatore district and Krishnagiri in the Salem district. Prompt action was taken by the Police in all these districts and law and order were maintained. The Muharram festival and the district board elections which had all the potentialities of trouble passed off peacefully without any incident.

**Agrarian movements.**—The activities of the Communist and the Communist controlled Kisans were at a peak in Velanganni, Kivalur, Thiruthuraipundi, Koothanallur, Mannargudi and Peralam of the Tanjore district. Thirty-six Kisans of various villages who attacked the mirasdars of Sembiamadevi and Ramancheri were charged and the case is pending trial.

Communists of Podumbu, Madurai South district, continued their agitation in the Kisan field led by one Sellam Servai to protest against the intermediary system of leasing out lands for cultivation and were responsible for a case of arson and another of hurt in which the intermediary lessee and his men were the victims. On 17th November 1949 Communist Sellam Servai and his associates assaulted a local congressman who was responsible for making a report to the police about their anti-social activities. When the police attempted to arrest them, they assaulted the Sub-Inspector of Police and three of his men and caused injuries. The police party opened fire but none was injured. All the accused have since been rounded up and charged and they are taking their trial.

About 200 Kisans armed with their aruvals, sticks and other weapons came in a body under the leadership of Gandhi alias Rajagopal of Thiruthangur and Kalimuthu Samban of Madapuram, Tanjore district, and looted the paddy belonging to one Gnani Nadar. About 120 persons were arrested at the spot. Sixty-two of them were charged. One of them died during the trial and 61 were convicted. The leaders were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

**Labour troubles.**—Strikes decreased to 119 (162) during the year. Of these, fifteen were successful, thirty-two partially successful and twenty-four were unsuccessful. The results in the remaining cases were indecisive.

The transport workers of the Government Bus Service in the City staged a token strike for one hour from 9-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. on 20th January 1949 on the ground that their demands were not conceded by the transport authorities. As it was an illegal strike, the police arrested some of the office-bearers of the Government Transport Employees and General Works' Union, Madras, and some of the workers. Consequent on this, the bus workers went on a lightning strike from 5 p.m. on 24th January 1949. The Government made special arrangements to run the buses with the help of the Police and outsiders. Subsequently the workers expressed their desire to return to duty and most of the workers were reinstated.

The workers of the Asher Textiles, Tirupur, Coimbatore district, struck work on 10th July 1949 as a protest against the action of the management in having suspended a worker for refusing to sign the notice of warning issued to him. The cleaning of the machines which was part of their duties was refused by certain workers and they wanted extra wages for doing the same. The management

refused to pay them extra wages. Thereupon the workers staged a stay-in-strike for a day on 13th July 1949. As 14th July 1949 was the weekly holiday for the mill, the workers resumed work on 15th July 1949. On 15th July 1949, the management called for an explanation from the fifteen workers concerned in the matter. Only four of them submitted their explanations. The other eleven were, therefore, dismissed for failure to offer an explanation. As a protest against this, about 113 workers of other departments struck work and caused damage to machines and attacked and injured the sentry. The situation worsened and the police opened fire. But there were no casualties. The management declared a lock-out on 24th July 1949. At the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour, the management after carrying out the necessary repairs, re-opened the mill on 31st October 1949.

**Detection and prevention of crime:**—The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 44 (41.98). The figures for each head of grave crime are—

Murder .. .. .	42.4 (43.3)
Dacoity .. .. .	29.8 (16.1)
Robbery .. .. .	30.7 (36.0)
House-breaking .. .. .	36.1 (34.7)
Cattle theft .. .. .	49.8 (46.2)
Ordinary theft .. .. .	49.3 (46.6)

The following table shows the results achieved in regard to the recovery of stolen property concerned in offences during the last three years :—

	Value of property lost.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1947 .. .. .	67,30,329	20,30,703	30.2
1948 .. .. .	88,50,140	28,89,279	26.9
1949 .. .. .	1,00,55,312	24,55,174	24.4

The decrease in property recovery was mainly due to the low percentage of recovery in cases under sections 406-409 Indian Penal Code, the delay in reporting cases to the Police and the unidentifiable nature of the property lost, viz., cash, foodgrains, cloth and other commodities.

Of the 80,372 (79,981) cases reported to the police investigation was refused under section 157 (1) (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 5,081 (5,509) cases or 6.3 (6.9) per cent, 1,391 (1,270) cases were referred to the police by magistrates under section 202 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Thirty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-four (32,483) cases were decided by the Courts. Of these,



76.5 (77.1) per cent ended in conviction. The police referred 2,675 (3,067) cases of which 2,349 (2,805) were struck off as false by the magistrates. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 94 (115) cases of which 29 were filed on magisterial complaints. Thirty-five (32) persons were convicted. Out of the 589,904 (512,458) cases prosecuted by the police, only one case was declared to be false after trial or inquiry.

**Prevention.**—Three thousand one hundred and fifty-six (2,762) persons received enhanced punishments under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. Five hundred and thirty-seven (544) convicts were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Two hundred and thirty-two (237) persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence, of whom 154 (153) were convicted.

Steps were taken in all districts to notify persons coming within the scope of sections 2 (4) and 16 (1) of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.

The settlements continued to work satisfactorily under the administrative control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police Railways and C.I.D., Madras. The supervision of the work relating to the reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Yenadis and Sugalis, which was being done by the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, was transferred to the Director of Harijan Welfare, Madras, during the year.

The movements of the C.I.D. gangs, viz., Thottia Naiks, Kepmaris, Kanjar Bhats and Telaga Pamulas were closely watched.

The figures of prosecution of bad livelihood cases are given below :—

Persons put up before magistrates	..	..	..	6,773 (5,951)
Persons bound over	..	..	..	4,056 (3,747)
Number pending disposal	..	..	..	1,294 (1,251)
Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of	..	..	..	74.6 (79.7)

The number sentenced to imprisonment in default was 2,147 (1,974). The average amount demanded was Rs. 176 (153).

**Criminal Investigation Department.**—The crime branch of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to do very efficient work and investigated a number of important cases.

The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux, as usual co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency for dealing with organized crime. Sub-Inspectors continue to be in charge of District Intelligence Bureaux.

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 coin and currency. The Foot-Print Expert examined 117 (103) cases and was summoned to give evidence in Courts in 8 (16) cases. Training in foot-print work was given to 55 Head constables from districts 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 which was disbanded on 1st April 1948 was revived from 17th February 1949. It did useful work in detecting a large number of cases relating to the violation of rules and regulations pertaining to controls and rationing.

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

	1947.	1948.	1949,
Number of finger-prints left on record at the end of the year.	434,807	456,062	456,082
Number of slips received during the year.	22,153	25,823	30,497
Number of search references received ..	36,918	44,338	54,506
Number of references traced relating to this State.	8,332 (28.25 per cent.)	9,941 (26.6 per cent.)	11,778 (26 per cent.)
Number of cases in which expert evidence was given.	336	451	466
Number of cases in which expert opinion was given.	426	504	574

The work of the Finger-Print Bureau had increased considerably during the year, and in spite of this a high standard of efficiency was maintained. The services of the experts were fully utilized. The Bureau also trained 56 head constables from the District Intelligence Bureaux in finger-print work. Tester Sub-Inspectors during their visits to jails held refresher courses for 10 head constables. The officers and cadets in the Police Training College were given a series of lectures with practical demonstrations. The recruits of the fifth month were regularly tested for proficiency in taking finger-prints. The officers of the Prohibition College, Madras, were also given instruction in finger-print work.

The work of the Assembly Bureau is progressing satisfactorily.

**The Shorthand Bureau.**—The strength of the Shorthand Bureau continued to be 4 Inspectors and 37 Sub-Inspectors. The staff attended 60 (59) conferences and 621 (751) political and labour meetings. The decrease in the number of meetings was mainly due to the existence of prohibitory orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in several places in the State and the banning of the Communist party and the Labour Unions run by it.

**Railway police.**—Details of thefts in the two Railway Police districts in the last three years are given below—

	1947.	1948.	1949.
G. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers .. ..	554	595	531
(b) from mail and luggage vans ..	23	31	32
H. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	1,567	1,689	1,492
I. Thefts in running goods trains ..	138	111	96
J. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	572	347	335
K. Thefts of railway materials .. ..	983	524	257
L. Other thefts .. .. .	338	251	289
Total ..	4,175	3,548	3,032

The decrease in the number of thefts is mainly due to the vigorous action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Madras City Police Act, the intensification of beats and patrols and the booking of various notorious inter-district criminals, non-locals and gangs.

There were 5,140 complaints regarding shortages of goods during the year against 4,194 in 1948.

Thirty (18) attempts were made to wreck or damage trains, and there were 76 (59) cases of stone-throwing. As usual, the culprits were young cowherds grazing cattle and boys playing near the railway track. The villagers close to the railway lines were warned and trespassers prosecuted.

Six hundred and forty-seven (735) persons were run over by trains and killed. Of these, 81 were cases of suicide.

There were no cases of collisions but there was one case of derailment during the year.

**Armed Reserve.**—The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength and they were mobilized during the year. Labour unrest, agrarian troubles, communist activities, and the Hyderabad border situation imposed a heavy strain on the Reserves, but they discharged their duties efficiently on all occasions. The Armed Reserves of the Visakhapatnam North and Visakhapatnam South performed the Agency tour during the year. The Armed Reserves of East Godavari and West Godavari districts were exempted from going so.

Tear smoke was used successfully on the 11th August 1949 in the Cuddalore camp jail, when the detenues and convicts in the jail attacked jail officials and the police.

**Malabar Special Police.**—The administrative control of the Force was transferred from the Deputy Inspector-General of

Police, Western Range, to the Special Officer, Special Armed Police Units, Madras, from April 1st.

The Force continued to maintain its high standard of efficiency. The strength of the permanent Force was increased by one constable due to the restoration of one cleaner constable for the ambulance.

The health of the Force deteriorated slightly owing to the poor rations allotted to the men and the physical rigours demanded of them.

The Government sanctioned the formation of a Pioneer platoon and the purchase of the necessary materials for its equipment.

As usual the training cadres in all branches were held. Some of the Indian Officers and Non-commissioned officers attended the Army School courses at Mhow, Poona, Faizabad and Bangalore. Forty sergeants of the Madras Police were undergoing training with the Malabar Special Police at the end of the year.

Five companies of the Special Police were stationed at various centres in the Krishna district. Out of the three companies stationed at Madras to act as the third line of defence in the City, one was withdrawn in November 1949. One company is stationed in North Malabar on special duty on the Mahe border from October 1949. Half a company was deputed to Minicoy Islands in February 1949. One company was deputed to Tiruchirappalli district in connection with the threatened strike of the South Indian Railway employees.

**Special Armed Police Units.**—All the six Special Armed Police Units continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year.

Sixteen companies of the Force were on duty in Hyderabad and four on the Krishna district border and they continued to do satisfactory work. Several companies were deputed to various places throughout the State for suppressing the communist menace and agrarian troubles. A number of calls at short notice for bandobust duties in Madras City and at other places were complied with.

**Home Guards.**—The work of this Organization has not been spectacular. It was, however, proposed to retain it for sometime more with a reduced strength of about 500 in each of the districts of Nellore, Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Madras City, and final orders have not been passed.

**Police Radio Scheme.**—The Government have sanctioned twenty-four fixed stations (including four controls and the one inter-Provincial Station at Madras) and twenty-eight transportable stations in the Provincial Police Radio Network. All the twenty-four fixed stations are now working. The three emergency stations sanctioned for the Krishna district in connection with communist activities continue to function. Out of the twenty-eight transportable stations sanctioned, only twelve have so far been set up.

with full staff. Two more stations will shortly be opened. More transportable stations could not be opened for want of equipment.

Separate radio networks are functioning in the Malabar Special Police, Madras City, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, and the Special Armed Police.

All the districts are now connected by wireless except South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Chittoor, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam North, Nellore and Chingleput.

The radio network has turned out very good work in connexion with the communist troubles in the Circar districts. Three emergency fixed stations and three transportable stations are now working on the Hyderabad border for this purpose. The radio network also proved very useful in supplying information to the Government during the recent cyclone in the Andhra districts when all other communications were disrupted for several days. There is a wireless station in Madras which is linked to the All-India Inter-Provincial Police Radio Network.

The Provincial Police Radio Network passed 53,652 (29,008) messages during the year.

**Village Police.**—The co-operation of the Village Officers and talayaris with the Police in the prevention, detection and reporting of crime was fairly satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 3,366 (3,461) was awarded to 388 (447) Village Officers, for good work done by them. There were 18,457 (13,415) Village Vigilance Committees at the end of the year. They were of assistance to the police only in a few districts.

The sanctioned number of Ghat talayaris remained at 61, and they were working satisfactorily.

**Port Police.**—The Port Police Establishments at Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin, Cochin and Mangalore continued to work satisfactorily. The Port Police staff at Kakinada was disbanded with effect from April 1st.

**Acts.**—The provisions of the Cinematograph Act, the suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, the Madras City Police Act, the Indian Arms Act and the Indian Explosives Act were enforced properly in the State.

**Prohibition.**—The Government decided at a conference held during the year that the prohibition work throughout the State should be enforced ultimately by the Police as part of their normal duties, and that a beginning in that direction should be made in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. Proposals for the merging of Prohibition staff with the regular Police in these districts are under the consideration of the Government,

The following statement gives the number of persons charged for violation of the Madras Prohibition Act :—

District.	Number of persons charged.
1. Salem .. .. .	7,173 (7,073)
2. Coimbatore .. .. .	2,677 (2,354)
3. Chittoor .. .. .	3,162 (4,070)
4. North Arcot .. .. .	6,189 (10,005)
5. Tanjore .. .. .	768 (2,027)
6. Madurai, North .. .. .	508 (1,644)
7. Madurai, South .. .. .	345 (1,048)
8. Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	1,745 (2,463)
9. Guntur .. .. .	5,123 (3,752)
10. Nellore .. .. .	1,126 (1,000)

### Madras City Police

**Jurisdiction.**—The present area of the Greater City is about 50 square miles.

**Strength and cost.**—The permanent and temporary establishments continued to be the same as in the last year. One hundred and sixty-four (105) constables were enlisted during the year, of whom 32 were ex-army men, 18 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and four were Secondary School-Leaving Certificate holders.

The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 39·84 (35·96) lakhs.

**Health.**—The health of the Force on the whole was well kept up. The daily average of men attending the hospital was 91·69 (90·25). The Police Medical Officer as usual examined and treated the members of the Madras Fire Service, Railway Police and the Malabar Special Police besides the City Police.

**Housing.**—The housing position has in no way improved during the year. Government quarters were available for 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the Force, the remainder having to secure rented accommodation.

**Conduct.**—The discipline of the Force continued to remain at a high standard. There were 11 (29) dismissals during the year. There were 89 appeals. Punishments were confirmed in 62, modified in 6 cases and cancelled in 19 cases. Two constables were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code and one constable under section 65 of the City Police Act.

**Co-operative Societies.**—The City Police Officials' Co-operative Society and the Constables' Co-operative Society recorded another year's good work.

**Armed Reserve.**—The Armed Reserve continued to do bandobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was augmented during the periods of stress by three companies of

Malabar Special Police and the Platoons of City Police stationed in districts. Sports were held in Park Fair Grounds on 28th December 1949 and keen competition was witnessed.

**Malabar Special Police.**—Malabar Special Police continued to do duties with City Armed Reserve and afforded them relief. They carried out their duties very satisfactorily. There are at present two companies doing duty in the City besides one Special Armed Unit.

**City Police Tear Smoke Squad.**—During 1949 the Squad (consisting of one sergeant, two Head constables and twelve constables, attached to No. 9 Platoon, Armed Reserve Company) was called upon on four occasions but there was no necessity on any of these occasions to use tear smoke.

**Motor transport.**—The strength of the motor transport was 67, i.e., 33 lorries, 10 jeeps and 4 station wagons, 3 vans and 12 motor cycles and 5 Austin cars. The lorries, as usual, were found useful for taking parties of men for bandobust and patrol duties, transport of prisoners and urgent bandobust work.

**Crime.**—The total number of cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 5,085 (4,949). Out of these, 3,679 (4,275) were disposed of, and investigation was refused in 41 (58) cases. Two thousand five hundred and ninety (2,472) cases ended in conviction.

The following statement shows the value of property lost and recovered in criminal cases :—

Year.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	
1947 .. .. .	7,93,364	1,70,575	21.5
1948 .. .. .	10,04,228	2,24,922	22.3
1949 .. .. .	12,65,819	2,90,496	22.8

**Prevention.**—Preventive measures undertaken resulted in the arrest of 2,874 (2,260) suspicious persons. Of these, as many as 329 (269) were run in under security sections. One thousand and twenty-seven (955) persons were convicted under sections 64 and 65 of the City Police Act. Eight hundred and eighty (179) were sentenced to enhanced punishments under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code.

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 174,676 (122,272) —1,151 (2,150) rowdies were bound over under security sections. The decrease is due to the fall in the number of offences on the introduction of Prohibition. Two hundred and seventy-nine (200) gambling dens were successfully raided and 4,850 (3,119) street gambling cases ended in conviction. One hundred and seventy-four (47) raids were conducted against bucket shops and 177 (39) persons were convicted. Sixty-eight bad characters including 33 criminal

tribe members were registered as habitual offenders during the year. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-one (6,584) men and 28 (202) women were arrested for drunkenness and 2,125 (6,145) men and 28 (150) women were convicted. The fall in the arrest is on account of the introduction of total Prohibition in the City.

Fourteen (12) brothels were successfully raided this year. One hundred and sixty-three (120) prostitutes were convicted. Six (8) women and 7 (9) girls were rescued during the year. All of them were sent to the Rescue Home. The Madras Vigilance Association continued to do useful work.

**Traffic.**—The temporary staff of 11 Head constables for out-door work was continued during the year. The propaganda staff carried on vigorous propaganda in educating the public in road sense. Government have sanctioned the replacement of the five Austin cars by five motor-cycles combinations.

A number of small refuge islands have been formed during this year at the junction of the major and minor roads. The gradual abolition of rickshaws is being implemented. Fifteen taxis were condemned and they were replaced by the latest models. A major strike by the workers of the Government Transport Service in Madras occurred on the 24th January 1949. The normal transport service was maintained with the help of Police and few civilian drivers recruited temporarily.

During the year 35,497 (37,349) licences were issued. There was an increase in the revenue to Rs. 34,96,063 (28,17,910). The increase was due to the revised rate of taxation with effect from the 1st July 1949.

The new type of motorized rickshaw being tried as an experiment is proving successful.

**Accidents.**—Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (3,058) accidents were recorded during the year, out of which 42 (39) cases proved fatal. The number of military vehicles involved fell from 79 to 53 this year. The “No-horn” and the “10 miles speed and overtaking” campaign on General Hospital Road and the “20 miles speed and no overtaking” campaign in Mount Road have been working satisfactorily.

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

1. Pedestrians .. .. .	544	(289)
2. Drivers of motor vehicles .. .. .	1,387	(1,150)
3. Drivers of other vehicles .. .. .	436	(256)
4. Pedal cycles .. .. .	347	(230)
5. Passengers .. .. .	175	(48)
Total .. .. .	<u>2,889</u>	<u>(1,973)</u>



**Strikes and disturbances.**—The City Police had to interfere to restore order from a disturbance caused by College students in the Carnival held in the Queen Mary's College on the 15th August 1949. There were lightning strikes especially of the Beedi Workers, Press Workers and Madras Electric Tramway Workers and the timely action taken by the Police prevented a breach of the peace.

**Miscellaneous.**—One hundred and four (913) stray children were handed over to their parents and 1,017 helpless persons were removed to hospitals or other homes. One hundred and seventy-nine (151) mentally defective persons were sent to the hospital.

### Harbour Police

The Harbour Police worked in close co-operation with the Port Trust and the Customs Departments. Labour in the Harbour was restive, and was particularly so, when the Port Trust Authorities applied the axe. Three persons were rounded up when trying to emigrate to Singapore with bogus permits. Nine cases were put up for illicit possession of opium. The Police and the Customs continued to be vigilant during the year on this job.

**Crime.**—There were four (nil) grave cases during the year and all the four were detected and property worth about Rs. 1,000 in each recovered. Out of 219 (288) property cases, 202 (219) ended in conviction. Three hundred and fifty-four (206) preventive arrests were made this year.

The arrival of a large number of Indian Nationals from the Straits and Burma during the period threw a heavy burden on the Harbour Police in maintaining order.

### Prisons (1949)

The numbers of Central and Subsidiary jails continued to be the same as last year, viz., 13 and 292 respectively. The number of District and Special jails increased from 1 to 2 during the year as the result of the inclusion of the Pudukkottai Jail in the statistics of the jails of the Madras State.

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 population.
Total number of prisoners.	27,080 (20,258)	313,081 (297,419)	313,670 (290,870)	26,491 (20,807)	26,661 (25,873)
Number of convicts—					
Males .. .. .	19,091 (14,622)	95,803 (90,335)	100,490 (89,849)	18,715 (19,474)	18,979 (17,971)
Females .. .. .	601 (481)	3,710 (3,885)			
Number of under-trials ..	6,582 (5,048)	158,299 (153,168)	157,599 (151,687)	7,282 (6,529)	6,919 (7,400)

\* The figures in this column include other disposals also such as deaths.

	At the beginning of the year.	Number admitted.	Number released.*	Number at the end of the year.	Daily average population.
Number of civil prisoners.	85 (56)	459 (477)	454 (450)	90 (83)	53 (54)
Number of security prisoners.	721 (51)	1,224 (1,478)	1,541 (808)	404 (721)	709 (447)
Number of star class prisoners.	133 (140)	31 (76)	97 (83)	67 (133)	..
Number of Class I prisoners.	77 (48)	1,042 (111)	1,032 (82)	87 (77)	..
Number of lepers ..	122 (117)	206 (283)	213 (278)	115 (122)	111 (123)

The increase in the daily average prison population was due to the influx of prisoners admitted in connection with Communist disturbances, the inclusion of the statistics of the jail at Pudukkottai and the increase in the number of prisoners convicted under the Prohibition Act.

The number of prisoners convicted under the Prohibition Act increased to 27,543 (19,872). Of the 99,513 convicts admitted during the year, 2,951 (3,136) or 2·97 (3·33) per cent were previously convicted.

**Sentences.**—During the year, 145 (135) persons were sentenced to death and 402 (369) to transportation for life. Eleven were sentenced to transportation for a term during the year. Six (17) were sentenced to periods of imprisonment exceeding 10 years, 2,630 (3,194) to periods from one to ten years and 96,319 (90,499) to periods under one year.

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

Under 16 years .. .. .	.. .. .	81	(49)
Between 16 and 18 years .. .. .	.. .. .	3,385	(2,974)
Between 19 and 21 years .. .. .	.. .. .	9,655	(8,418)
Between 22 and 30 years .. .. .	.. .. .	40,206	(39,739)
Between 31 and 40 years .. .. .	.. .. .	25,057	(23,540)
Between 41 and 60 years .. .. .	.. .. .	19,200	(17,458)
Above 60 years .. .. .	.. .. .	1,929	(2,042)

**Education.**—The percentage of literates and illiterates admitted during the year was 14·87 (15·27) and 85·13 (84·73), respectively. There was no change in the educational system. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-two convicts were on the education roll. Of those discharged, 52·11 per cent were literates though only 25·83 per cent were literates on admission. Lectures on religious and moral subjects were regularly given by honorary lecturers and by members of the teaching staff. Training in Ambulance and First Aid continued to be imparted during the year.

\* The figures in this column include other disposals also such as deaths.

**Escapes and recaptures.**—There were 22 (19) escapes during the year. Of these, 11 escaped from inside the jails and 11 from extramural custody. Eighteen convicts were recaptured during the year including ten who escaped during the previous years.

**Jail offences and punishments.**—The total number of offences committed by convicts increased to 767 (686). Of this number, 20 were dealt with by Criminal Courts. The conduct of the prisoners was uniformly satisfactory except that of detenus and convicted Communist prisoners. Serious disturbances took place at Vellore and Cuddalore and minor disturbances in the jails at Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore. No corporal punishment was awarded during the year.

**Health.**—The daily average number of sick increased to 311·78 (301·98). The total number of admissions to the hospital was 10,958 (8,692) and the number of deaths was 257 (366)—235 (336) deaths among convicts, 19 (29) among under-trials and 3 (1) among security prisoners. The increase in the number of admissions to hospitals is due to the increased population, and inclusion of statistics relating to the Royapuram Camp Jail, Kaggallu and District Jail, Pudukkottai. Majority of the prisoners admitted in jails for offences under the Prohibition Act were of indifferent health, necessitating their admission into hospital for some ailment or other. This also contributed to the increase in the number of admissions. The death rate per mille of average strength was 12·41 (18·03). Of the 67,398 convicts released, 58·76 (61·22) per cent gained weight, 3·49 (3·66) per cent lost weight and 37·75 (35·12) per cent remained stationary.

**Visits and inspections.**—The total number of inspections and visits by official and non-official members was 1,147 (2,457). The Hon'ble Chief Minister visited the Royapuram Camp Jail, Kaggallu, during 1949. The Hon'ble Minister for Prisons visited the Central Jail, Visakhapatnam, Royapuram Camp Jail, Kaggallu, Bellary district, and the subsidiary jails at Nellore, Ootacamund, Tiruturai-pundi, Tirupati and Rajahmundry and the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development visited the subsidiary jail at Nellore during 1949. The number of visits paid to jails and subsidiary jails by Members of the Madras Legislature was 32.

**Finance.**—The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 108·02 (92·92) lakhs. The total receipts excluding those under "Quinine Manufactures" were Rs. 15·04 (12·97) lakhs. The total value of articles manufactured in jails during the year was Rs. 24·39 (20·66). The increase is attributable mainly to the employment of a large number of convicts and the increase in the price of raw materials including cotton. The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures was 37·09 (36). The net cost of maintaining the prisoners during the year was Rs. 83·46 (68·14) lakhs and the net cost per head was Rs. 313-1-0 (263-6-0).

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

(1) The prison laws of the State were applied to the areas (Pudukkottai and Banganapalle) merged in this State.

(2) Sentence in default of payment of fine was allowed to count as substantive sentence for the purpose of the Advisory Board Scheme.

(3) Certain concessions, such as, the issue of oil and boon-thikai, increased supply of magazines and supply of dailies in the languages of the State were extended to prisoners.

(4) The construction of cement tubs for bathing tubs for bathing purposes in subsidiary jails was sanctioned.

(5) Detenus were ordered to be given free dental and eye-treatment.

(6) Personal allowance was sanctioned to children of female detenus residing in jails with their mothers.

(7) The ration scales were further revised consequent on the increased cereal rations to prisoners and borstal inmates.

(8) A definite scale of bedding as in the case of ordinary prisoners was fixed for detenus.

### Motor Vehicles

**Administration of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules:**—There was no change in the constitution of the Provincial Transport Authority during the year except that instead of the Inspector-General of Police, the senior Assistant Inspector-General of Police was notified as a member of the Provincial Transport Authority. There was also no change in the constitution of the Road Traffic Board, Madras City, during the year. The representation of non-officials in the Regional Transport Authorities in the mufassal was increased from one to three. The District Superintendents of Police were appointed as Vice-Chairmen of the Road Transport Authorities. Consequent on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in North Arcot and Chingleput districts the Collector and Additional District Magistrate was appointed as the Chairman of the Regional Transport Authorities in these two districts. In the other districts the District Magistrate continued to be the Chairman. The day-to-day administration of the Regional Transport Authorities and the Road Traffic Board in the City was carried on by the Regional Transport Officer concerned, and the Deputy Commissioner, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, respectively.

The Regional Transport Officers and the District Superintendents of Police (Registering Authorities) are assisted by one Motor Vehicles Inspector in each district. Besides these, there are three gas plant Motor Vehicles Inspectors, stationed at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore. The Motor Vehicles Inspector (Gas plants)

stationed at Coimbatore was sanctioned for Malabar district. He was subsequently ordered to have his headquarters at Coimbatore to attend to the inspection of gas plant vehicles of Coimbatore and Palghat and Valluvanad taluks of Malabar district.

The total number of motor vehicles in use in the State at the end of the year under each class (according to the taxation returns) is given below together with the corresponding figures for the previous five years :—

Year.	Motor cycles.	Motor cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.	Total.
1949 .. ..	4,454	719	7,208	9,579	22,785	44,745
1948 .. ..	4,008	1,475	6,211	9,260	20,174	41,128
1947 .. ..	3,239	639	5,659	7,318	16,303	33,158
1946-47 .. ..	2,823	522	5,057	6,341	15,972	30,715
1945-46 .. ..	1,513	371	3,662	3,311	9,796	18,653

There has been a steady increase in the number of all classes of vehicles year after year.

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

Year.	Number of persons holding licences.	Number of persons authorized to drive as paid employees.	Number authorized to drive public service vehicles.
1949 .. ..	75,310	32,123	19,167
1948 .. ..	69,603	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

The total number of conductors' certificates in force during the year was 19,393 (18,150).

The total number of stage carriages for which provincial tax was paid during the year was 7,208 (6,211). In spite of this increase there has been a great demand for more stage carriages in almost every district.

Till the 13th July 1949 the Regional Transport Authorities could *suo moto* open new routes and increase the number of buses on the existing routes. It was felt that an indiscriminate opening up of new routes might, besides being a national wastage, tell upon the efficiency of the existing transport services. The discretion of the Regional Transport Authorities in the matter of opening of new routes, etc., was therefore subjected to the prior approval of the Central Road Traffic Board from the 13th July 1949.

The ban imposed by the Transport Commissioner as early as 16th October 1947, on the grant of further permits for stage carriages and goods vehicles in view of the acute shortage of petrol and charcoal, was lifted from time to time in the districts, where the

fuel position had improved, and at the close of the year under review, the ban continued to be in force in five districts only, viz., Ramanathapuram, North Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

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 implemented during the year fairly satisfactorily. The Government have ordered that all permits of stage carriages must be for two years in all districts excepting in the districts round about Madras, viz., North Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor and Nellore, where a permit is to be given for one year only.

Consequent on the raising of the taxation from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30 per seat, the passenger fare was raised to 6½ pies per mile.

There were 9,579 (9,260) goods vehicles at the end of the year. The demand for the grant of permits for more goods vehicles continued to exist.

Although the railways were in a better position during the year under review to undertake the transport of goods by rail, still there was sufficient demand for transport facilities to keep both rail and road services engaged. There was, therefore, no competition between the road and rail services. The draft Code of Principles and Practice designed to co-ordinate the functions of road and rail to their mutual advantage has not been finalized and given effect to during the year.

The Central Road Traffic Board received 731 (319) appeals during the year, a record figure.

There was a slight decrease in the total number of prosecutions and the number convicted during the year under the Madras Traffic Rules.

The Madras Board of Transport which was reconstituted in 1947 met for the second time in June 1949. The State Transport Advisory Committee constituted towards the end of 1948 consisting of members of the Legislature, officials and non-officials, to advise Government on transport problems, met four times during the year and every time made several useful suggestions and recommendations which have been largely accepted.

**Petrol Rationing.**—The quota of petrol allotted to this State and the quantities issued during each of the four quarters of 1949 are as follows :—

Quarter.	Quota.		Issues.	
	IN LAKHS OF GALLONS.		IN LAKHS OF GALLONS.	
31st March 1949 .. ..	57.47		56.26	
30th June 1949 .. ..	65.09		66.39	
30th September 1949 ..	56.58		54.89	
31st December 1949 ..	50.90		51.54	

The improvement in the allotment of quota for the State was availed of for relaxing the existing restrictions. The process of

eralization of the concessions was continued in the past two quarters. The reduction in the quota for the State during the third and fourth quarters made it necessary to impose all-round drastic cuts. The scales of rations were cut severely and conversion of gas vehicles to petrol was stopped. New vehicles were refused petrol. There was a heavy demand for petrol for agricultural purposes owing to the failure of monsoon this year.

During the year there was a marked change in the financial aspect of the administration of the petrol rationing. Prior to 1st October 1949 the Government of India were meeting the actual expenditure of the scheme. From 1st October 1949 they decided to pay a lump-sum contribution to the State Government at Rs. 5 per vehicle per annum and this was in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Transport Advisory Council.

The Government introduced as an experimental measure in Nellore region on 15th November 1949 the scheme of combining the functions of the Area Rationing Officer and the Regional Transport Officer in one officer with the districts of Nellore, Chittoor and Guntur constituting the region.

**Motor transport control.**—The price control over all makes of cars continued to exist. Twenty per cent of the total imports of Chevrolet, Austin 40 and Morris 8.H.P. cars were reserved for allotment to the essential users during the period.

The suspension of the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947, was extended up to 31st March 1950.

Price control in respect of all types of commercially imported transport motor vehicles continued to be in force. Till July 1949, 460 commercially imported transport motor vehicles were received and allotted. Out of these, 225 vehicles were allotted for use as buses and the rest for transport of goods, etc., and also the Government department under clause 23 of the Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945. In May 1949 the Government annulled the Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Control Order, 1944, without prejudice to the proceedings which were already taken in respect of anything done under the said Control Order. In July 1949 the Government have exempted all commercially imported transport motor vehicles from all the provisions except clauses 1 to 8, 19 to 21 and 23 of the Control Order. No vehicles were allotted by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller to private parties from August 1949. But 71 vehicles were allotted to the Government departments under clause 23 of the Control Order, 1945.

**Nationalization Branch.**—The total strength of the fleet of bus service in Madras City was increased to 322. A Transport Advisory Committee consisting of fifteen members nominated by the Madras Government was formed with the Home Secretary as its Chairman and the Deputy Transport Commissioner as its Secretary. The Committee met three times during the year and discussed many useful suggestions.

A modified rationalization of bus fares in the City was introduced with the approval of the Transport Advisory Committee and the Government. The effect of this change was to reduce the fares on 109 sections and to increase them on 101 sections as compared with the pre-rationalized fares. The new fares deal with all routes on a more equal basis and an over-all limit of 4 annas has been imposed on the through fare.

A book called the Madras City Bus Guide giving details of bus routes, etc., was printed and made available to the public for information. In January 1949 there was a strike by the transport workers on the plea that the Government had not rectified some of their grievances. Except for this the relationship between the department and the transport workers had been cordial. The strike was unconditionally called off on 31st January 1949 and the workers re-absorbed.

With the initial outlay of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned by the Government a canteen on co-operative basis was started in January 1949 and a branch of it was subsequently opened at the Burmah Shell Mufassal Bus Stand for the convenience of the workers. The canteen which is managed by a committee elected by the workers is working satisfactorily.

In July 1949 the Government constituted a Three-Man Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. W. Ladden of Messrs. Simpson & Co., to examine the working of the Government Bus Service and to report how best the present structure could be overhauled with a view to reduce costs, make it more acceptable to the public and yield better results including financial returns. The Committee submitted two preliminary reports during the year and its suggestions and recommendations are being gradually implemented.

### Habitual Offenders Settlements

The number of Habitual Offenders Settlements remained four during the whole year. Though the settlements at Bitragunta and Chintaladevi were abolished in 1948, the final disposal of Government properties, etc., has not yet been completed. The settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram and Sitanagaram continued to be managed by the Government and the one at Stuartpuram by the Salvation Army.

The population of the four settlements was 4,371. The strength of internees under section 2 (4) of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, was 53. The number of prematurely released convicts interned in the settlements was 5.

**Agriculture and industry.**—The extent of land brought under cultivation in the settlements during the year was 2,607.75 acres.



The main industries in the Aziznagar Settlement were weaving, carpentry, and leather work in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala, was the chief occupation of the settlers in the Stuartpuram Settlement besides agriculture. The chief occupation of the settlers in the Siddhapuram Settlement was collection of forest products, and of those in the Sitanagaram Settlement was rearing of cattle and cooly work besides agriculture.

**Health.**—The general health of the settlers was satisfactory. There were no large-scale epidemics in any of the settlements except sporadic attacks of chicken-pox, cholera and small-pox.

The number of cases treated in the settlement dispensaries was 33,341 and the number of labour cases treated was 172.

**Education.**—The total strength of the children in all the settlement schools was 925. Midday meals, slates, books and clothing were supplied at Government cost to all deserving pupil of settlers in all the settlement schools. Deserving pupils who studied outside were given grants for boarding, purchase of books and clothing.

**Co-operative societies and stores in Settlement.**—The Co-operative Stores in Aziznagar, the Co-operative Credit Society in Sitanagaram and the Co-operative Society in Stuartpuram worked satisfactorily. The Sitanagaram Co-operative Stores was wound up in July 1949 as it was running on a loss.

The financial position of the settlers and their conduct and character were generally satisfactory.

## Criminal Justice

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

(a) Sixteen High Court Judges (14 permanent and 2 temporary);

(b) Thirty-five Sessions Judges (this includes 1 permanent Additional Sessions Judge, 3 Agency Sessions Judges, 3 Additional Agency Sessions Judges and 3 temporary Additional Sessions Judges);

(c) Thirty-eight Assistant Sessions Judges;

(d) Twenty-one Temporary Assistant Sessions Judges;

(e) Thirty-eight District Magistrates including 14 Additional District Magistrates;

(f) Six Presidency Magistrates;

(g) Eighty-nine Subdivisional Magistrates;

(h) Two City First-class Magistrates, one at Coimbatore and the other at Madurai;

(i) Fifty-nine Additional First-class Magistrates;

(j) Five hundred and fifty-seven Subordinate Magistrates consisting of Tahsildar-Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates, Stationary Sub-Magistrates and other officers exercising magisterial powers;

(k) Fifty-seven Special Magistrates; and

(l) Twenty-nine Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

In addition, there were 211 (198) Benches of Magistrates constituted from among 1,357 (1,184) Honorary Magistrates, 705 (735) Village Magistrates' Courts and 2,180 (2,329) Panchayat Courts tried criminal cases.

The Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was first inaugurated in the State in the North Arcot and Chingleput districts during the year. It was introduced in those districts on 2nd October 1949.

There was a rise in the number of cases instituted from 818,127 to 848,581. This was mainly due to an increase in the number of cases filed under the Forest Act V of 1882, the Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, the Motor Vehicles Act IV of 1939, the Railways Act IX of 1890 and the Prohibition Act X of 1937.

The number of appeals preferred increased from 11,826 to 12,040.

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

	Number disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Average duration in days.
(1) Village Magistrates' courts .. ..	1,094 (1,352)	40.27 (29.59)	..
(2) Panchayat courts .. .. .	3,942 (8,152)	43.22 (34.72)	..
(3) Benches of Magistrates .. .. .	183,455 (184,368)	92 (93)	3 (2)
(4) Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ..	21,071 (18,261)	95 (97)	4 (3)
(5) Stipendiary Special Magistrates .. ..	10,835 (16,211)	81 (91)	8 (8)
(6) Sub-Magistrates including Additional First-class Magistrates.	449,578 (422,746)	79 (79)	10 (9)
(7) Joint Deputy and Assistant Magistrates.	15,487 (16,204)	65 (67)	28 (27)
(8) District Magistrates .. .. .	125 (64)	61 (55)	3 (74)
(9) Presidency Magistrates .. .. .	158,606 (147,493)	..	..
(10) Mufassal Sessions courts .. .. .	1,985 (1,844)	40.79 (42.82)	6 (6)
(11) The High Court Criminal Sessions ..	24 (57)	47.73 (65.22)	3 (5)

The 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 .. .. .	7,169 (7,469)	26.90 (29.60)
Mufassal Sessions courts .. .. .	3,100 (3,174)	28.19 (23.82)
High Court .. .. .	852 (691)	9.00 (8.00)

Of the 852 (691) appeals decided, 132 (144) cases were by persons concerned in referred trials, 673 (514) by persons convicted by lower courts and 47 (33) were appeals by the Government against acquittals.

**Revision and reference.**—The number of petitions for revision presented before the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates was 818 (765) — 510 (508) revision petitions were filed in the mufassal sessions courts and 6 (10) cases were taken up *suo moto* by the Sessions Judges. One thousand six hundred and ninety-three (1,337) revision petitions were filed in the High Court, 81 (63) cases were reported by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, and 4 (11) were taken up *suo moto*. 135 (128) references for confirmation of death sentences were made to the High Court. Sentences of death were confirmed in the case of 67 (68) persons and reduced to other punishments in the case of 46 (67) persons. Twenty-four (12) persons were acquitted. The High Court upheld the verdict of the jury in the case of 11 (15) persons and set it aside in the case of 9 (9) persons.

**Miscellaneous.**—Of the 1,846 (1,083) persons tried by the Jury in the mufassal sessions courts, the verdict of the jury was accepted in the case of 1,833 (1,070) persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 3,586 (3,234). The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,825 (1,511) accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,250 (1,137) accused and differed from all of them in the case of 511 (586) accused.

In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, mufassal sessions courts and magistrates' courts 407,364 (385,977) witnesses were examined. The number of witnesses required to attend on more than three days was 1,604 (1,632). The number of witnesses summoned on behalf of the accused in sessions courts, but not examined, was 6,003 (4,806).

The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 7,752 (6,751);—5,889 (6,260) for offences under the Indian Penal Code and 1,863 (491) under Special and Local Laws. The number of persons directed to pay compensation under section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 54 (104) as compared with 1,524 in the year 1922, the last year before the amendment of the section.

The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported in the year was 141,438 (140,833). The noticeable variations were—

(1) Increase in the number of cases relating to offence affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals (Chapter XIV), offences affecting life (Chapter XVI) and offences of theft, criminal trespass and mischief (Chapter XVII).

(2) Decrease in the number of offences against the public tranquillity (Chapter VIII), the number of offences relating to weights and measures (Chapter XIII), the number of offences of hurt and criminal force and assault (Chapter XVI) and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (Chapter XXII).

As regards offences under the Special and Local Laws, there was an increase from 720,738 to 767,831.

**Punishments**—The sentences and orders passed by courts other than village and panchayat courts on persons convicted were as follows :—

Death (confirmed or imposed by the High Court) ..	67	(77)
Transportation .. .. .	269	(294)
Rigorous imprisonment .. .. .	73,058	(65,167)
Simple imprisonment .. .. .	16,525	(13,536)
Forfeiture of property—		
In addition to other punishments .. .. .	705	(1,392)
Without other punishments .. .. .	37	(54)
Fine—		
In addition to other punishments .. .. .	1,493	(2,637)
Without other punishments .. .. .	7,30,648	(7,02,841)
Whipping—		
In addition to other punishments .. .. .	Nil.	(18)
In lieu of other punishments .. .. .	14	(Nil)
Security to keep the peace—		
In addition to other punishments .. .. .	1,061	(2,428)
Without other punishments .. .. .	2,492	(1,755)
Security for good behaviour .. .. .	3,599	(3,444)
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.	1,492	(1,728)

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 65,04,098 (64,75,638 out of which Rs. 60,65,187 (58,72,711) was realized. Rs. 44,73 (50,656) were paid as compensation to complainants under section 545, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Five thousand ninety-eight (5,919) 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 persons sentenced to imprisonment for period of fifteen days and less rose to 29,821 (20,522).

**Juveniles.**—There was a rise in the number of juveniles convicted from 4,757 to 6,112-[5,652 (4,452) boys and 460 (305) girls],—1,800 (1,784) were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 4,312 (2,973) under the Special and Local Laws. The increase was noticeable in Madras, South Arcot, Chingleput, South Kanara, Malabar, Tanjore and Tirunelveli. There was a marked decrease in Ramanathapuram, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Visakhapatnam districts.

Of the 6,112 (4,757) juveniles convicted, 508 (488) were ordered to be detained in certified schools, 719 (575) were discharged after admonition and 2,174 (1,527) were delivered over to their parents or guardians.

**Forest cases.**—The number of cases tried by Subdivisional Magistrates with reference to rule 100 of the Criminal Rules of Practice was 66 (188).

**Finance.**—The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses who attended the sessions courts in the mufassal was Rs. 83,047 (71,324). The amount paid to jurors and assessors for travelling allowance and batta was Rs. 53,245 (44,452). The amount paid as fees to pleaders engaged in sessions courts for defending poor persons accused of murder was Rs. 17,656 (15,232).

### **Borstal Schools (1949)**

The revised accommodation of the Borstal School at Palayamkottai was 647. There was overcrowding throughout the year, the daily average being 835·80 (741·47).

There was no change in the method of classification of the inmates.

The chief industries taught in the school were weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, binding and paper-making. The ratio per cent of the inmates employed on manufactures was 58·48 (57·01). The gross outturn on manufactures was Rs. 43,446 (25,240).

The conduct of the inmates in general was satisfactory. The number of offences committed by the inmates was 109 (65). Of the 1,245 inmates discharged during the five years from 1945 to 1949, only 23 reverted to crime. Twenty-eight (24) inmates were released on licence under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925.

The number of admission to hospital and daily average sick increased from 95 to 112 and 3·77 to 4·50 respectively. The general health of the inmates was satisfactory. One inmate died during the year due to hypostatic pneumonia. Two inmates were discharged from the school on medical grounds. Out of 309 inmates discharged during the year, 230 gained weight, 44 lost weight and 35 remained stationary.

**Education.**—The system of education and industrial training taught to the inmates continued to be the same as in the previous year. Literary education up to the VIII Standard was imparted in the school. Boys with educational attainments above VIII Standard were given adequate facilities to improve their knowledge and their services were also utilized in educating other inmates of lesser standards.

Sports, physical training, scout craft, first-aid and ambulance, religious and moral instructions formed part of the Borstal training. Thirty-two inmates received training in first aid and ambulance.

**Finance.**—The total expenditure increased to 2.50 (2.14) lakhs, and the cost per head rose to Rs. 300 (289).

### Probation Department (1949)

The Government extended, during the year, the provisions of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act to the remaining six districts of the State, viz., Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Anantapur, Kurnool and South Kanara, and sanctioned the appointment of one District Probation Officer to each of these districts. They also sanctioned, as a temporary measure, the appointment of an Additional District Probation Officer to each of the districts of North Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Malabar and Tirunelveli, and of a second Additional District Probation Officer to the district of Madurai, to cope with the great increase of probation work in these districts.

The work of probation and after-care of the inmates discharged from the Stri Sadana Training Home and Shelter and the Vigilance Home, Madras, was taken over by the Probation department. Another important item of work entrusted to the Probation department was the inquiries regarding maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The statement below shows the work done by the District Probation Officers under the three Acts, viz., the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Children Act, and the Madras Borstal Schools Act :—

	Total number of inquiries.	Total number of persons under supervision.	Total number of visits paid.	Total number of reports submitted
The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.	2,970 (1,861)	2,237 (1,805)	16,353 (10,274)	11,093 (6,610)
The Madras Children Act and the Madras Borstal Schools Act.	2,329 (1,184)	3,149 (2,996)	4,179 (4,812)	3,763 (3,580)

The percentage of reversion to crime among those under supervision was 2.41 (2.66).

The total expenditure on probation work during the year was Rs. 94,687 (73,871).

## Certified Schools

The number of Government Certified Schools remained the same, viz., four, while the number of private institutions increased from three to five consequent on the certification with effect from 1st October 1949 of the institutions under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, and the Children's Home at Chinnalapatti, Madurai, under the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Tamilnad), Madurai. The certification of the Roman Catholic Girls' Higher Elementary Training School, Vellore, was withdrawn during the year.

There were 1,881 (1,650 boys and 231 girls) pupils remaining at the commencement of the year in all the Government and private certified schools. Two thousand and seventy-eight (1,921 boys and 157 girls) were admitted and 1,867 (1,820 boys and 47 girls) were discharged during the year leaving 2,092 (1,751 boys and 341 girls) at the close of the year. The daily average number of pupils increased from 1,979.49 in 1948 to 2,094.68 during this year.

The reception homes attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Remand Home attached to the Mathurai Children's Aid Society and the Remand Home under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, continued to function during the year. The Remand Home at Coimbatore started functioning from 1st December 1949.

The Certified Schools department participated in the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Teynampet, Madras.

**Education.**—The system of education and industrial training was the same as that followed in the previous years. The new industries, viz., Rope-making, mat-weaving, bee-keeping, and tinning of vessels introduced last year in the Certified Schools at Chingleput, Bellary and Tanjore are working satisfactorily.

Amongst the 1,003 pupils admitted during the year 301 (253) were literates and 702 (725) were illiterates. Of the 586 discharged pupils, 146 were literates and 440 were illiterates on admission, but all with the exception of one who was mentally deficient in the Girls' Certified School under the Madras Children's Aid Society were literates at the time of discharge. The scheme of awarding scholarships to deserving pupils in the Junior Certified School, Bellary, was also extended to the Junior Certified Schools at Ranipet and Tanjore and the Senior Certified School, Chingleput.

Ten boys of the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, were deputed to undergo training in the Agricultural Training School, Orathanad, Tanjore district, this year. Seven girls from the Girls' Certified Schools under the Madras Children's Aid Society appeared for the VIII Standard Public Examination and two of them came out successful.

Special attention has been paid to the physical education of the boys as in previous years. Training in Ambulance, First-aid and Scouting continued to be given to the pupils. The House System in the Government Certified Schools continued to work fairly well.

**Escapes and recaptures.**—There were 45 (123) escapes during the year. Twenty-nine pupils including those escaped in the previous years were recaptured and admitted into the respective schools. The law classes conducted by the Headmaster's Assistant continued to work satisfactorily.

**After-care reports.**—Of the 586 pupils discharged during the year, 30 are reported to be not traceable, 75 are in charge of parents, 63 unemployed, 37 studying, 255 are employed and behaving well, and 6 reverted to crime. Reports in respect of 120 were not received. There were 1,836 ex-pupils under the supervision of the District Probation Officers during 1949, and 104 were helped to secure employment and settled in life by them.

**Health.**—The numbers of admissions to hospitals in the Government Certified Schools decreased to 935 (1,266) and the daily average sick to 82.62 (92.52). There were two deaths during the year. The number of admissions into hospitals in the private certified schools increased to 128 (71) and the daily average sick to 6.95 (4.73). There were three deaths during the year.

**Finance.**—The total expenditure in respect of the four Government Certified Schools was Rs. 7.36 (6.36) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of ration articles from co-operative stores, provision of Khadi clothing to the children, revision of pay of teachers and instructors and shifting of the Junior Certified School, Bellary, back from Tanjore.

**General.**—The various honorary officers, committee members and religious and moral instructors of the schools continued to pay their best attention to the reformation of the juveniles.

## Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences (1949)

**Arms Act.**—The number of dealers and possession licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year 1949 increased to 69,056 (60,784) of which 51,628 (45,173) were for protection, sport or display and 16,095 (14,708) were for crop and cattle protection. During the year, licences for rifles increased to 3,193 (2,758), for revolvers and pistols decreased to 3,524 (3,755), for smooth bore guns to 56,632 (57,288). Under the Indian Arms Act, 605 (672) cases concerning 683 (652) persons were tried during the year and 486 (548) persons were convicted.

**Explosives Act.**—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives increased to 94 (52) and those for possession and sale to 3,454 (3,241). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lb. or of blasting powder not exceeding 50 lb. increased to 2,050 (1,873). Under the Explosives Act, 79 (26) cases concerning 80 (29) persons were tried during the year and 57 (25) persons were convicted.



**Sulphur licences.**—The number of licences in force during the year were 489 (561). The quantity of sulphur sold during the year was 947 (717) tons leaving a balance of 1,401 (798) tons at the end of the year.

### The Chemical Examiner's Department (1949)

The total number of cases examined during the year was 2,172 (2,054) with 10,644 (9,986) articles. The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 688 (695) cases with 3,435 (3,255) articles. Poison was detected in 277 cases or 40·26 per cent. The vast majority of the poisons detected was organic in nature, oleander heading the list with 43 cases, while nitrite and alcohol come next with 31 cases and 25 cases respectively followed by opium 24 cases, copper 23 cases and datura 22 cases. Forty-one (25) cases of animal poisoning with 185 (94) articles were received during the year, and poison was detected in 21 cases or 51·2 per cent. One thousand and twenty (1,011) cases of stains were examined. Nine hundred and fourteen (918) cases were examined for blood and 106 (93) cases for semen with or without blood. In the former, blood was detected in 871 (848) cases or 95·3 (92·4) per cent, and in the latter, the detections were semen in 27 cases, blood and semen in 11 cases and blood alone in 20 cases, the total detections being 58 cases or 54·7 per cent.

Four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one (4,335) specimens in all of stains in which blood was detected in the laboratory were sent to the Serologist, Government of India, Calcutta, and human blood was detected in 4,189 (3,819) cases. There were 247 (204) miscellaneous medico-legal cases with 1,190 (1,200) articles.

### Civil Justice (1949)

Civil justice was administered during the year by—

- (a) Sixteen (13) High Court Judges of which 14 (12) were permanent and 2 (1) were temporary ;
- (b) One (1) Chief Judge and 2 (2) 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 Judge ;
- (e) Three (3) Agents to the Government of Madras in the Agency tracts ;
- (f) Thirty-eight (37) Subordinate Judges including two (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-three (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 (79) Revenue Officers tried revenue suits and 6,341 (4,752) village munsifs and 3,153 (2,639) Panchayat Courts tried civil suits.

**Suits.**—The total number of suits instituted in all the courts was 266,204 (246,696), one suit for every 193 (208) persons in the State.

The nature of the suits filed in all the courts excluding the Revenue Courts was as follows :—

	Total.	Percentage.
For money or movable property .. .. .	203,420 (182,480)	82·3 (81·3)
For immovable property .. .. .	26,720 (26,577)	..
For specific relief .. .. .	3,879 (4,034)	..
On mortgages .. .. .	10,171 (8,372)	..

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

Not exceeding Rs. 20 .. .. .	10·26 (11·18) per cent.
Between Rs. 21 and 50 .. .. .	16·48 (17·24) ..
Between Rs. 51 and 500 .. .. .	57·28 (56·37) ..
Above Rs. 500 .. .. .	15·84 (15·05) ..

In 348 (364) suits the value could not be estimated in money.

The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals filed in the High Court, District Courts and the Subordinate Judges' Courts showed a decrease. It was 20,732 (21,106).

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

(1)	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Village Munsifs' Courts .. .. .	12,748 (12,974)	13,127 (13,115)	1,939 ( 2,318)	..
Village Panchayat Courts .. .. .	34,677 (33,234)	35,073 (33,749)	12,648 (13,044)	..
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts) ..	18,966 (22,322)	19,023 (22,480)	10,784 (10,560)	512 (587)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits .. .. .	69,191 (64,983)	69,004 (65,546)	55,213 (49,909)	351 (347)
(b) Small Cause suits .. .. .	104,432 (90,274)	102,946 (87,703)	18,630 (15,773)	124 (111)

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits .. .. .	5,400 (4,630)	5,435 (4,530)	6,754 (5,872)	412 (441)
(b) Small Cause suits .. .. .	8,971 (7,533)	8,657 (7,484)	2,296 (1,845)	136 (167)
District Courts (excluding Agency tracts) ..	673 (642)	425 (458)	767 (633)	402 (373)
Agency Courts, Civil and Revenue .. ..	304 (262)	274 (243)	296 (290)	547 (315)
Madras City Civil Court .. .. .	1,514 (1,242)	1,272 (1,106)	1,360 (1,095)	449 (479)
Court of Small Causes, Madras .. .. .	8,513 (7,741)	7,389 (7,088)	2,891 (1,707)	98 (101)
High Court, Original Side .. .. .	725 (859)	433 (447)	1,315 (1,020)	556 (555)
Mufassal courts, Insolvency petitions ..	1,243 (1,073)	1,178 (888)	729 (600)	..
High Court, Insolvency petitions .. ..	101 (80)	115 (108)	503 (516)	..

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

	Number of appeals instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
District and Sub-Judges' Courts—				
(a) Regular appeals .. .. .	11,707 (12,120)	11,982 (12,198)	11,701 (10,860)	District Judges 275 (267). Subordinate Judges 204 (197).
(b) Miscellaneous appeals .. .. .	4,045 (4,300)	3,910 (4,609)	1,555 (1,399)	
High Court .. .. .	4,951 (4,664)	3,691 (2,040)	11,756 (10,494)	

There were 119 (88) applications for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. Of these 21 (23) were dismissed, 22 (18) were allowed and the remaining 76 (47) were pending. Nineteen (27) appeals [1 (2) to the Privy Council and 18 (25) to the Federal Court] were pending preparation in the High Court at the end of the year.

During the year the Federal Court disposed of 8 (1) appeals of which 2 were allowed and 6 (1) were dismissed, and the Privy Council disposed of 14 (19) appeals of which 7 (7) were allowed and 7 (10) were dismissed.

Revision and references.—The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 2,116 (1,856). Two thousand one hundred and seventy-six (1,414) were disposed of; of these 84 (82) per cent were dismissed, 2,294 (2,354) petitions were pending at the end of the year.

Twenty-six (49) references—15 (22) under the Income-tax Act, 5 (20) under the Indian Divorce Act, 1 under the Guardian and Wards Act, 2 (6) under the City Municipal Act, 1 under the Civil Procedure Code and 2 under the Stamp Act—were made and 121 (110) were pending from the previous year. Of these 54 (38) were disposed of and 93 (121) 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 infructuous.	Amount realized in lakhs of rupees.	Number of judgment debtors imprisoned.
(1) Mufassal courts excluding Village and Panchayat Courts.	174,298 (180,269)	175,278 (188,150)	49,345 (48,130)	21.74 (20.46)	11.09 (10.47)	67.16 (69.07)	169.55 (137.83)	431 (400)
(2) Courts in the Presidency town.	9,533 (8,075)	9,244 (8,467)	1,681 (1,388)	16.24 (15.94)	15.96 (15.87)	63.48 (67.20)	7.09 (6.83)	2 (3)

### Legal Practitioners

Seven hundred and seventy-seven (239) advocates were enrolled during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,62,325 (1,48,750) was realized on account of stamp duty; the sanads of 2,857 (2,904) first-grade pleaders and 145 (159) second-grade pleaders were renewed. This yielded a revenue of Rs. 73,475 (74,643).

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	.. ..	16 (19)	13 (12)	4 (7)	8 (4)	The 1 (1) case heard by the Full Bench was dismissed.
Pleaders	.. ..	18 (23)	16 (16)	3 (5)	2 (4)	In 9 (6) cases the reports of acquittal by Subordinate Courts were accepted. The 2 (1) cases heard by the Full Bench was dismissed.

The Usurious Loans Act was applied in 13 (11) suits of a total value of Rs. 11,888 (Rs. 11,069) and relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 1,260 (Rs. 2,765). Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,510 (Rs. 3,910) was awarded in 18 (29) cases under section 35-A of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The number of petitions disposed of under the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act was 1,782 (971).

## Registration

There was no change in the number of district charges 29 and of the District Registrars 31. Consequent on the opening of three new sub-registry offices at Malikipuram (East Godavari district), Mailavaram (Krishna district) and Moparru (Guntur district), the number of temporary sub-registry offices rose to 14 at the end of the year, while the number of sub-registry offices including ex-officio offices which was 560 at the close of last triennium rose to 573, and the number of permanent Sub-Registrars rose from 615 to 630.

The ten sub-registry offices of the merged State of Pudukkottai, the sub-registry office of the merged State of Banganapalle and the sub-registry office at Sandur are attached to the Tiruchirappalli, Kurnool and Bellary districts respectively. Eleven Sub-Registrars of the merged States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle were absorbed in this department. The strength of the category of reserve Sub-Registrars was reduced from 74 to 60 as a measure of economy. The age-limit for appointment by transfer to the Madras Registration Service was raised from 52 to 53 years. The number of direct recruits to the category of District Registrars was limited to six at any given time. Women have been declared eligible for appointment as Reserve Sub-Registrars. The following are the most important administrative orders issued during the year :—

(1) Proviso directing levy of full registration fee in respect of co-operative society documents of the value above Rs. 5,000 was introduced.

(2) Duty on transfers of property in mufassal municipalities was enhanced to 5 per cent.

(3) Reciprocal recognition of powers-of-attorney in the dominions of India and Pakistan was ordered.

(4) Village Co-operative Credit Societies in Rayalaseema were exempted from registration fees for a period of three years.

The number of documents registered during the year increased to 1,420,766 (1,386,106). The increase was in seven districts, and may be attributed to the comparatively high price of foodgrains in those districts that induced the people to invest their money on agricultural lands.

There was an increase of 2.46 per cent in compulsory registrations and an increase of 3.28 per cent in optional registrations. The aggregate value of registered documents increased to Rs. 106.29 (94.67) lakhs. Owing to the increase in registrations, the increase from fees for registering documents increased to Rs. 70.66 (64.39) lakhs.

The total income increased to Rs. 97.24 (86.73) lakhs, while there was a decrease in expenditure to Rs. 52.77 (53.72) lakhs. The surplus income over expenditure (including refunds but excluding pensionary charges and interest on capital outlay on buildings) was Rs. 44.30 lakhs.

### Notaries Public

The number of registering officers exercising the functions of a Notary Public and the number of stations at which they were empowered to function is 81. The Notarial operations in the several stations were :—

Number of bills of exchange	..	..	115 (109)
Number of promissory notes	..	..	30 (41)
			145 (150)
Number of non-payment	..	..	132
Number of non-acceptance	..	..	13
Aggregate value of transactions	..	Rs. 2.83	(3.05) lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 2,604-14-0 (Rs. 1,785-11-0) was collected as fees.

### Fire Services

The posts of Director of Fire Services, Chief Regional Fire Officers and Divisional Officers were abolished with effect from 1st October 1949 and the Fire Service Department has since then been under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Police functioning as a separate branch of the Police Department.

The Madras State is divided for administrative purposes into four ranges under the control of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, viz., Central Range with headquarters at Bellary, Northern Range with headquarters at Waltair, Western Range with headquarters at Coimbatore and Southern Range with headquarters at Madurai. The City of Madras is under the control of the Commissioner of Police.

Fire Services are functioning in 66 towns including Madras City. Two more stations will be opened shortly at Tiruppattur in the Central Range, and at Srikakulam in the Northern Range. The balance number of 15 stations, to complete the sanctioned figure of 83 stations, will be opened as soon as the Fire Service stabilizes itself in the new set-up and financial conditions improve.

The Madras Fire Service Provincial Training School, intended for the training of Madras Fire Service personnel in the officer cadre, is located in Madras City and is in charge of a Senior Station Officer. The duration of the course is 13 weeks and the curriculum includes training in the various items of Fire Service work. In 1949 the training of 9 persons as Sub-Officers was taken up. Five direct recruits and 1 departmental recruit passed the course and the remainder were discharged or reverted.

The sanctioned total strength of the Madras Fire Service was 3,210 (2,955). The total cost of the department including expenditure in England was Rs. 28,56,179 (26,85,803). The increase was

due to the opening of eight additional Fire Stations and purchase of chassis for the construction of six ambulances and one Fire Tender.

A total number of 2,372 (2,357) fires were attended to by the Fire Service during the year. Property estimated at the value of Rs. 4,663 (1,475·8) lakhs was saved by the Madras Fire Service from destruction by fire. Fifty-nine were serious fires (involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 10,000), 597 were medium fires (involving loss of property exceeding Rs. 500 in each case) and 1,656 were small fires (involving less than Rs. 500 in each case).

There are 62 ambulances distributed among the several stations in the State, and 9,104 ambulance calls were attended to. The ambulance service is very popular and is doing good service to the public.

The Emergency Breakdown Van, which is used for towing crashed vehicles and for carrying out any other type of rescue work, was used on 14 occasions.

As the Visakhapatnam Port has no permanent fire-fighting arrangements, three pumps of this department are temporarily maintained at Visakhapatnam and the cost of the same is met by the B.N. Railway.

In addition to the actual duties connected with fire-fighting, the officers of this service contribute to the prevention of fires by inspection of places to be licensed under the Places of Public Resort Act, Madras Cinematograph Act, Petroleum Act, Cinematograph Film Rules, 1948 and the Madras City and District Municipalities Acts. In addition, officers of this service carry out half-yearly inspections of certain Government buildings with reference to the orders of Government in October 1949.

# CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

## Local Boards

The number of district boards in the State increased from 24 to 25 consequent on the bifurcation of the local fund district of Visakhapatnam into Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts from 1st October 1949. There were 477 (414) major panchayat boards and 7,617 (7,096) minor panchayat boards. Elections to all district boards except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam which had been postponed from time to time for various reasons were held during the year. The Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam district boards were in charge of Special Officers.

**Finance.**—The aggregate balance of all district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 248·43 (224·43) \* lakhs. The total receipts—ordinary and capital including Government grants, amounted to Rs. 974·26 (956·07) lakhs. Grants alone amounted to Rs. 270·95 (202·59) lakhs as shown below :—

	RS.	
	IN LAKHS.	
Communications .. .. .	70·75	(28·23)
Elementary education .. .. .	170·06	(158·41)
Education other than elementary .. .. .	26·63	(13·00)
Medical relief and public health .. .. .	3·51	(2·95)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	270·95	(202·59)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
The total expenditure amounted to .. .. .	998·83	(933·49)
Leaving a balance of .. .. .	213·86	(247·01)*

**Education.**—Four hundred and twenty-eight (364) secondary schools and 15,105 (15,140) elementary schools were maintained during the year. The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was as follows :—

### Secondary Schools—

Elementary department .. .. .	3,145	(7,264)
Secondary department .. .. .	178,890	(143,719)
Elementary schools .. .. .	1,697,806	(1,561,178)

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 477·70 (448·97) lakhs, Government contribution amounted to Rs. 196·69 (171·41) 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 1,342 (1,304) medical institutions, out of which over a hundred remained closed during the whole or part of the year for want of

\* The difference is due to subsequent adjustments made with reference to March nal accounts.



qualified and suitable medical officers. The total number of in and out-patients treated in these institutions was 38,606 (27,770) and 15,306,009 (14,138,058) respectively. The expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 45.71 (52.04) lakhs and that on preventive medicine including minor water-supply and drainage schemes, amounted to Rs. 25.59 (23.12) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 10.47 (9.17) lakhs.

**Communications.**—About 22,144 (22,200) miles of roads were maintained by district boards. A sum of Rs. 135.06 (118.43) lakhs (including Rs. 10.77 lakhs paid as interest on and repayment of debt) was spent on road maintenance. The capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 94.53 (88.37) lakhs out of which 67.94 (26.47) lakhs was met from Government grants.

The five-year plan of Post-war Road Development entered its third year of execution in the year under report. A total grant of Rs. 67,38,000 was drawn by district boards on full grant basis for Post-war Road Development works relating to them. District and panchayat boards drew a total grant of Rs. 5,07,000 towards expenditure on village road works not included in the Post-war Road Development Programme. A grant of Rs. 36,000 was drawn by local bodies out of the sums standing to their credit in the Provincial Road Fund. No additional toll compensation was sanctioned to local bodies as the maximum toll compensation of Rs. 68.34 lakhs due for the year was paid.

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

	Mileage.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Percentage of net earnings to capital outlay.
		RS. (IN LAKHS).	RS. (IN LAKHS).	
Tenali-Repalle Railway	.. 21	7.30	0.50	3.1
Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Railway.	38.18	11.18	0.96	3.5

### City of Madras

The Corporation of Madras consisted of 80 (80) elected Councillors and 5 (5) Aldermen. The estimated mid-year population of the City for the year 1949, as furnished by the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, was 997,801 (983,087).

**Finance.**—The total gross receipts for the year under all accounts together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 455.39 (504.73) lakhs. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 180.78 (176.88) lakhs. Based on the collections actually made, the incidence of taxation per head of population under all the taxes worked out to Rs. 13-5-7 (12-7-9). The total debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 368.36 (366.27) lakhs. The sinking fund of

debenture loans in the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, comprised a sum of Rs. 36,85,300 (47,53,600) in the shape of Government securities and Municipal debentures and another sum of Rs. 11,095-14-4 (19,696-14-10) in the shape of cash with the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 28,12,420 (24,24,815) was paid towards repayment of principal and interest on Government loans. The gross expenditure under all accounts was Rs. 455.39 (504.73) lakhs.

The Management charges under general account including repairs to buildings and debt charges and excluding proportionate cost adjusted to different funds was Rs. 13.78 (13.97) lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 6.73 (6.71) lakhs was spent on establishment for the purpose of assessment and collection.

Loans aggregating Rs. 30.88 (75.26) lakhs in all were received during the year.

The collection under property tax passed the one crore mark in 1949-50, viz., Rs. 104.36 (95.09) lakhs, a record figure, the percentage of collection to demand being Rs. 97.35 which is also the highest on record.

**Works.**—During the year, roads were metalled for the first time, and reformed to lengths of 9 miles and 261 miles respectively, while asphaltting was done to a length of nearly 16 miles. Retarring of roads was done to a length of 47 miles. Besides patch work in various streets, superior (hot-mix asphaltic) surface was given to certain important roads in the City. In North Beach road, an improved method of cement concrete surface (clevecrete) was laid. Cement concreting of insanitary streets and lanes was also done at a cost of Rs. 17,533 during the year.

Repairs to foot-paths were attended to promptly and new foot-paths were also constructed. Proposals for the formation of traffic islands at 11 more important junctions of roads were made during the year.

Three hundred and sixty encroachments were removed during the year and 1,227 cases were recommended to the Collector for either assignment or lease.

The approximate total cost of capital building works such as additional Hawkers' stalls in the Moore Market, school buildings, pucca sheds in cattle depots and reinforced concrete "easi-erect" bus passengers' shelters executed by the Work Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,53,558.

The Stadium in Peoples' Park and the Tennis Stadium in Egmore continued to be maintained in good condition.

The Marina Swimming Pool and Canteen continued to be very popular with the addition of the new Amenity Block and lawns.

**Housing.**—Twenty-eight small self-contained houses suitable for low-paid employees were constructed during the year in the Shenoy Nagar and occupied. A circular type of market consisting of 12 shops was also constructed. The construction of a few new tenements with all amenities and the execution of major repairs to some of the old tenements were also carried out.

**Town-planning.**—An Assistant Engineer was placed solely in charge of the work of preparing the Master Plan showing the proposed extension of the City limits.

During the year, Government accorded sanction to the Mylapore Western Section Area Town-Planning Scheme and this has brought the total number of sanctioned detailed Town-Planning Schemes to 17.

The total value of lands acquired under the Town-Planning Scheme was Rs. 1,09,817. The total number of claims adjusted by the Arbitrator was 681.

There are 231 slums in the City, of which 35 are on Government land and 42 on Corporation land. The Council has earmarked a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for the provision of adequate water-supply, drainage, lighting and properly laid out roads in respect of seven slums in the City.

Special attention was paid to avenue plantation, and to effect various improvements to parks and gardens.

**Water-supply.**—The year 1949 was also a draught year, the total rainfall being only 38.28 inches against the average annual rainfall of 48.25 inches for the 20 years ended 1948. The level of the Red Hills Lake fell from 40.40 feet on 1st April 1948 to 36.84 feet on 1st April 1949. Consequently, the restrictions imposed on the use of the Red Hills water had to be continued during the year. The Red Hills lake was treated with coppersulphate four times during the year and the distribution system was systematically scoured.

The works relating to the sanctioned schemes for the laying of a separate Trunk Main for South Madras and for improvement of the Water-supply Distribution System in the City were taken up for execution during the year.

**Sanitary Engineering.**—Sewers were laid in various parts of the City during the year to a length of 9.52 (17.67) miles. Sewering was taken up in four more slums in the City.

2.64 (3.52) miles of storm-water drains were constructed during the year.

With a view to prevent pollution of the City waterways, individual sullage outlets opening into the Cooum, Otteri Nullah and other waterways were directed to the sewers nearby wherever possible. Four (16) improved type of public conveniences, and one bath-room were constructed during the year. In unsewered areas, three convertible type of dry latrines were constructed.

One thousand, nine hundred and seven (2,402) flush-out latrines in private houses were constructed during the year. The total number of public latrines at the end of the year was 410. The entire length of sewers and masonry storm-water drains in the City extending to 354 and 64 miles, respectively was thoroughly cleaned during the year.

**Electric lighting.**—One hundred and sixty-three (140) mercury discharge lamps were installed during the year bringing some of the more important thoroughfares in the City under planned lighting. Traffic lighting was improved by the provision of 26 (18) illuminated traffic bollards. During the year 666 additional lamp-posts were installed in the City and 298 were removed and the overall increase in the number of lamp-posts in the City was 368. Nearly 12·67 miles of low-tension mains were extended.

Two hundred and twenty-nine new-service connections were given in Sembiam during the course of the year thus bringing the total number of existing services to 772.

**Public Health.**—The births totalled 52,362—a record figure—against 50,222 in 1948, the birth-rate being 52·48 per mille against 51·09 in 1948. Thirty-two thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine deaths were registered against 31,002 in 1948, the death-rate being 32·71 per mille of the estimated population against 31·54 in 1948. The infant mortality rate was 158·59 per 1,000 live births against 155·97 recorded in 1948. The maternal death-rate fell from 2·83 per mille in 1948 to 2·48 during the year. There were 171 deaths from small-pox and 36 (192) from cholera.

Forty-six thousand, two hundred and sixty-six (36,250) primary and 339,418 (97,565) re-vaccinations were performed during the year.

The 32 general dispensaries and 4 special clinics, 2 for cases of leprosy, 1 for cases of tuberculosis, and one for venereal diseases continued to be popular as usual. As an aid to immunisation against Tuberculosis, 6,732 were given B.C.G. vaccination.

“Asok Vihar”, the Health and Recreation centre opened in Peoples’ Park continued to attract distinguished visitors, interested in public health problems from the world over.

During the year, 9,105 boys and 10,627 girls were medically examined. Eight thousand and two hundred children were provided with midday meals and 6,759 children with reconstituted milk.

There were 506 admissions in the Special Home for the diseased and infirm and 357 in the Work House for able-bodied beggars during the year. The Poor House, the Orphanage for Vagrant children and the Homes for the Homeless continued at their full strength.

One more Child Welfare Centre was opened during the year. At the end of the year there were 26 Child Welfare Centres, 4 sub-centres, one Maternity Home and 15 maternity wards. The day nursery or creche in Bunder Rama Naidu Garden, Broadway, continued to do good work. Thirty-eight thousand, one hundred and forty-five expectant mothers attended the clinics for the first time and sought medical advice and treatment.

**Education.**—The Corporation continued to maintain a steady progress in the field of elementary education. The number of elementary schools rose to 218 (202), and the total strength in the schools to 66,062. More slum schools were opened during the year. Out of 174 complete schools, 94 (98) were run in rented buildings. The gratifying features were the opening of schools for girls in Rutland Gate, Nungambakkam, and Nattu Pilliar Koil Street, Georgetown, a school for Muslim girls at Saidapet, and an additional block in the Nungambakkam High School for locating eight additional classes and receipt of an additional grant of Rs. 16,000 besides the grant of Rs. 10,000 made in the previous year.

The four nursery schools run by the Corporation for the benefit of pre-school children continued to be popular.

Ten Adult Education Centres were opened in various places of the City in addition to the ten Adult Literacy Centres already run by the Corporation. In addition to these centres fifteen Adult Literacy Centres run by private agencies were paid each a monthly subsidy of Rs. 15 from the Corporation funds. Six hundred and twenty-seven adults were benefited by these centres during the year. Visual education formed a regular feature at the centres and the United States Information Service was of much help to the Corporation in giving 1,000 film strip shows on various educational and health matters.

During the year, the Corporation opened three more reading rooms, making a total of 62 Corporation Reading Rooms at the end of this year.

Physical education continued to receive proper attention.

### District Municipalities

On the merger of the Pudukkottai State with this State, the Pudukkottai Municipality has been brought within the ambit of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, from 1st April 1949. The following two municipalities were newly constituted with effect from the date noted against each:—

Tindivanam (South Arcot) .. ..	1st April 1949.
Gobichettipalayam (Coimbatore) .. ..	1st October 1949.

Consequently the number of municipalities in the State increased from 91 to 94. In respect of the newly constituted municipalities, Special Officers have been appointed to perform the functions of

the municipal councils and chairmen till the councillors to be elected come into office; in the case of Pudukkottai, the term of office of the existing members of the municipal council was extended up to 1st November 1950.

Elections to the Guntur Municipal Council which had been postponed owing to communal tension were held during the year. Elections were also held to the ten municipal councils newly constituted in the previous year. The Tenali Municipal Council which was superseded for a period of six months from 22nd March 1949 has been reconstituted.

Out of 327 elections held during the year, 182 were contested and 63 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. The aggregate sanctioned strength of all the councils (including those without elected councils) was 2,278. The actual strength of the councils as on 31st March 1950 was 2,206. The total number of meetings convened by the councils was 3,119 of which 213 were adjourned for want of quorum and 80 for want of time or other reasons. The average percentage of councillors present at each meeting to the total sanctioned strength of the municipal councils ranged from 40 to 93.

**Finance.**—The aggregate opening balance of all the councils was Rs. 253.79\* (205.98) lakhs. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 767.51 (693.12) lakhs of which Rs. 282.63 (243.90) lakhs was derived from taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population (1941 census) was Rs. 7-3-1 (6-5-3). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 746.67 (648.40) lakhs, leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 274.63 (250.70)\* lakhs. The grants given by Government for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 50.39 lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Elementary Education .. .. .	19.41 (18.77)
Education other than Elementary .. .. .	7.86 (4.23)
Communications .. .. .	6.40 (3.56)
Water-supply and Drainage .. .. .	14.54 (19.24)
Medical Relief .. .. .	0.45 (0.47)
Preventive Medicine .. .. .	1.73 (1.27)
	50.39 (47.54)

Grants for the maintenance of the several services alone mentioned above came to Rs. 32.60 (26.92) lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 15.86 lakhs for financing capital works and advances amounting to Rs. 0.82 lakh to cover deficits were disbursed during the year.

\* The difference is due to the inclusion of the opening balance of Pudukkottai and of the two newly constituted municipalities.

The ordinary expenditure on Communications amounted to Rs. 61.41 (54.32) lakhs including Rs. 2.75 lakhs paid towards interest on and repayment of debt.

**Medical relief.**—The councils maintained 141 (138) medical institutions which afforded relief to 8,813 (7,463) in-patients and 4,847,574 (4,879,802) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 11.24 (9.79) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 103.53 (95.90) lakhs on sanitation.

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

*Elementary—*

Number of schools	..	..	..	1,283 (1,269).
Strength	..	..	..	221,484 (220,594).
Total cost	..	..	..	Rs. 61.40 (57.11) lakhs.
Government contribution	..	..	..	Rs. 19.41 (18.77) lakhs.

*Secondary—*

Number of schools	..	..	..	97 (79).
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*Strength—*

Elementary department	..	..	..	2,690 (4,108).
Secondary department	..	..	..	57,512 (46,195).
Cost	..	..	..	Rs. 42.25 (34.34) lakhs.
Government contribution	..	..	..	Rs. 7.86 (4.23) lakhs.

## Town-Planning

The activities of the department increased considerably and good progress was made during the year in town-planning and other allied matters. The department continued to render all possible assistance and technical advice to local bodies, Government departments and Co-operative Housing and Building Societies in the formulation of town-planning and housing schemes and in preparing and furnishing lay-out plans and designs. All local authorities evinced greater interest in the effective enforcement of lay-outs town-planning regulations, building rules and street by-laws. They also generally took prompt and effective steps to regulate the installation of industrial units in conformity with declarations specifying residential and industrial areas in municipalities and panchayat areas.

By the end of the year the provisions of the Madras Town-Planning Act were applicable to all the 95 municipalities including the Corporation of Madras and had been extended to 282 panchayats and villages, including 176 panchayats and villages to which the Act was newly extended during the year. With the merger of the Pudukkottai State with the Madras State the town of Pudukkottai was constituted as a municipality and the Town-Planning Act became applicable to it. The Government had so far extended

the provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Madras District Municipalities Act to 135 panchayats and villages including 22 panchayats to which the said provisions were newly extended during the year.

Up to the end of the year 76 out of the 95 municipal councils (including the Corporation of Madras) and 24 out of the 187 panchayats to which the Town-Planning Act had been extended had taken up the formation of detailed town-planning schemes.

Housing as an integral part of town-planning has not yet been commenced on a large scale except to some extent through the medium of co-operative enterprise. Co-operative housing has however progressed to an appreciable extent in the State and a number of Co-operative House Construction Societies or Co-operative Building Societies were constituted by the Co-operative department of the Government during the year.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the setting apart and declaration of residential areas by a majority of municipalities and a large number of urban local authorities. In certain cases of local authorities the Government had sanctioned extension of time for notification.

The Government notified the following five town-planning schemes under section 12 of the Town-Planning Act :—

- (1) Muthyalapalem Slum Clearance Scheme.
- (2) Rajahmundry Main Bazaar Road Improvement Scheme.
- (3) Sankarankoil Railway Station Area Scheme.
- (4) Mettur Township Scheme.
- (5) Kottaparamba Improvement Scheme.

During the year, two detailed town-planning schemes noted below were sanctioned by the Government :—

(1) The Mylapore Western Section Area Town-Planning Scheme of the Madras Corporation.

(2) The Courtallam Town-Planning Scheme of the Courtallam Panchayat Board.

At the end of the year there were in all 336 detailed town-planning schemes under various stages of preparation, publication or submission to the Government with the municipalities and panchayats and 115 sanctioned town-planning schemes in various stages of execution with these authorities. Arbitrators were appointed during the year for five schemes.

During the year the Government notified variations in respect of nine sanctioned town-planning schemes and published draft variations in respect of ten other town-planning schemes. For the purpose of execution of works in sanctioned town-planning schemes and for acquisition of lands, the Government granted loans during the year to four municipal councils aggregating to a sum of Rs. 2,14,200.



The town-planning staff of local bodies dealt with the renewal or licensing of encroachments. The Department gave advice on a number of cases of encroachments in the case of Tuticorin Municipality referred to it by the Revenue Department.

Proposals were received from seven municipalities and fifteen panchayats for approval by the Director of Town-Planning of industrial areas for their towns or for additional industrial areas, which were disposed of some time after a local inspection.

The total number of urban local authorities coming under the provision of the Public Health Act was 309 at the end of the year including the following three panchayats notified by the Government as urban local authorities during the year:—

- (1) Orathanad, Tanjore district.
- (2) Tambaram, Chingleput district.
- (3) Bhuvanagiri, South Arcot district.

So far, 146 urban local authorities had formulated residential area proposals and obtained the approval of the Director of Town-Planning and Director of Public Health in compliance with the requirements of section 90 (1) of the Public Health Act.

The Government passed orders on the report of the Provincial Town-Planning Enquiry Committee. A number of the recommendations made by the Committee were accepted by the Government, especially with regard to the proposals made to amend the Town-Planning Act to achieve some simplification in the procedure to be adopted in the preparation of town-planning schemes and eliminating the provisions of betterment levy and replacing the same with the levy of an improvement or development charge, depending on the actual cost of the execution of the schemes and enabling the said levy to be made after most of the works in the scheme have been satisfactorily completed by the responsible authority and several other matters besides.

### **Madras City Improvement Trust**

The Madras City Improvement Trust has been constituted by an Act of the State Legislature in 1945. It consists of a paid chairman and eight other trustees of whom three are ex-officio trustees. The main purpose for which the Trust was constituted is to make provision for the improvement and expansion of the City of Madras by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings, acquiring land for the said purposes and for the rehousing of persons displaced by the execution of improvement schemes. The Government and the Corporation are contributing annually a sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs each to the Trust. The Government have also so far given a loan of Rs. 13½ lakhs.

Up to the end of the year 1950, the Trust Board submitted to the Government altogether about twelve improvement schemes, of which six schemes have been sanctioned. Four schemes are under the consideration of the Government. Several other schemes are under the consideration of the Trust.

## Hindu Religious Endowments

(Fasli 1359)

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

- (1) Number of meetings held by the Board .. 14 (12).
- (2) Number of items of business disposed of 515 (402).  
in the meetings.
- (3) (a) Number of sittings of Committees of 1,931 (2,061).  
Commissioners at Headquarters.
- (b) Number of sittings of Committees of 2 (Nil).  
Commissioners at mufassal.
- (4) Number of single Commissioner inquiries .. 1,314 (1,462).
- (5) (a) Number of major institutions coming 13,726 (13,213).  
under the Act.
- (b) Number of minor institutions .. .. 15,334 (15,378).

During the fasli, the provisions of Madras Act II of 1927, Madras Act V of 1947 and Madras Act XXXI of 1947 were made applicable to the merged areas of Banganapalle and Pudukkottai States with effect from 1st January 1950. To the Sandur State which was merged in Bellary district the provisions of only Madras Act V of 1947 and Madras Act XXXI of 1947 were made applicable, but not the provisions of Madras Act II of 1927. The provisions of the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act, 1947, were made applicable to the three areas of merged States.

The Government sanctioned the continuance of the scheme of verification and appraisalment of jewels, valuables, etc., belonging to religious institutions, for a further period of one year with effect from 8th July 1949. The final appraisalment work was completed in respect of three temples in Madurai district, nine temples in Ramanathapuram district and four temples in Tanjore district. Appraisalment and verification of the jewels belonging to Tiruvaduthurai Math, Tanjore district, and the golden kavacham of Sri Ranganadhaswami at Srirangam was also done as a special case.

At the end of the fasli there were 2,392 estate villages owned by 597 religious institutions. Reduced rates of rents were fixed in respect of 2,051 estate villages belonging to religious institutions and compensation statements have been submitted to Collectors in respect of 1,100 villages.

The number of registers of properties submitted under section 38 of the Act was 1,584 (1,428), and the number of registers pending approval at the end of the fasli was 931 (851).

During the fasli, 1,135 (999) budgets were scrutinized and sanctioned by the Board. 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 13,640 (11,497) 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 in respect of 178 (241) temples. In addition, the Board appointed persons to discharge the functions of trustees for twenty religious institutions under section 57 (8) of the Act, pending settlement of the schemes of administration therefor.

During the fasli, orders were passed by the Board suspending non-hereditary trustees of religious institutions in 21 cases, removing them in fifteen cases and dismissing them in six cases, under section 52 of the Act and removing the hereditary trustees in ten cases under section 53-A of the Act, and in two cases under section 53-B of the Act. Special arrangements were made by the Board to supervise the hundial and other collections during festivals in temples in as many as 104 (68) cases. The Board sanctioned appropriation of surplus funds in 38 (29) cases and refused in 12 (9) cases.

The Board settled schemes of administration in respect of 131 (98) institutions. Besides, 32 schemes of administration previously settled were modified by the Board under section 57 (5) of the Act.

At the end of the previous fasli, proceedings for notification were pending in respect of five temples and during the fasli, proceedings were instituted in respect of eight more institutions.

The number of suits, petitions and appeals filed against the Board during the fasli was 255 (173) and the number of cases filed by the Board was 29 (20). At the close of the fasli, 349 cases filed against the Board and 30 cases filed by the Board were pending disposal.

**Finance.**—The number of major institutions assessable to contribution during the fasli was 13,726 (13,213). Of these, assessment to contribution was made in 13,192 cases.

The total demand amounted to Rs. 16.29 (14.19) lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 9.00 (8.52) lakhs was collected, and a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was written off, modified or cancelled, leaving a balance of Rs. 7.18 lakhs. Objections to assessment were received in 526 cases, and 432 cases were disposed off during the fasli. Requisitions were issued to the Collectors in 3,951 (3,338) cases.

A total sum of Rs. 18,068 inclusive of the arrears of the previous fasli, was due to the Board under costs covered by decrease of courts. A sum of Rs. 5,199 was collected and a balance of

Rs. 12,547 was pending recovery. The audit costs payable to the Board including arrears of the previous fasli were Rs. 7.01 (5.95) lakhs. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 3.77 (3.41) lakhs was collected, and a sum of Rs. 0.46 lakh was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 3.19 lakhs.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Board is given below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Opening balance .. .. .	1.20
Receipts .. .. .	10.92
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	12.12
Total expenditure including investments ..	10.55
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Closing balance ..	1.57
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

**General.**—The Board continued during the fasli the drive initiated by it in regard to the Grow More Food Campaign. 236.85 acres of waste lands were brought newly under cultivation, 82.49 acres of dry lands were converted into wet, and 123.44 acres of single crop wet lands were converted into double crop.

The intensification of the National Savings Movement was continued during the fasli. A sum of Rs. 6.87 lakhs was invested in savings certificates. During the fasli, the President and Commissioners toured a greater number of days and inspected a larger number of institutions than in the previous fasli.

houses were persuaded to construct 300 feet of drain. Systematic house inspections, cleaning and control of fly breeding were continued as usual. Sporadic outbreaks of cholera and of smallpox were promptly and effectively controlled. Filaria control has been organized in three villages. The health staff performed nearly 2,700 primary vaccinations and over 10,000 re-vaccinations. The maternal and child health work, which is well organized, kept up its outturn during the year. Three new maternity homes were opened during the year; 181 cases were delivered in the three homes. Over 60 per cent of the labour cases in the area were given skilled attention by the staff. The unit has been a field training ground for all categories of public health workers and students in several colleges and schools. Besides routine propaganda work of the staff a special health week celebration was organized in Mangadu in April 1949, in which an exhibition was a prominent feature.

**Port and marine hygiene.**—The Port Health Administration of the nine minor ports in the State continued, as in the previous years, under the Director of Public Health. The Municipal Health Officers or the Medical Officers in charge of the dispensaries served as part-time Port Health Officers.

**Maternity and child-welfare.**—Maternal and child health work continued to show good progress during the year; 61 new centres and 4 new Maternity Homes were opened. The number of clinics held, pre-natal cases registered and followed, labour cases conducted, all show the sustained effort put forth by the staff. The outturn must be considered creditable for an undermanned service; many of the posts of Women Medical Officers, Health Visitors and midwives were vacant. The curriculum for the Health Visitor's Diploma was revised during the year. The school, however, did not attract many pupils. The results of the activities were reflected in the decline in infant and maternal mortality recorded during the year.

**Nutrition.**—During the year diet surveys were carried out in 113 different areas in 17 districts. A total of 1,134 families and 30 institutions, like students' hostels, boarding homes, ashrams, etc., representing 6,060 consumption units were covered in the above surveys. The nutritional status of the members of the families included for diet surveys was examined in most places with a view to assess to what extent the deficiency in nutrients consumed as revealed by diet surveys have resulted in gross signs of food deficiency signs diseases. The predominant deficiency signs noticed generally bear out the over-all deficiencies in nutrients.

The scheme of free supply of midday meals to the children of eligible communities attending about 1,200 labour schools was continued. The Madras Corporation continued its own scheme of supply of free midday meals to the poor and ill-nourished children attending 141 Corporation elementary schools. The children attending the elementary schools in certain districts were given

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multi-vitamin tablets along with reconstituted skimmed milk. During 1949, five nutrition exhibitions were organized in Madras City, Madurai, Karkal panchayat (South Kanara district), Poona-mallee Health Unit and Anantapur. Intensive propaganda for remedying the deficiencies noticed in the diet and nutrition surveys conducted in the above places were done by putting up exhibits featuring the deficiencies detected in the local surveys and suggesting remedies therefor by incorporating cheap and nutritious foods locally available. As the nutrition laboratory is not equipped with work tables or gas and water fittings, no food analytical work could be undertaken.

**Food adulteration.**—During the year the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was in force in 237 local bodies comprising 95 municipalities and 142 panchayats. The percentage of adulterated samples works out at 42 per cent as against 43.9 per cent for the previous year. Prosecutions were launched against 7,824 offenders; of these, 7,280 ended in conviction.

**Water-supply and drainage.**—No new urban water-supply schemes were completed during the year. Investigation and other preliminary work have been done in a number of schemes. For rural water-supply, about 8,500 works were programmed of which over 2,600 were completed and over 3,100 were in progress during the year; the expenditure was a little over Rs. 27 lakhs. No urban drainage works were completed. The Water and Sewage Purification Committee continued its investigations on Red Hills water and on fluorine removal. A pilot micro mesh pre-filter plant was proposed to be installed for improving the work of the slow sand filters in Kilpauk.

**Sanitary conveniences.**—Good progress was made during the year in the provision of sanitary conveniences of the self-cleansing type. Private latrines (about 18,000 seats) and public latrines with over 1,100 seats were constructed in municipalities. The progress was less in rural areas; public latrines with 1,025 seats having been constructed. A sum of about 4 lakhs of rupees was spent by the local bodies for this purpose during the year. The total quantity of compost manure produced during the year in 67 municipalities and 37 panchayats just exceeded 6,900,000 cubic feet.

**Fairs and festivals.**—More than a thousand festivals took place during the year. Sanitary arrangements in all festival centres were under the control of the health staff. There was no outbreak of cholera or other epidemics as a sequel to the festivals. In Nellore district stray cases of cholera occurred in one centre during the festival. The outbreak was promptly controlled and the disease was not allowed to spread.

**Housing and town-planning.**—The provisions of the Madras Town-Planning Act were extended to 18 panchayats during the year.

The Act was in force in 95 municipalities and 128 panchayats at the end of the year.

Detailed Town-Planning Schemes, 317 in number, in various stages of development, were submitted by 71 municipalities and 24 panchayats. The Corporation of Madras also took up the preparation of a master plan for the City of Madras and 54 surrounding villages. Seven new schemes were notified and two were sanctioned by the Government. Progress made in respect of the preparation of the General Town-Planning Schemes in municipalities was not satisfactory due to want of adequate trained staff.

The Madras City Improvement Trust continued its activities regarding slum clearance, provision of house-sites and housing accommodation for the poor and lower middle class people in the City of Madras. During the year 1948-49, three improvement schemes were sanctioned by the Government, six were under the consideration of the Government and three more were approved and published by the Trust.

**Vaccinations.**—Vaccination was compulsory throughout the State with the exception of a few partially excluded areas. The number of vaccinations done during the year showed a marked increase from 4,868,666 in 1948 to 8,405,490 in 1949. Nearly one-sixth of the total estimated mid-year population have been afforded protection against smallpox in 1949. Two factors continued to handicap the conduct of vaccination programmes. One was paucity of qualified hands. The second was the diversion of the staff to meet other emergencies, particularly cholera. In spite of these handicaps, the staff met the situation in the best possible manner and conducted a very large number of vaccinations. That the work was intensive is evident by the 100 per cent increase in re-vaccinations; that it was also selective is shown by the 12 per cent increase in primary vaccinations.

### **Sanitary Engineering Branch**

In order to unify all the functions relating to water-supply and drainage schemes under one agency, the Government passed orders in July 1949 constituting the sanitary engineering branch into an independent unit, and transferring the execution of urban water-supply and drainage schemes from the regular Public Works Department to the control of the Sanitary Engineer, who would function as a Superintending Engineer of a State-wide circle under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General). The entire work of planning, investigation, design, execution and control over maintenance of schemes will vest under the unified control of this reorganized branch.

The Sanitary Engineer to Government was a member of the Board of Public Health, and a member of the Water and Sewage

Purification Committee. He was the Inspecting Officer of the grant-in-aid works (other than road and electrical works), and was also a Special Councillor of the Corporation of Madras.

As part of the reorganization, five public health engineering divisions, with suitable territorial jurisdictions, have been sanctioned to work under the Sanitary Engineer. In addition, a special water-supply and drainage division for Madurai has been working on the investigation, and design of comprehensive improvements to the water-supply and drainage schemes for that municipality. Additional staff of Assistant Engineers (Public Health) and Supervisors has also been sanctioned for the Public Health Divisions and the central office of the Sanitary Engineer.

**A five-year plan for municipal schemes.**—With a view to regulate, on a planned basis, the provision of water-supply and drainage schemes for the several stations in the State, the Government also announced details of a FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1949–54) in June 1949 accepting the commitment to Government grants amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs for the first year, Rs. 40 lakhs each for the next two years and Rs. 80 lakhs each in the two subsequent years, in respect of the five-year plan, subject to the availability of funds.

**Plan for non-municipal urban schemes.**—Pending the announcement of a similar plan in regard to non-municipal urban schemes, the Government have passed orders in January 1950 that for the present these schemes will be followed according to a tentative plan drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer and approved by them.

To facilitate the prosecution of schemes according to the plan announced, the Government have also revised their policy regarding financial assistance to local bodies. Water and drainage-tax will be levied by the local authority concerned at a rate considered suitable by the Government and with regard to the resources of the local authority; the additional grant required towards the cost of any scheme will be borne by the Government. This will facilitate investigation being followed up by design and execution without interruption. Re-payment of loan by the local authority concerned will be spread over 40 years instead of the period of re-payment of 20 to 30 years adopted hitherto.

In recent years, the difficulty and delay experienced in procurement of corrugated iron pipes and specials required for the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes constituted a stumbling block against their speedy execution. To remove this bottle-neck, the Government sanctioned in July 1949 the creation of a reserve stock of corrugated iron pipes costing not more than Rs. 10 lakhs. A special indent was thereupon negotiated with the suppliers for the supply and delivery of 4,550 tons of corrugated iron pipes during 1949–50 at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. A major part of the quantity was received during the year and diverted to the several schemes in progress, apart from building up a reserve stock. Orders were also placed for the supply of C.I.



specials and valves costing about Rs. 7·0 lakhs. Besides, an indent for a further quantity of 5,550 tons of corrugated iron pipes in various sizes, costing about Rs. 20 lakhs, was placed with the suppliers for effecting deliveries during 1950-51. These special measures should ensure a quicker pace of execution of the schemes in the coming years.

At present, rural water-supply is being attended to by the Board of Revenue, through the Collectors of the districts, with the help of the Revenue staff, and assisted by Minor Irrigation staff. The assistance of the Sanitary Engineering Branch, however, is being increasingly sought in the prosecution of some of the more important rural water-supply schemes by the Board of Revenue.

### **Progress of Schemes**

**Execution of schemes.**—The five new (Public Health) divisions sanctioned by the Government as the first stage of the re-organization of the Sanitary Engineering Branch were formed during December 1949 and February 1950. The execution of municipal and panchayat water-supply and drainage schemes which were being attended to by the Public Works Department divisions during the major portion of the year was taken over by the new (Public Health) divisions in the different stages of their execution and work was continued on the schemes.

As many as 29 municipal water-supply schemes (including improvement schemes) and six panchayat water-supply schemes were in progress of execution during the year. The estimated cost of these schemes was Rs. 263·9 lakhs. The outlay of expenditure during the year was Rs. 33 lakhs, and the total expenditure on these schemes up to the end of the year was Rs. 124·3 lakhs.

As for drainage, 9 municipal and 2 panchayat schemes were under execution during the year. Their total estimated cost was Rs. 62·9 lakhs. The outlay up to the end of the year on the schemes was Rs. 32·4 lakhs, including an expenditure of Rs. 1·2 lakhs during the year.

Only six of these schemes were under execution by the local bodies concerned under the supervision of the Public Works Department, the expenditure on such schemes during the year being Rs. 2·49 lakhs.

**Design of schemes.**—Detailed plans and estimates for 11 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 48 lakhs were prepared and submitted by the Sanitary Engineer to the higher authorities during the year.

**Maintenance of schemes.**—Fifty-two municipal water-supply schemes and 10 panchayat water-supply schemes and 13 municipal drainage schemes (partial) were in operation during the year. The maintenance of these schemes is vested in the local authority.

concerned, under the supervisory control of the Sanitary Engineering Branch. These stations are manned by Municipal Engineers of different grades, assisted by subordinate municipal engineering staff. Periodical inspections are carried out by the officers of the Sanitary Engineering Branch and advice given on points of maintenance. The pumping installations were inspected periodically by the Mechanical Expert and the Assistant Mechanical Engineer, and advice given on their proper maintenance.

Periodical analyses were carried out by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, on samples of water-supply and sewage collected from the different schemes in operation and the results of such analyses communicated with his remarks to the Sanitary Engineering department and to the local officers. In regard to the chlorination of the water-supplies at the several stations, the dosage is now being fixed by the Health Officer, based on which the actual chlorination is effected by the local Municipal Engineer (and in some cases by the Health staff themselves).

**Technical sanction accorded for sanitary works.**—Technical sanction for eight works for which plans and estimates were received from the local bodies concerned was accorded during the year.

**General sanitation and type-designs.**—A type-design for a breeding bull shed (as required by the Department of Animal Husbandry) was prepared and finalized. Type-designs for six-seated septic tank latrines for urban and rural areas were also prepared in modification of previous designs.

### Corporation of Madras—Grant-in-Aid Works

Plans and estimates in regard to the following schemes were dealt with during the year :—

**Water-supply schemes.**—(i) City Distribution System Improvements : Further scheme—Estimate for Rs. 4·99 lakhs.

(ii) Scheme for installation of mechanical filters at Kilpauk—Estimate : Rs. 77·50 lakhs.

(iii) Water-supply scheme for Gandhi Nagar—Revised Estimate for Rs. 4·36 lakhs.

(iv) Scheme for extending water-supply to Dr. Alagappa Nagar layout and Aminjikarai Extensions—Estimate: Rs. 2·77 lakhs.

**Drainage schemes.**—(i) Scheme for constructing storm water detritus tanks in Napier Park, Langs Garden and Greams Road pumping stations.

(ii) Revised estimates for the drainage scheme for Perambur and Vyasarpadi.

(iii) Drainage scheme for Gandhi Nagar area—Estimate: Rs. 3·55 lakhs.

The following works in progress were inspected during the year and passed for Government grant :—

**Water-supply schemes.**—(i) City Water-supply Distribution System—Improvements—Estimate, Rs. 10·89 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of the Second Conduit—Estimate, Rs. 39·85 lakhs. The work has since been completed and the conduit was opened by His Excellency the Governor of Madras on the 26th October 1949. The cost of the work as executed was about Rs. 55·0 lakhs.

(iii) Laying of separate Trunk Main Number 8 for South Madras—Estimate, Rs. 4·36 lakhs.

**Drainage schemes.**—(i) Drainage scheme for Thyagarayanagar under contracts T<sup>1</sup>, T<sup>2</sup> and T<sup>3</sup>.

(ii) Drainage Scheme for Perambur and Vysarpadi : Laying of sewers was under progress in Perambur and construction of pumping station at Perambur and construction of pumping station at Vysarpadi were also under execution.

(iii) Sewer laying in Slaterpuram area—Estimate, Rs. 41,000. The work was completed.

During the year, the expenditure on both water-supply and drainage works of the Corporation which are eligible for Government grant was about Rs. 16 lakhs as against Rs. 26·83 lakhs in 1948–49. The total amount of grants sanctioned during the year was Rs. 7·93 lakhs.

## Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine

**Hospitals and dispensaries.**—The total number of medical institutions of all classes working at the end of the year was 1,231 (1,218)—931 (927) in rural, and 300 (291) in urban areas as shown below :—

State—Public	..	..	..	..	..	229
State—Special	..	..	..	..	..	32
Local fund and municipal institutions	..	..	..	..	..	507
Private aided institutions	..	..	..	..	..	55
Private non-aided institutions	..	..	..	..	..	87
Railway institutions	..	..	..	..	..	57
Rural dispensaries	..	..	..	..	..	264

The total number of in and out-door patients treated in all classes of medical institutions including the rural dispensaries was 20,723,750 (19,298,999).

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

Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	1,189,335
Pyrexia of uncertain origin and other diseases due to infection	..	..	..	..	..	1,052,980
Other diseases of the eye	..	..	..	..	..	1,395,546

Diseases of the ear .. .. .	1,064,571
Ulcerative inflammation .. .. .	1,266,778
Injuries, general and local .. .. .	1,217,400
Diseases of the digestive system excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours .. .. .	1,531,185
Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis .. .. .	1,709,772

The total number of beds available in the medical institutions of all classes for both sexes was 19,618 (17,004). The total number of operations performed was 686,308 (657,395)—658,856 (632,600) principal and 27,452 (24,795) secondary. The total number of deaths in operated cases was 1,814 (2,211). The percentage of deaths to the total operations performed was 0.26 (0.3). The number of labour cases conducted was 189,069 (155,694) of which 159,505 (123,247) were normal and 29,564 (23,447) were abnormal.

The Government sanctioned the provincialization of the following hospitals and dispensaries:—

- (1) Rural Leprosy Prevention Unit at Polambakkam.
- (2) Local Fund Dispensary at Perundurai.
- (3) Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakha-  
patnam.
- (4) Local Fund Hospital, Munagala.

The following rural dispensaries were converted into regular dispensaries :—

- (1) Rural dispensary at Ghantasala, Krishna district.
- (2) Rural dispensary at Anaikaranchatram, Tanjore district.
- (3) Rural dispensary at Kalikiri, Chittoor district.

In addition to the above, regular dispensaries at Kalugumalai, Courtallam and Radhapuram in Tirunelveli district, Pandaravadai in Tanjore district and Edlapalli in the Guntur district were opened.

The advisory committees have continued to function in the Government hospitals. The strength of non-official members of these committees in City and the mufassal has been increased to 12 and 6, respectively.

The payment of maintenance grants to certain private medical institutions and capitation grants to private leprosy asylums in the State at enhanced rates was continued during the year. Two of the private medical institutions which were getting maintenance grants from Government as a temporary measure did not require financial assistance from Government during the year. Three new private medical institutions were given maintenance grants from State Funds for the first time during the year. One institution which was already in receipt of grant from Government was taken over under Government management. Two new private leprosy asylums were sanctioned capitation grants from State funds during the year.

Diet articles required for use in Government medical institutions in the State were continued to be obtained generally on tender system. The auction system prevailing in the City State hospitals, Madras, King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam and Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore, was replaced by tender system temporarily. The average permissible cost of extra diets and substitute diets continued to be Re. 1 in the case of general ward patients, irrespective of the class of diet for which they were substituted.

**Leprosy relief.**—Leprosy treatment continued to be available in all the leprosy sanatoria and the major hospitals. There are 17 leprosy institutions in the State with an accommodation for about 3,225 patients. In order to conduct epidemiological surveys on a provincial scale, a Provincial Leprosy Survey unit was erected with a First Class Health Officer in charge of it. A survey unit was appointed to the endemic district of South Arcot with a II grade Health Officer in charge of it and Publicity and Welfare Organization for Leprosy Campaign was erected by Government and placed under the control of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Madras Provincial Council). A new significant step was also taken by the appointment of a Honorary Welfare and Occupational Therapy Officer in the Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput.

**Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.**—The institute has steadily kept up its progress both in the quality and quantity of work as well as the gross earnings during the year. As it is one of the largest and the best equipped Institutes in the East, it attracts several distinguished visitors and students from all over India and abroad.

The total number of X-ray examinations and treatment done in the Institute during 1949 were as follows :—

X-ray examinations (diagnostic)	—56,752	with a daily average of	190.
X-ray therapy and electrical treatment	—99,886	with a daily average of	337.
Clinical photographs	.. .. .		927
Radium treatment	.. .. .		229

During the year under review, new X-ray departments were opened at the following places in the Madras State :—

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| (1) Ramanathapuram. | (6) Cochin.    |
| (2) Machilipatnam.  | (7) Mangalore. |
| (3) Eluru.          | (8) Cuddapah.  |
| (4) Anantapur.      | (9) Cuddalore. |
| (5) Coonoor.        |                |

The units installed at these stations with the exception of those at Anantapur and Cochin were donated by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund.

One portable unit was supplied to each of the following stations out of the stock of portable units supplied by the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund to equip them more fully and to increase their expanding utility :

- (1) Kakinada.                      (3) Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.  
(2) Kozhikode.                    (4) Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras.

During the year under review the Institute's income towards the payments made by the well-to-do patients and the post-graduate students, etc., was Rs. 63,215-10-0 (52,865-10-0).

**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 .. ..	2,768	1,019	3,787
	(2,849)	(1,048)	(3,897)
Daily average .. .. .	1,987.14	714.58	2,701.72
	(1,778.34)	(695.73)	(2,474.07)

Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 429 were cured, 275 improved, 48 not improved, 94 were discharged otherwise and 220 died. The percentage of death to the daily average strength during 1949 was 8.14 (8.45).

Domestic worry, previous attack, hereditary predisposition, epilepsy, business worry, moral stress and syphilis accounted for the number of admissions during the year.

In the Mental Hospital, Madras, the training centre for defective children continued to work satisfactorily. A good number of Psycho-neurosis cases were treated by methods like modified analysis, pentothal analysis, suggestion and persuasion. Drug therapy, endocrine therapy and electric shock therapy were combined in the treatment of patients. The results have been very satisfactory.

The out-patient department of the Mental Hospital, Madras, has started its effective functioning only during the year. The need for more accommodation for the work was felt very early and a separate building for the treatment of female patients was also added on. This department has become popular since it has been able to wipe out the stigma attached to a stay in the Mental Hospital.

An electric convulsive therapy apparatus was installed in the Mental Hospital, Waltair, during the year under report. Cases of schizophrenia, maniac depressives in the quiescent stage, and of confusional insanity, after their treatment and improvement in their general health were treated with the above apparatus and a few cases with insulin shock.

The total receipts including those from paying patients in the three mental hospitals for the year amounted to Rs. 17.06 (15.78) lakhs.

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

	Number of admissions.		Percentage of passes in the Final Examination, M.B.B.S.	Net cost to Government. Rs. in lakhs.
	Men.	Women.		
Madras Medical College .. ..	317	82	52.1 per cent	8.43
(including Medical post-graduate diploma and certificate courses)				
Stanley Medical College, Madras.	63 (76)	19 (24)	43.2	3.97 (2.00)
Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	46 (41)	13 (14)	66.2 (57.0)	4.77 (4.39)
Guntur Medical College, Guntur.	42	8	..	1.16

## Indigenous System of Medicine

### College and School of Indigenous Medicine

The number of students increased from 454 in the previous year to 582, of which 145 were college students, 427 school students and 10 were in the compounders' class. There was an increase in the number of lady students from 21 to 69. The number of stipendiaries increased from 51 to 55 (46 Government and 9 Local Board Stipendiaries). The percentage of passes in the final L.I.M. Examination fell from 70 to 53.

The total receipts increased from Rs. 27,026 to Rs. 54,706 and the total expenditure from Rs. 2,01,921 to Rs. 3,01,358.

The Government sanctioned the opening of four training centres, viz., in Madras, Mangalore, Tanjore and Eluru for Village Vaidyas. A Research Institute in Indigenous Medicine with the necessary staff has been opened. Clinical Research was started in May 1949 and the claims of certain medicines as specific remedies for diseases is being investigated.

The Department of Indigenous Medicine participated in the All-India Khadi, Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held in Madras. The Silver Jubilee of the School was celebrated in January 1950 in a fitting manner.

### Hospitals and Dispensaries (1949)

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries of indigenous medicine working at the end of the year was 712—(631 in rural and 81 in urban areas)—(689) as shown below :

State—				
Public	..	..	..	4
Special	..	..	..	..
Local and Municipal Funds	..	..	..	352
Private—				
Aided institutions	..	..	..	5
Non-aided institutions	..	..	..	..
Railway institutions	..	..	..	..
Subsidized rural dispensaries	..	..	..	351

Excepting the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine, Madras, maintained entirely by the Government of Madras, other dispensaries are for treatment of out-door patients only. During the year the Government have taken up the management of two regular dispensaries maintained by the Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States, consequent on the merger of the two States with the Madras State.

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 .. .. .	4,02,595
Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis .. .. .	3,85,660
Malaria .. .. .	3,15,473
Ulcerative inflammation .. .. .	3,01,675
Other diseases of the eye .. .. .	3,00,293
Scabies .. .. .	2,88,705

The total number of operations performed was 41,903. There were no deaths in operated cases. The total number of labour cases conducted was 12,370.

The post of the Special Officer for the Reorganization of the Department of Indian Medicine was abolished, and the post of the Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine was created in June 1949.

### King Institute, Guindy

**Vaccine Lymph Section.**—During the year 35,688 grammes of crude vaccine pulp were manufactured and a total quantity of 4,953,805 doses of glycerinated lymph was issued to the vaccination staff of the Public Health Department after the usual tests for purity, potency and freedom from toxicity. There was an increased demand for vaccine lymph this year during the months of February to June from some of the districts, mainly the Ceded districts, Krishna and Guntur on account of the prevalence of an epidemic of smallpox in those districts, and this practically there was no cessation of routine vaccination during the summer months this year. The potency of the vaccine has been found satisfactory both by tests on calves in the laboratory and by the results obtained in the test range.

A sample of dried smallpox vaccine was obtained from the Vaccine Institute, Paris, and put through the routine tests at the Institute. The claim that the vaccine was almost bacteria free was confirmed and potency tests on calves were found to be satisfactory. The product was then used in the Saidapet Experimental Range along with control vaccinations with the routine glycerinated lymph. It was noticed that the dried vaccine was as potent as, if not better than, the routine glycerinated lymph ;



and could be used with advantage in those regions of the State where the problem of transportation makes it difficult to ensure the use of the routine glycerinated lymph within the available period of potency when exposed to atmospheric temperature.

**Diagnostic Section.**—Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-one specimens were received from microscopical and bacteriological diagnosis and 132 specimens for histo-pathological examination.

The total number of specimens received in the Serology Section for various diagnostic Serological tests was 77,148. The section was engaged, as previously, in the preparation of several reagents used for serological tests in this laboratory as well as other laboratories and Government hospitals. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-five c.c. of Kahn Antigen as well as 100 c.c. of other reagents were supplied to outside institutions.

Six hundred and forty doses of Autogenous Vaccine were prepared and supplied mainly for the respiratory, pyogenic, genito-urinary and intestinal group of organisms.

Fifty thousand six hundred and two doses of therapeutic vaccines were manufactured and supplied this year. Strepto-filarial vaccine, Staphylococcal vaccine and Pertussis vaccine were in greater demand than last year.

Two hundred and eighteen c.c. of agglutinable high titre sera were supplied as and when asked for, besides formalized suspensions for agglutinating tests.

One thousand and two hundred ampoules (each 3 c.c.) of Dysentery Bacteriophage were issued during the year.

**Manufacture and issue of Prophylactic Bacterial Vaccines.**—The following Prophylactic Bacterial Vaccines were manufactured and issued during the year :—

Name of vaccine.	Manufacture in c.c.	Issues in c.c.
1. Cholera Vaccine .. .. .	5,368,741	5,024,637
2. T.A.B. Vaccine .. .. .	149,345	154,154
3. Plague Vaccine * .. .. .	225,000	150,900

**Sterile Solutions Section.**—Over 184,000 ampoules of various sterile solutions have been supplied to Government, Municipal, Local Fund and Missionary Medical Institutions in the State. The demand for these solutions, particularly in the case of Glucose continued to be on the increase. Indents for sterile solutions have recently been received from over forty newly opened medical institutions including a good number of Government Primary Health Centres and it has not always been possible to meet all the demands.

\* Plague vaccine continued to be received from the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and distributed to the Public Health Department in the State.

**Anti-Toxins Department.**—The Department possessed thirty-eight horses during the year for the production of Tetanus and Gas Gangrene Anti-toxins. Toxins intended for the immunization of horses were manufactured as follows :—

1. Tetanus Toxin—360 litres.
2. Gas Gangrene Toxin (Perfringens)—125 litres.

Efforts were made to increase the production of Anti-toxins by effecting an increase in the quantity of plasma processed. Eight hundred and forty litres of immune plasma were processed as against 700 litres in the previous year.

Serum manufactured in the Institute.	Approximate number of ampoules.
1. Tetanus Anti-toxin, prophylactic, 3,000 International units	43,000
2. Tetanus Anti-toxin, curative, 20,000 International units.	6,000
3. Anti-Gas Gangrene serum, prophylactic, 10,000 International units	2,000

Besides, various Anti-toxins were purchased from abroad to meet the full needs of the hospitals of the State.

Samples of catgut, gauze, cotton, silkworm gut, fishing gut, etc., were received for investigation for the presence of clostridial infection and the results were reported to the Officer-in-charge of Biologicals Control.

**Department of Water Analysis and Algae Control.**—The proposals for reorganization of the Public Health Section received the sanction of Government in September 1949. The Department was in charge of a Chief Water Analyst with an assistant Analyst in charge of each of the sections of Water Bacteriology and Chemistry and Water Biology. In addition, the technical staff consisted of five junior Water Analysts and five Sample Takers.

The water supplies to 54 municipalities, 15 panchayat boards, 56 railway stations, 21 jails and certified schools and 20 other institutions were examined three times during the year to see if they conform to the standards of purity as regards bacteriological and chemical quality.

Two thousand three hundred and forty-eight samples of water were analysed both chemically and bacteriologically, and 637 samples were examined to determine the nature and composition of the algal growths present. The number of samples tested in connexion with the New Water-Supply Projects to urban areas was 39, while that analysed in connexion with Rural Water-Supply Schemes was 86.

The water supplies to Pollachi and Palayamkottai municipalities and six (Adoni, Bowringpet, Cuddapah, Guntur, Rajahmundry and Wallajahpet) railway stations were added to the list of supplies periodically examined at the laboratories of this department.

The results of bacteriological examination of the protected water-supplies in the State showed that 67·2 per cent of the samples were of satisfactory quality. Defects in the operation of filters, lack of proper equipment for chlorination, inadequate control of chlorination and deterioration in storage tanks and distribution pipes were the main causes for the unsatisfactory quality of some of the supplies. Development of algal and other undesirable organic growths in water-supplies drawn from impounded lakes, reservoirs and tanks were kept under control by the periodical application of suitable algicidal treatments. Assistance was rendered to the Madras City Corporation authorities in carrying out detailed investigations on the biology of the Red Hills Lake in the application of algicidal treatment to Red Hills Lake water.

Due to limitations of space and technical staff, work on sewage and trade waste analysis had to be severely restricted this year also. Only the sewage from Ootacamund and Madurai were periodically examined. Fifty-eight samples of water were analysed to determine their suitability for industrial use.

The number of tests on disinfectants carried out during the year was 46. Only 24 per cent of these were of satisfactory quality (R.W. Co-efficient over 5·0).

Samples of milk in various stages of production were collected every fortnight from the Government Milk Factory, Teynampet, and tested bacteriologically. This periodical examination has been of value in the proper sanitary control of the processes of manufacture adopted at the factory.

Field work formed an important part of the work of the department. Besides field studies and investigations relating to control of Biological growths, field investigations were carried out in connexion with the sterilization of the newly laid mains of the Pollachi Water-supply, disposal of sewage and trade wastes from the Tungabhadra Industries, Kurnool; and on the corrosion of concrete cooling towers at Basin Bridge.

At the Water Purification Research Station, Kilpauk, extensive researches were carried out on the removal of Fluorine from water, using specially processed Paddy Husk Carbon and on the biological factors leading to the production of Sulphuretted Hydrogen in slows and filters.

**Blood Bank.**—As the importance of the blood bank is being increasingly realised, the activities of the section is also progressively increasing. In the King Institute, Guindy, assistance was given to train Medical Officers and to open blood banks in other hospitals. At present in Madras three blood transfusion centres are functioning in addition to six other centres in the Province. Seven more blood banks are to be opened in district headquarters hospitals. A scheme was launched to centralize the blood transfusion equipment with headquarters at the King Institute, Guindy. To all the

districts in the State, Blood Bank Section of King Institute, Guindy, was the only source for supply of wet plasma and blood group diagnostic sera. The following table gives an account of the work turned out by the Section :—

Donors bled by the King Institute, Guindy .. .. .	265
Blood processing .. .. .	1,571 bottles.
Stock left—December 1948 .. .. .	122,104 c.c.
Plasma prepared during the year .. .. .	318,199 c.c.
Plasma issued during the year .. .. .	333,000 c.c.
Stock on hand .. .. .	48,055 c.c.
Whole blood issued .. .. .	10,400 c.c.
Dry serum supplied .. .. .	730 bottles.
Group sera supplied—	

A	B	C
1,789½ c.c.	1,694½ c.c.	1,561½ c.c.

**Department of Biologicals Control.**—This Department is concerned with the testing of various biological products manufactured in the Institute to ascertain if they conform to the standards laid down in the Madras Drug Rules. Various solutions were tested for sterility and freedom from Pyrogens. Samples of cholera, T.A.B. Vaccines and blood plasma were also tested for immunogenic potency, sterility and safety. Samples of Digitalis, Digitoxin and Pituitrin received from Government Hospitals and private firms were subjected to bio-assay. Biological Standardizations were conducted on samples of Tetanus and Gas Gangrene Antitoxins manufactured in the Institute as well as on a few outside samples. Preliminary work was also undertaken for assay of Insulin and for testing the potency of Penicillin, Streptomycin and Pituitrin. The total number of tests done was 958, thus showing a significant increase in the work of the department.

**Government Analyst Department.**—During the year the Madras Prevention of Adulteration (Foods) Act was in force in 237 local bodies, comprising of 95 municipal cities and 142 panchayat boards towns. Eighteen thousand four hundred and fifty-eight samples of food (comprising mostly of milk, ghee, butter, edible oils, coffee, tea, turmeric, etc.) were received and analysed in the Government Analyst's Laboratory, Guindy. Of these, 7,832 samples (42 per cent) were reported adulterated.

In addition, 2,692 samples of diet articles received from the Government hospitals in the State were examined for their purity.

Seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-four prosecutions were launched and of these, 7,280 ended in conviction. The fine realised in the food adulteration cases launched during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,730. Of this amount Government received Rs. 1,38,081 and the local bodies Rs. 2,03,649. The local bodies also contributed Rs. 94,010 to Government for the expenses connected with the analysis, maintenance of the staff, etc. Thirteen applications for extending the Act to new areas and also for permission to send increased quotas were received, but Government

could not consider them on account of want of accommodation, staff and other facilities at Guindy. There was a proposal to increase the facilities at Guindy and also to establish three Regional Laboratories in the mufassal.

There has been an increase in the adulteration of coconut oil and the adulterant was mainly mineral oil. As this adulterant has no food value and its presence in food is definitely injurious, a campaign to stop its use in foods was started. Government issued a new rule prohibiting its addition to edible oils. Stocks of oils adulterated with mineral oil were seized in various towns and were forfeited to the local bodies for destruction by the Courts. The Government of India on the representation of the Madras Government have required the importers to ensure that White oil (Trade name for mineral oil) is distributed in limited quantities to bonafide chemists and druggists only.

Some prosecutions were also launched under the Public Health Act and District Municipalities Act for the sale of Burma beans and Lak dhall. Government have passed final orders for the destruction of the small stock of Burma beans which the stockists had not disposed of in accordance with the Government order which required its export outside the State or processing under Government supervision to render it safe for human consumption. In the case of Lak dhall, Government have given three months' time to permit its export outside the State failing which the stockholders after that date would be liable to be prosecuted under the Public Health or District Municipalities Act.

Tests on residual HCN (Hydrogen Cyanide) on samples of wheat, Bengalgram, maida and semolina, on behalf of the Civil Supplies Department were done, with a view to ensure that the released stock did not contain more than the permissible limit of the fumigant.

Assistance was also rendered to the Government Milk Factory in the preparation of Carotene solution for incorporating into the reconstituted milk and also by analysing periodical samples of the reconstituted milk with a view to ensure that the milk bottled by the Government Factory was nutritionally equal to good genuine cow's milk.

Twelve samples of Hydrogenated Vegetable Product were tested on behalf of the Director of Industries and Commerce, to find out whether they conform to the specifications laid down by the Government of India for such products in the "Vegetable Oil Products Control Order". Ten samples complied with the regulations. Two contained added dyes. In the absence of regulations about the dyes that may be added, no action could be suggested.

Four samples of petrol taken from buses plying in the mufassal were received from the Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli, on suspicion that kerosene was being added to petrol in contravention of the Motor Vehicles (Kerosene Prohibition) Order. Three

of them contained kerosene varying from 12 to 30 per cent, and one was almost entirely kerosene.

Investigation on the chemistry of the poison in Varagu millet was continued. As a result of the work done here it is now possible to state definitely by tests whether a sample is of the poisonous or non-poisonous variety. This was not possible before this work was undertaken here though cases of such poisoning were recorded throughout India for a long time. As a result of analysis, it has been found that only a small number of the samples received were poisonous, the majority being of the non-poisonous variety.

**Drugs.**—Forty three samples, consisting of proprietary preparations (with compositions declared on the label) and pharmaceutical preparations, taken under the Madras Drug Rules (1945) were analysed by the Government Analyst. Forty were reported to be not of the standard quality. Thirty samples of drugs were received from Government hospitals to find out their fitness for use or whether they were made up in accordance with the prescriptions issued by the doctors. Nineteen were reported unsatisfactory.

**Researches.**—The Institute continued to receive generous assistance from the Indian Research Fund Association and with the help of the staff of the Enquiries financed by the Association, research work was done on Viruses, Cholera and Filariasis.

**Virus Research.**—Studies on the inhibition of Haemagglutination of Influenza "A" virus by normal human sera and egg white were the main work for the year. The effect of different bacterial enzymes on Influenza "A" virus was also studied. Two stains of Poliomyelitis virus and two chick adapted strain of Vaccinia Virus were also maintained.

**Cholera.**—The scope of the enquiry was changed in accordance with the decision of the Co-ordinating Committee to an investigation of the possibility of sub-clinical cases constituting a link between two cholera outbreaks. Certain regions in the Cauvery delta of the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts in this State were selected as the field of observation for this purpose. A field Laboratory has been located at Tiruchirappalli, the facilities of which are adequate for a daily examination of about 3,000 specimens of motions. A detailed survey of few cluster of villages along the course of the Cauvery and its tributaries was undertaken. This work was in progress.

An investigation on the occurrence of cases of Cholera in one of the Hospitals in the City was undertaken, employing the same technique in a modest scale as followed in the Field Laboratory at Tiruchirappalli.

**Filariasis.**—A crude saline extract, a distilled water extract and a defatted extract made from *conispiculum guindiensis*, the filarid parasite of *Calotes Versicolor*, have been used in suitable

dilutions as Antigens for intradermal tests to detect early cases of Filariasis in the patients attending the Out-patient Dispensary at Saidapet. A wheal reaching its maximum in fifteen minutes results in the clinically Filarial cases. The work was in progress.

Experiments were conducted to note if some drugs made by Professor K. Venkataraman of Bombay University had any effect on the filarid injection of the Calotes. None of the compounds sent had any effect on this infection.

## CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

### Education

**General.**—With the birth of the Indian Republic and with the Constitution of India providing for Universal compulsory education in the Primary Stage within the next ten years, the need to provide educational facilities on a mass scale, and the need to have a wider variety of curriculum at the high school stage with a vocational bias, apart from the academic course leading to the universities have been increasingly recognised and provided for, by the introduction of diversified courses such as the Secretarial and the Pre-technological courses for boys and the Aesthetic and Domestic Science courses for girls. Realising the need to have an enlightened and educated electorate emphasis has also been laid on Adult Education providing not only for the attainment of literacy but also for a course of general education to enable every adult to fulfil his role as a responsible citizen in the Republic of India. Expansion and reorganization has therefore been the key-note of the department during the year.

The total number of public institutions increased to 40,870 (39,180) and the strength of scholars reading in them rose to 4,724,283 (4,455,275). The number of private unrecognized institutions was 108 (149) and their strength 4,652 (6,005). The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population (according to the 1941 census) was 9·6 (9·0).

**Primary Education.**—There were in the State 37,812 (37,206) institutions for primary education/ Eleven of the schools were intended for Anglo-Indians. As against 940 (854) elementary schools closed during the year, 1,546 (1,393) new schools were opened. The number of single-teacher schools was further reduced to 4,222 (4,329). The total number of scholars under instruction was 2,489,479 (2,387,150) boys and 1,487,277 (1,430,481) girls. The strength of pupils in standard V increased to 304,094 (292,595) boys and 138,373 (128,704) girls. The percentage of pupils who attained permanent literacy during the year out of those enrolled in Standard I in 1945-46 works out to 49·4 per cent for boys and 26·4 per cent for girls. The average duration of school life in the lower elementary stage may be estimated at 3·1 years for boys and 2·7 years for girls.

Compulsion was in force in 29 urban areas and 1,835 rural areas. Six lakhs fifty-five thousand seven hundred and eight (598,816) boys and 399,826 (374,172) girls were under instruction in these areas, the percentage of enrolment working out to 77·9 per cent (88·8 per cent) for boys and 72·0 per cent (77·2 per cent) for girls.



Instruction in all the classes of an elementary school is ordinarily in the regional language. Pupils whose mother tongue is different from the regional language may be given instruction through the medium of the mother tongue or any language other than the regional language, provided there is a minimum strength of 30 pupils.

Out of 26,430 (23,661) boys and 9,571 (8,837) girls who appeared for the VIII Standard E.S.L.C. Examination 13,173 (9,275) boys and 4,736 (3,372) girls came out successful.

The number of teachers employed in elementary schools was 103,307 (98,166) men and 29,661 (28,276) women.

**Secondary Education.**—The number of public secondary schools for boys increased to 997 (925) and those for girls to 250 (237). Their strength increased to 4,86,128 (4,34,996) boys and 111,126 (100,039) girls; 87 (107) new Indian Secondary Schools were opened during the year.

The scheme of reorganization of secondary education introduced during the previous year in Forms I and IV was extended to Forms II and V. English was taught as a III language from Form I instead of from Form II. Algebra and Geometry were introduced as an additional subject of study in Forms V and VI. Seventy-seven boys' schools and 15 girls' schools have introduced diversified courses of study, the number of schools which introduced them in the year under report being 44. The main idea of these diversified courses is to introduce the widest variety of curriculum at the high school stage with an emphasis on the vocational value of technical education.

Instruction in all the classes of Indian Secondary Schools is ordinarily in the regional language. Pupils whose mother tongue is different from the regional language may be given instruction through the medium of the mother tongue or any language other than the regional language provided that there is a minimum strength of 30 pupils in the primary departments and 45 pupils for the Middle or High School departments. In a few cases for want of suitable teachers or due to the schools being situated in multi-lingual areas, special permission was accorded on a temporary basis to have the English medium. Seven hundred and forty-nine (647) schools out of a total of 769 (693) schools presenting candidates for the S.S.L.C. examination used one or the other language of the State as the medium for answering non-language subjects at the examination. The number of candidates who appeared from this State and declared eligible for University courses of study during the year was 23,926 boys and 3,342 girls.

Recognizing the large and important part played by visual appeal in the education of children, a scheme of Visual Education has been introduced in the schools. A Central Film Library has also

been created in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction for lending films and film-strips to the various educational institutions in the State. During 1949-50, 270 films and 125 film-strips were purchased for the Central Film Library. Besides films and film-strips, projectors, screens and other audio-visual aids such as epidiascope, wire recorders, etc., were also purchased during the year. Until the Library is in a position to supply films to meet the needs of all educational institutions, hiring of films from private concerns has been permitted in institutions. Training courses in the handling of these apparatus were also conducted for several teachers employed in secondary schools.

**University and Collegiate Education—(i) A. Universities.**—There were three Universities in the State as in the previous year and the following institutions were directly under their management.

### **Madras University**

Dr. Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Guindy.

### **Andhra University**

- 1 University College of Arts and Commerce, Waltair.
- 2 University J.V.D. College of Science, Waltair.
- 3 University Erskine College of Natural Science, Waltair.
- 4 University College of Technology, Waltair.
- 5 University College of Law, Masulipatnam.

### **Annamalai University**

The Annamalai University was of the unitary type and had the following faculties :—

- 1 Arts.
- 2 Science.
- 3 Engineering and Technology.
- 4 Oriental Learning and
- 5 Music.

Some of the noteworthy events in regard to the working of the Universities are set out below :—

#### **I. Madras University**

1. Psychology was constituted as a separate department of Research.

2. A new department of Constitutional and International Law was instituted.

3. Provision was made in the rules for graduates in Engineering to proceed to D.Sc. degree, and for B.O.L. Honours degree holders to proceed for M.A. without further examination.

4. The courses for the B.T. degree examination were revised laying more emphasis on practical training.

## II. Annamalai University

1. Parallel courses of instruction were conducted during 1949-50 in English and Tamil in the optional subjects, History, Economics and Logic under Part III of the Intermediate.

2. A syllabus in Saivasiddanta as an optional subject of study under Part III of the B.A. pass degree course in philosophy was adopted.

3. A bachelor's degree in music was instituted. With a view to examining the work and achievements of the Tamil Research Department of the University so far and if necessary to go into the question of the reorganization of the department and the lines on which investigation might be carried out, the Syndicate appointed a special committee with Dr. Sir R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar as Chairman. The Committee's recommendations are awaited.

## III. Andhra University

(i) The following grants were sanctioned by the State Government :—

(a) Rs. 3 lakhs for the institution of a course in Geophysics of M.Sc. standard and research in the subject.

(b) Rs. 2 lakhs for the implementation of plans relating to the Departments of Chemistry, Physics and Geology.

(ii) **Collegiate Education.**—Excluding the departments directly managed by the Universities, there were 51 (47) Arts Colleges for men. The Theagaraja College, Madurai (first grade), the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi, the Andhra Jayteeya Kalasala, Guntur, and the Narasapur College, Narasapur (all second grade), were opened during the year. The S.S.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayavada, and the Feroke College, Feroke, were raised to the status of the first grade colleges. There were 7 (8) Honours (in addition to four institutions directly managed by the Universities), 33 (29) first grade and 11 (10) second grade colleges for men at the end of the year. The total number of Arts Colleges for Women was 11 (11) of which was Honours, 6 first grade and 4 second grade colleges.

The strength of the students in the various University classes was 37,285 (35,133) men and 4,242 (4,076) women. An increased provision of seats in the Science subjects was also made during the year to meet the growing demand for these subjects. The output of graduates (B.A.s and B.Sc.s) during the year was 3,693 men and 638 women. The number of students in the post-graduate classes was 330 men and 88 women, making a total of 418 (373) and the number of the honours classes was 1,827 men and 224 women, making a total of 2,051 (1,784).

**Training of teachers.**—There were 60 (67) ordinary training schools for men and 75 (82) ordinary training schools for women. Four schools for men and 4 for women were converted into Basic Training Schools. The number of pupil teachers under training

was 11,297 (12,202) men and 6,908 (6,982) women. There were 28 (14) Basic Training Schools for Men and (4) Basic Training Schools for Women. The number of pupil-teachers under training was 2,198 (1,125) men and 573 (278) women. There were 3 institutions for the training of teachers for pre-primary schools with a strength of 84 women. Pandits' training classes were held in four centres, the number of rolls being 83 (55). The number of students undergoing training in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, was 184 (118) men and 38 (18) women. The Teachers' College for Music, Royapetta, offered training for music teachers and 23 (43) pupils were under instruction. The two institutions for the training of Anglo-Indian women teachers had a strength of 42 (53).

The number of training colleges in the State was 7 (7), 3 for men and 4 for women, and the number of students in these institutions was 326 (295) men and 208 (195) women. A shortened course of training for graduate trained teachers was organized at the Government Training Colleges, Saidapet and Rajahmundry. Three courses were organized in all, the number of students who took the training being 86 men and 7 women.

**Professional and Technical Education.**—The number of students reading in the Law College, Madras, and the University College of Law, Masulipatnam, was 827 (942) men and 13 (12) women.

The number of medical colleges was 6 (6), 5 for men and 1 for women, and the number of scholars under instruction was 1,680 (1,590) men and 559 (572) women. The L.I.M. School of Indian Medicine, Kilpauk, Madras, had a strength of 513 (405) men and 69 (52) women. The strength in the Madras Veterinary College was 485 (391) including 5 women.

The Government Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla had a strength of 477 (545), of whom 5 (5) were women. The Forest College, Coimbatore, run by the Union Government had a strength of 173 (126). The Agricultural (Training) School, Orathanad, and the Servindia Agricultural School, Mayanoor, functioned during the year with a strength of 90 (69).

Including the University departments, there were 7 (7) institutions in the State for Engineering and Technology and the number of students under instruction in these colleges was 2,436 (1,831) including 4 (1) women. The Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, newly opened during 1949-50, has not yet been recognized. The number of students under instruction in it on 31st March 1950 was 84.

Eight Polytechnics were run by Government in the Industrial department and the strength in these institutions was 3,099 (2,376).

The Institute of Leather Technology, Madras, the Government Textile Institute, Madras, the Ceramic Section, Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, and the District Board Industrial School, Tanjore,

were the four industrial schools under public management. They had a strength of 195 (169). There were 67 recognized industrial schools under private management. Forty-three (38) schools were for men and 24 (25) schools were for women. The strength in these institutions was 2,819 (2,470) men and 892 (929) women.

The number of commercial schools in the State was 264 (256) and the total number of scholars under instruction in them was 13,421 (11,749) men and 559 (393) women.

**Basic Education.**—There were 170 (101) basic schools with a total strength of 12,718 (6,561) boys and 6,450 (3,219) girls. The number of elementary school teachers retrained for work in basic schools was 76. In addition 80 officers of the department, 58 men and 22 women, were retrained in Basic Education at Perianaickenpalayam, Pentapadu, and Sevagram. Eleven officers were also sent for further training at Sevagram for a period of two months.

The fifth All-India Basic Education Conference was held in the month of May 1949 at Perianaickenpalayam under the Presidentship of Dr. Zoker Hussain, President, Hindustani Talimi Sangh. Headmasters of Training Schools and officers engaged in Basic Education work followed up the work by meeting again in October at Keelamoongaladi near Chidambaram.

**Social Education.**—The number of Adult Education Centres at the end of the year was 846 and the number of adults under instruction 22,265 men and 548 women. Six Government Rural Colleges, 3 for women and 3 for men, and one aided Rural College for men were opened during the year. These were intended to give higher educational training for persons who have had some school education already.

With a view to secure teachers for the Adult Education Centres, 23 training courses, 16 for men and 7 for women, were conducted during the year in different linguistic areas and the number of candidates trained was 651 men and 110 women.

**Oriental Education.**—The number of Oriental Colleges for men was 26 (25) and those for women 2 (2). The number of scholars under instruction was 1,076 (1,024) men and 89 (68) women.

The number of advanced Oriental Schools was 55 for men and 3 for women, the number of scholars under instruction being 2,535 boys and 999 girls. One hundred and five boys and 14 girls appeared for the Sanskrit Entrance Examination through the schools, of whom 86 boys and 14 girls came out successful. There were 26 (27) Oriental Elementary Schools with a strength of 730 (736) boys and 437 (378) girls.

**Pre-Primary Education.**—There were 23 Nursery Schools with a total strength of 458 boys and 862 girls.

**Aesthetic Education.**—Besides the faculty of Music in the Annamalai University, there were three Music Colleges with a strength

of 132 men and 18 women. There were in addition three Music schools and 106 boys and 109 girls were under instruction in these schools.

**Education in Arts and Crafts.**—Five institutions provided instruction in Arts and Crafts including the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, and the number of scholars under instruction was 456 (339).

**Education of Handicapped Children.**—The number of schools for handicapped children was 15 (14). Six schools were schools for the blind, 4 for the deaf-mute, one for both blind and deaf-mute and 4 for crippled children. Six hundred and four (574) boys and 361 (261) girls were under instruction in these schools.

**Education of Harijans.**—Four thousand eight-hundred and forty-seven elementary schools were especially intended for Harijans and the number of pupils under instruction in them was 224,101 boys and 125,076 girls making a total of 349,177. The total number of Harijan pupils reading in all elementary schools was 324,168 (291,229) boys and 165,660 (168,445) girls. Two high schools were especially intended for Harijans and the number of scholars under instruction in them was 894 (692). The number of Harijans reading in all secondary schools was 894 (692).

The number of Harijan scholars reading in Arts and Science Colleges was 684 (537) men and 57 (60) women. Their number in professional colleges was 148 (189) men and 24 (18) women. The number of Harijans undergoing teacher's training was 939 (866) men and 399 (422) women.

**Education of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.**—The number of elementary schools especially intended for the aboriginal tribes in the Agency tracts was 198 (204) and their strength was 8,272 (8,132). The number of pupils belonging to these tribes and reading in all the elementary schools in the Agency tracts was 2,959 (3,881) boys and 1,030 (1,253) girls. The number of schools working exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchu tribes in Kurnool district was 22 (22) and their strength was 399 (398) boys and 368 (393) girls. These schools were transferred to the control of the Forest department during the year. The number of schools specially intended for Hill tribes in the Nilgiris was 89 (94) and the number of pupils under instruction 8,914 (5,115) boys and 3,884 (2,097) girls. There were a few other schools in the other districts also specially intended for the Hill tribes.

**Education of Notified Tribes.**—There were 251 schools working under the Kallar Reclamation Scheme in Madurai district with a total strength of 12,109 boys and 6,154 girls. These schools were transferred during the year from the Kallar Reclamation Scheme to the Harijan Welfare department. There were nine schools in Chittoor district under the Yanadi Reclamation Scheme with a total strength of 1,180 boys and 740 girls. There were six schools

for the Notified Tribes' settlements and the strength in these schools was 559 boys and 366 girls. They were under the control of the Police department.

**Reformatory Schools.**—The number of Borstal and Reformatory Schools was 7 (7), and the strength in them was 2,789 (1,557) boys and 305 (441) girls.

**National Cadet Corps.**—The scheme for the organization of National Cadet Corps in the State was expanded during the year under report. Besides the Annamalai University, the number of colleges to which the Senior Division units were attached were 13. The total number of National Cadet Corps Officers and cadets was 53 and 1,644 respectively. Thirty-two high schools had units of the Junior Division and the number of sub-units raised was 51. The total number of officers and cadets was 51 and 1,530 respectively.

### Finance

**Expenditure.**—The total expenditure on education increased to Rs. 2,092·27 (1,675·48) lakhs. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 67·4 (68) per cent and 32·6 (32) per cent respectively. There was an increase in the total direct expenditure to Rs. 1,931·06 (1,344·99) lakhs and on indirect expenditure to Rs. 505·99 (330·49) lakhs.

The budget estimate of the department for the year was Rs. 938·79 lakhs and the revised estimate Rs. 941·41 lakhs. The actuals were Rs. 958·27 lakhs.

### Government Examinations

During the year 16 (14) examinations were conducted in 1,528 (1,448) centres. The total number of candidates registered and examined were 177,623 (148,773) and 168,080 (143,562) respectively. The marked increase is noticed for the S.S.L.C., VIII Standard and Technical Examinations. Particulars regarding each of the examinations are given below:—

Number and name of examination.	Number of Candidates registered.	Number examined.	Number of centres.
1. (a) S.S.L.C. Examination, October 1949 ..	15,824	15,206	74
(b) S.S.L.C. Examination, March 1950 ..	67,898	65,898	516
2. T.S.L.C. Examination .. .. .	16,343	15,960	118
3. Basic T.S.L.C. Examination .. .. .	1,087	1,083	23
4. Government Technical Examinations—			
(a) Part I .. .. .	25,586	21,388	327
(b) Part II .. .. .	103	101	1
5. Sanskrit Entrance Examination .. .. .	255	248	18
6. Technical Teacher's Certificate Examination.	517	321	24
7. Anglo-Indian School Examinations.. .. .	1,250	1,250	22
8. Examination for Teacher's Certificate in Physical Education (Men and Women).	123	121	1

	Number and name of examination.	Number of Candidates registered.	Number examined.	Number of centres.
9.	Examination for Teacher's Certificate in Physical Education for Ex-Army Men.	40	40	1
10.	Pandit Training Certificate Examination Trained.	70	70	4
11.	Collegiate Trained Teacher's Training Examination.	27	27	1
12.	Examination for Teacher's Certificate in Indian Music.	17	17	1
13.	Examination for the award of certificates for competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for defective children (blind, dumb, and deaf-mute).	2	2	2
14.	Examination for Montessori, Kindergarten, Nursery School Teachers' Certificates.	32	32	3
15.	Public Examination at the end of VIII Standard in Higher Elementary Schools.	47,891	45,760	390
16.	Examination in Indigenous Medicine—			
	(a) School and College Examinations (April to October).	550	548	1
	(b) Compounders Examinations .. ..	8	8	1
		<u>1,77,623</u>	<u>1,68,080</u>	<u>1,528</u>

Three of these examinations were held in centres outside Madras State. The Government Technical Examinations were held in different centres in the United States of Cochin and Travancore, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Mercara. The S.S.L.C. and T.S.L.C. Examinations were held in Bangalore and Mercara.

**Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.**—The following are the main features in the working of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination Scheme this year :—

(1) The Board of Secondary Education was reconstituted for a period of three years with effect from 21st September 1949 and the number of members was increased from 25 to 26 in order to provide for the Principal of Government Training College, Rajahmundry, being an ex-officio member of the Board.

(2) The concession of allowing members of the teaching profession to appear for the S.S.L.C. Examination as private candidates was extended for a further period of three years from 1950.

(3) The Government ordered the teaching of English to begin in Form I from the school year 1949-50. A syllabus was also prescribed.

(4) Government allowed the Secondary Schools presenting candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1951 to 1953 to choose the study of languages according to 1929 Scheme if they so desired.

(5) Schools in the Civil Station, Bangalore, presented candidates for the Madras S.S.L.C. Examination for the last time in March 1950.

(6) Government increased the rate of remuneration to the supervising, clerical and menial staff of the S.S.L.C. Public Examination with effect from the examination held in October 1949.



**Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination.**—The number of candidates examined, the number passed, and the percentage are shown below :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Secondary Grade (pupils) ..	3,300 (2,910)	2,300 (1,996)	70 (69)
Secondary Grade (private) ..	2,098 (891)	979 (444)	47 (50)
Elementary Grade .. ..	10,562 (11,518)	5,085 (7,111)	48 (62)

**Finance (Examination excluding Text-Book Committee).**—The receipts and charges including expenditure on refunds and compensation paid to the Universities were Rs. 16,65,814 and Rs. 10,44,194 respectively.

### **Government Museum, Madras, the Pudukkottai Museum and the Connemara Public Library**

The number of visitors to the Museum was 720,291 which represents an increase of 16.5 per cent over the number for the previous year.

Among the most outstanding acquisitions during the period were the twelve manuscripts of the works of the great Tamil poet-patriot, Sri Subrahmanya Bharathi, four life-size painted models of Kathakali dancers carved in wood, the first copy made by Sri K. R. Ramamurti of the mural painting of Parvathi in the Siva temple built by Rajasimha Pallava at Panamalai in the South Arcot district discovered in 1949, a bronze image of Jaina Thirthankara from Sivaganga, six metal images acquired as treasure-trove, six Australian boomerangs, copies of Bagh and Central Asian paintings, fifteen Roman gold coins from Kadamath Island, three gold coins of Kumara Gupta and a brass seal belonging to the English East India Company.

During the year, the museum was the recipient of certain gifts, the most notable of these being the Svaragat, a rare ivory inlaid stringed musical instrument from the Zamindar of Palayampatti, a Pathan sword captured in Uri, Kashmir, from Srimathi A. V. Kuttimalu Amma, M.L.A., Pakita dice from Dr. T. K. Unni, two yantras and Arretine pottery from Sri T. N. Sethurama Chettiyar and an ivory figure of Narada from Sri W. M. Sriramulu Naidu, Egmore.

A model of the Brahmagiri cist, the best known example of the funerary monument of the first century B.C., the four Kathakali figures, the dioramas of the "starred tortoise", "life on the seashore" and of "palm civets" and the large crystals of rocksalt from the Salt Range are the most interesting among the additions to the public galleries.

The Museum participated in the Educational Exhibition held at Guindy, a special feature of which was the "Model School Museum", organized by a Committee of which the Superintendent was the convenor. This Exhibition was of high educational value.

The two guide lecturers appointed have been found to be inadequate. Hence a scheme, which is claimed to be the first of its kind in India, has now been adopted for utilizing the services of the Boy Scouts in the City who are specially trained for this work and are permitted to take the illiterate visitors round the Museum.

Short courses in museum technique are given at the Museum to teachers in the High Schools of the State to equip them better for the task of starting school museums. A number of High Schools in the Madras City deputed teachers to undergo the course during the year.

**The State Museum, Pudukkottai.**—This museum continued to maintain its importance and usefulness to the public and educational institutions. The daily average attendance was 272 (371).

During the year, the Museum was the recipient of certain gifts, the most notable of these being a letter, dated 19th September 1921, written by Mahatma Gandhi to the Pudukkottai Darbar beautifully mounted and framed, a life-like photograph of Diwan Sir A. Seshiah Sastri, both presented by the Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai, a quarter-anna coin of the Indore State of the year 1945 from Sri B. Subbiah Naidu, the taxidermist, and a twin coconut showing division in the endosperm and priest of the local Brahadambal temple.

**Connemara Public Library.**—The total number of books added to the Library during the year apart from periodicals, was 819. Seven new periodicals were subscribed for during the year. Two hundred and sixteen institutions sent their journals in exchange for the museum bulletins.

The number of readers who visited the Library during the year was 81,696 (76,841), and the number of volumes consulted was 184,122 (176,950). The number of volumes lent to the residents in the City and its vicinity during the year was 60,966 (53,573). The number of volumes lent to the mufassal libraries during the year was 28. The number of new depositors during the year was 466 (451).

The expenditure on the Library was Rs. 46,796 (47,076) and the receipts Rs. 509 (424).

### **Oriental Manuscripts Library**

During the year 4,149 (2,942) persons visited the Library and the number of books and manuscripts consulted was 5,319 (4,430). The number of manuscripts and books issued on loan to scholars and institutions during the year was 100 (82).

The measures adopted for the acquisition of manuscripts were intensified by advertisement in the dailies and the weeklies and by the undertaking of tours by the Curator of the Library and his staff. The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 1,707 (523).

During the year the Government constituted an Expert Committee with the Curator as the General Editor for the final selection of the manuscripts worth printing and for estimating the cost of publications. So far, 25 manuscripts (28 volumes) in different languages have been published by the Library under the Madras Governmentt Oriental Series. Nine more are in print. The Half-yearly Bulletin started in the previous year continues to be published twice a year. Rare manuscripts which are too small for publication as separate books are published in the bulletin.

### Other Libraries

The total number of libraries and reading rooms for adults was 1,580. The number of books and journals in the libraries was 1,709,353 and the number of books, journals, etc., issued was 587,494.

### Educational Associations and Reading Rooms

There were 2,369 (2,262) elementary school teachers' associations and 25,151 (23,148) meetings were held during the year. Educational exhibitions and refresher and craft training courses in addition to talks and discussions were organized under the auspices of these associations during the year.

### Astronomy

**Chief features of the year.**—The first meeting of the Advisory Board for Astronomy and Astrophysics appointed by the Government of India was held at Kodaikanal Observatory from the 15th to the 17th April 1949.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, and Professor O. E. H. Rydbeck, Director, Chalmers Geophysical Observatory, Sweden, were the distinguished visitors to the Observatory during the year.

**Development plans.**—The construction of the dome for the 20-inch reflecting telescope was taken up during the year, and the work was in progress. Extension of the mechanical workshop was completed and the construction of the Ionospheric Laboratory building was also taken up.

**Construction of instruments.**—A 21-foot concave grating spectrograph in Eagle mount was constructed. A direct recording photo electric photometer for solar line-contour work was constructed and the instrument was under test.

**Observations of special interest.**—A solar flare of great intensity was photographed on the 10th May 1949 at 09-47 hours I.S.T. in the vicinity of a large spotgroup. It was followed by a severe geomagnetic storm which commenced at 12-08 hrs. I.S.T. on the 12th and lasted till 11-30 hrs. I.S.T. on the 13th. Radio communication throughout the world was severely affected on the 13th.

Four severe and eleven moderate geomagnetic storms were recorded during the year.

**General.**—Routine astronomical and geomagnetic observational work was carried on as usual. Brief reports on prominence activity and on the work done at this Observatory during the year 1949 were communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society for publication in their "Monthly Notices". Statements of solar flares together with the spectrohelioscope time-charts for 1949 were sent to the International Astronomical Union for inclusion in their Quarterly Bulletins on solar activity. Lists of solar flares and statements on relative sunspot numbers were also sent on request to a number of astronomers and other scientific workers in India and abroad.

Systematic observations of sky and seeing conditions during day and night for studying the suitability of Kodaikanal for coronagraph work and for stellar physics work were continued during the year.

Forecasts of expected ionospheric and magnetic disturbances were telegraphed to—

(1) Meteorological Office, Madras, (2) A.P.I., Madras, (3) Overseas Communications Service, Bombay and (4) OCWIR, New Delhi.

In pursuance of a scheme sponsored by the International Astronomical Union daily broadcasts of coded messages relating to solar activity were commenced from 1st May 1949 from All-India Meteorological Broadcasting Centre, New Delhi.

About 2,000 (1,800) visitors were shown round the observatory during the year. Thirty-eight (93) enquiries of a technical nature were answered.

**Publications.**—The Annual Report of the Kodaikanal Observatory for 1949 and the 6-monthly bulletins of this observatory for the years 1939-48 were sent to the press.

Nine research papers and notes were either published or communicated for publication in scientific journals during the year.

### The Zoo

The number of visitors during the year was about 4.89 (5.30) lakhs. The right of collecting fees from visitors to the Zoo and for the use of the cycle-stand inside the Zoo was leased for the year under review for a sum of Rs. 61,000 (Rs. 33,175).

The entrance fee to the Zoo was raised from one anna to two annas per head.

A notable feature was the presentation of 4 White Does as gift to the Zoo by His Excellency the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Governor of Madras, during the year.

### Madras Record Office

The Madras Record Office continued to function from Chittoor with a branch office at Madras. During the year some of the old and less frequently required series of records were transferred from Chittoor to Egmore, and housed in the record block No. 6.

The work of the publication section had to be confined as in the last few years to the preparation of type-scripts for the press. The notes on various administrative matters and policies under the title of "Studies in Madras Administration" prepared by the Record Office were edited and sent to the press during the year. Not much progress was made in the programme of reproducing the district manuals and gazetteers.

The usual precautions for the protection of records from damage by insects or otherwise were taken during the year. In regard to the rehabilitation of old and brittle documents the non-availability of chiffon made it necessary to restrict the work to such of the documents as were required for reference urgently. The manuscripts of the Poet Subrahmanya Barathi which had been acquired by the Government for the Madras Museum and which were not in a condition to be exhibited or handled properly were reconditioned with chiffon and bound into handy volumes.

The following statement shows the number of requisitions received from the various departments of Government, the searches made and the papers restored :—

Number of requisitions received ..	17,076	(17,787)
Number of records furnished .. ..	36,330	(32,748)
Number of searches .. ..	794	(766)
Number of papers restored .. ..	43,116	(52,044)

The reports received from the Collectors and Heads of Departments about the condition of the non-current records in their offices show that the records are in a fairly good condition. The weeding of the old Tamil records of the Madurai Collectorate was completed during the year, and all unimportant papers were destroyed. The work of weeding the duplicate records of the East India Company's period was continued. Besides this, the passport records of the years 1920 to 1924 were carefully weeded and more than 4,200 papers of unimportance were destroyed under the orders of the Government.

The following statement shows the particulars relating to the Library and Museum :—

Number of books purchased for the Library during the year .. .. .	1
Number of volumes transferred from the Secretariat.	2,455
Number of patents and specifications transferred to the Record Office for safe custody .. ..	2,526
Number of persons who consulted the patents and specifications .. .. .	13

The recommendations of the Indian Historical Records Commission and the Research and Publication Committee were carefully considered and necessary action taken wherever practicable.

### Literature and the Press—Periodicals

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State is given below :—

English .. .. .	250	(239)
Tamil .. .. .	503	(478)
Telugu .. .. .	254	(243)
Kannada .. .. .	31	(32)
Malayalam .. .. .	35	(26)
Other Languages .. .. .	23	(22)
Bi-lingual .. .. .	44	(29)
Multi-lingual .. .. .	3	(28)

Number of newspapers which ceased publication.	140	(173)
Number of newspapers which started in but ceased publication during the year .. ..	24	(68)
Number of newspapers newly started .. ..	235	(214)
Number of newspapers published in Madras City.	649	(557)

The principal daily newspapers published in the State were the following :—

English—

- The 'Hindu'.
- The 'Mail'.
- The 'Indian Express'.
- The 'Liberator'.
- The 'Indian Republic'.

Tamil—

- 'Dinamani'.
- 'Dinasari'.
- 'Swadesamitran'.
- 'Dinathanthi'.
- 'Bharat Devi'.
- 'Viduthalai'.

Telugu—

- 'Andhra Prabha'.
- 'Andhra Patrika'.
- 'Vijayaprabha'.

Kannada—' Nava Bharat '.

Malayalam—

' Mathrubhoomi '.

' Powrasakthi '.

' Chandrika '.

' Navakeralam '.

### Registration of Books

During the year, the total number of publications registered under the Press and the Registration of Books Act of 1867 was 3,953 (3,215). Of these 2,925 (2,310) were books and the remaining 1,028 (905) periodicals. Of the total number of books registered, 1,305 (888) or 44 per cent (38) per cent were designed for educational purposes.

The tone and contents of most of the books registered during the year were unobjectionable.

# CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

## Utilization of Land

(*Fasli* 1359—Year ending the 30th June 1950.)

The total area of the State for which details were available wa 80·739 (80·795) million acres. The details of the same are given below :—

	In millions of acres.	
Cultivated .. .. .	31·549	(30·829)
Forest .. .. .	13·814	(13·515)
Area not available for cultivation (lands occupied by rivers, roads and those set apart for common use) .. .. .	14·853	(14·424)
Other uncultivated land (difficult to cultivate with any profit) ..	10·882	(11·879)
Fallow .. .. .	9·641	(10·148)

During the fasli there was a decrease under “ Current Fallows ” and “ Other uncultivated land ” and an increase under the other three heads.

## Condition of the Agricultural Population

(*Fasli* 1359.)

During the fasli, the seasonal conditions were unsatisfactory in several districts of the State, the Circars and the Deccan districts generally suffering from the havoc wrought by cyclone and floods at the most inopportune time, followed by drought; the other districts were hard hit due to lack of adequate rains, droughty conditions being very severe in certain districts such as Chingleput, which for the fourth year in succession had to face a complete failure of the monsoon. In the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, Coimbatore and Ramanathapuram, crops were affected by insect pests and diseases, to control which steps were taken in time. The major cause for poor yields, however, was the fickle season. Cattle were generally free from outbreak of epidemics during the fasli, but the cyclone in the northern districts claimed a heavy toll of them. Scarcity and soaring prices of cattle-feed accounted for the high cost of maintenance of cattle.

There was an overall sharp rise in the prices of all agricultural commodities and a mild rise in the value of land. The procurement prices of foodgrains were pegged at reasonable levels but the prices of commercial crops were very attractive as is borne out by



increased acreages under cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and tobacco, particularly in the districts of South Arcot, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Guntur and West Godavari.

The better level of prices enabled agriculturists to meet, to some extent, the enormously increased cost of living and expenses of cultivation; larger landholders were also able to liquidate a part of their debt.

The agricultural prosperity reflected in the shape of higher prices of farm produce and higher value of land, only proved to be largely illusory, for the real benefits of these were not enjoyed as they were more than offset by the steep rise in the prices and maintenance of cattle, cost of cultivation and agricultural wages and the short supply of agricultural implements. The condition of the agricultural population therefore remained much the same as in the previous fasli in several districts of the State. However, conditions were generally fair in the districts of Guntur, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram, while in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and South Kanara there was some improvement in their condition.

Measures such as grant of subsidies for sinking wells, interest-free takkavi loans for purchase of seeds, manures, etc., were adopted by Government for the encouragement of agriculture. The Department of Agriculture supplied iron and steel, manures, improved seeds, fertilizers and oil-cakes at controlled or concessional rates. Tractors and petrol-pumps were lent on hire where required. These measures helped to accelerate the pace of agricultural activity. Use of electricity for irrigation purposes, reclamation of waste lands, raising of short-term foodcrops was also evident.

Relief shops for distribution of foodgrains at controlled prices continued to function and these, to some extent, mitigated the severity of dearth of foodgrains. Rural money market became stringent and there was greater activity on the part of co-operative societies. The earnings accruing out of cottage industries and subsidiary occupations helped to augment the income of the agriculturists.

Despite adverse seasonal conditions in certain districts, agricultural labour was generally well employed. Sinking of new wells, contract works, road works, construction of new factories and irrigation projects and schemes of the Grow More Food Campaign continued to be the different avenues of employment to agricultural labour. There was migration of agricultural labourers to urban centres from the districts of Bellary, Chingleput, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and South Kanara. Wages continued to be high. In many districts men labourers were paid wages ranging between Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8-0 according to the nature of the work, while women labourers received Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 1. Compared with average daily wages of Re. 0-4-5 per day for men and Re. 0-3-2 for women according to the Wages Census of 1941 for field labourers, agricultural wages during the fasli have increased four to fivefold.

Wages were paid in kind and coin in Guntur district to agricultural labourers, while in districts such as Tiruchirappalli payment in kind was generally made to farm servants during the sowing and harvesting operations. While the high level of wages improved the condition of labour, it did not contribute to an improvement in its quality or act as an incentive to greater effort. The State-wide Prohibition also helped to improve to a certain extent the economic conditions of the agriculturists and labourers.

## Weather and Crops

(Fasli 1359).

The season during the fasli was not quite satisfactory, the seasonal conditions generally in the Southern and the Central districts being bad.

**South-west monsoon period.**—The south-west monsoon set in along the West Coast on the 23rd May 1949 causing widespread and locally heavy rainfall along the West Coast. The monsoon was fairly active in the months of June and July 1949. Thereafter the monsoon was generally feeble, except on the 19th to 23rd September 1949 when it strengthened in association with shallow depressions from the north-west angle of the Bay of Bengal.

On the whole, the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon period (June to September 1949) was below the normal in Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris districts and above the normal in the other districts of the State.

Sowings of early dry crops were above the average in the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts and below the average in the Circars and the West Coast districts. Sowings of early wet crops were above the average in the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts and below the average in the Circars and the West Coast districts.

The conditions of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of the Circars and the Deccan where the crops were damaged due to heavy rains in the last week of September 1949.

**North-east monsoon period.**—The prominent feature of north-east monsoon period was a cyclone which struck the coast on the 28th October 1949 causing destruction of life, property and great suffering to the people in the Circars Coast. The cyclone was also responsible for widespread and locally very heavy rains in the Circars. The north-east monsoon set in along the Coramandal Coast on the 16th November 1949, extended over the whole of the State by the 17th November 1949 and remained active for three days giving widespread and locally heavy rain. Thereafter, the monsoon weakened and dry weather generally prevailed.

Over the whole period of the north-east monsoon (October 1949 to January 1950) the rainfall was above the normal in the districts

f Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Juntur and below the normal in the other districts of the State.

Sowings of 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 and the West Coast districts and below the average in the Circars, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts.

The condition of the standing crops in the Circars was generally satisfactory except in parts where the crops were damaged by the cyclone in October 1949. The untimely heavy rains received at the time of flowering in the Circars caused much damage to the paddy crop. As a result of the failure of seasonal rains and the consequent inadequacy of supplies of water in irrigation sources, the crops sown early in the season in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts were severely affected by drought. The paddy crop also suffered damage due to attacks of insect pests in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts.

**Hot weather period.**—Except for fairly widespread rainfall on the 20th and 21st of February 1950 in the Southern and the West Coast districts and for a few showers thereafter in these districts, in March and April 1950, dry weather may be said to have prevailed during the period February to April 1950. The month of May 1950 started with good thunder-storm activity giving isolated showers in the Circars, the Southern and West Coast districts under the influence of a depression formed in the south Bay of Bengal on the 24th May 1950 and there was widespread and heavy rain on the West Coast.

On the whole, the total rainfall during the period (February to May 1950) was below the normal in the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, normal in Tiruchirappalli district and above the normal in the other districts of the State.

## Agriculture

(*Fasli year ending 30th June 1950.*)

### Special features of the year.

**Intensification of extension work.**—One hundred additional Agricultural Demonstrators were employed in 100 taluks where work was considered too heavy for one Agricultural Demonstrator. Special Seed Development Officers and staff were appointed to look after the seed multiplication work in primary seed farms and to check up the purity and viability of secondary seed farms. Special staff was also employed in selected firkas for rural welfare work. The special staff employed last year for plant protection, sugarcane development and demonstration of fruit canning and preservations

were continued. There was all-round development in extensive work regarding food-crops, cotton, sugarcane, fruits and plant protection.

**Appointment of a Committee to review research.**—To review the progress of agricultural research work in the State during the five-year period 1944–48 and to suggest further lines of development a Committee consisting of Dr. G. S. Cheema, Dr. T. S. Venkataraman, Dr. Jayachand Luthura with Sri C. R. Srinivasa Iyengar as Secretary was appointed. The Committee completed its work in seven weeks and submitted its report. The Committee found on the whole the tempo and standard of research was satisfactory. The report is under the consideration of Government and already some of the suggestions are being put into effect to the extent feasible.

**Writing up of the memoirs of the department.**—The work of writing up, in popular language, the memoirs of the department embodying in detail the accumulated results of research, experiments and propaganda conducted by the department since its inception nearly fifty years ago, was taken up during the year.

**Agricultural relief work in cyclone-affected areas.**—During the last week of October 1949, a severe cyclone affected the Northern Circars causing loss to crops. Paddy, bananas and coconuts were affected particularly badly. Cyclone relief measures consisting of free distribution of seeds and fertilizers to poor and deserving cultivators, liberal grant of loans for seeds, manures and implements, and supply of bulldozers at half the usual rates to reclaim sand-cast areas, were immediately put into effect. To help the district staff four probationary District Agricultural Officers were specially posted to do work in the cyclone-affected areas. A total amount of Rs. 5.81 lakhs was sanctioned for the relief measures.)

**State trading in manures and iron and steel for agricultural requirements.**—With a view to relieve the agricultural staff from the work of State trading in manures and iron and steel, the Government ordered the transfer of this work to co-operative societies and other private agencies. The work relating to the purchase and distribution of seeds alone was ordered to be under the control of the Agricultural Department and from 1st April 1950 these transactions were brought under "40. d. Agriculture" accounts. The transfer of State Trading work is expected to enable the district staff to concentrate on the important work relating to the intensive cultivation plan.

**The three-year plan of intensive cultivation.**—With the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to stop import of all foodgrains by the end of 1951, the original five-year plan of food production drawn up for the State was revised and a three-year intensive cultivation plan was formulated to make the

ate self-supporting by 1951-52. The plan aims to achieve a target of 6.81 lakhs tons of extra foodgrains by 1951-52, as detailed below :—

	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
All Agricultural Schemes .. .. .	1,64,582	4,54,154	5,01,704
Public Works Department Irrigation Schemes .. .. .	18,015	36,418	63,621
Revenue Department Schemes (Well Schemes) .. .. .	26,200	68,810	1,15,850
Total .. .. .	2,08,797	5,59,382	6,81,175

The Agricultural Schemes are to contribute the maximum to the targets of additional production of the three-year plan. As a result of working of the Agricultural Schemes during the year 1949-50, it is estimated that 1,78,501 tons of extra foodgrains were produced as against the target of 1,64,582 tons. Most of the schemes under the revised plan are continuations of those under the old five-year plan but intensified for attaining self-sufficiency by the end of 1951-52. The progress under each scheme is detailed below :—

**Land development by mechanical cultivation—Supply of oil engine pumpsets.**—The scheme is for the purchase of oil engine pumpsets for issuing on hire to the ryots for irrigation of foodcrops and is a continuation of the old scheme. Two hundred and twenty-four sets were hired. They were estimated to have irrigated 1,792 acres producing about 896 tons of foodgrains extra.

**Supply of electric motor pumpsets.**—The supply of electric pumpsets to the ryots is arranged direct from manufacturers and their representatives. Pipes required are supplied by the department for cost. Two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven sets were so arranged and they were estimated to have irrigated 11,985 acres producing about 5,992 tons of foodgrains extra.

Due to the successive failure of rains for the past three years and shortage and high prices of cattle there was an ever increasing demand for these mechanical power water-lifts.

**Central Agricultural Engineering Stores and Supply Centre.**—The scheme is for the supply of engines and pumpsets on hire-purchase system and for stocking and supply of ancillary equipment and is a new one started during the year. Two hundred and seven oil engine pumpsets and 49 electric motor pumpsets were issued on the hire-purchase system to ryots. About 1,901 acres were estimated as irrigated by these units producing about 951 tons of foodgrains extra. The hire purchase system is very popular.

**Reclamation of land by tractors.**—The reclamation of waste lands by deep ploughing and levelling and eradication of weeds with tractors was continued. There was a keen demand for tractors all over the State due to the high cost of work animals and

increased maintenance and labour charges. In all 184 tractors and bulldozers were given for hire and actually in use. An area of 44,630 acres were reclaimed during the year. These are estimated to have produced about 11,157 tons of foodgrains extra.

**Soil conservation and contour bunding scheme.**—Topographic survey as preliminary to actual carrying out contour bunding was carried out over an area of 14,646 acres in Bellary and Anantapur districts.

**Subsidized distribution of phosphatic manures.**—Phosphatic manures are essential for maintaining the fertility of cultivated soils, and to induce ryots to take to their use, sales at half price were made. Sixteen thousand two hundred and ten tons of all types of phosphatic fertilizers were distributed. The quantity would have manured 13,508 acres producing about 13,508 tons of foodgrains extra.

**Distribution of sulphate of ammonia.**—Sulphate of ammonia was in great demand and the Madras State leads all others in this respect. Fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-two tons were distributed at controlled rates and these were sufficient to manure 1,678,656 acres producing about 119,904 tons of foodgrains extra.

**Rural compost.**—To encourage ryots to dig pits and compost therein all available farm wastes into useful manure a subsidy of Re. 1 per ton of compost manufactured was paid to ryots. During the year 40,441 tons of compost were prepared under the scheme. These were estimated to manure 8,088 acres producing 1,011 tons of foodgrains extra.

**Distribution of improved paddy and millet seeds.**—Improved seeds produced on the Agricultural Research Stations are multiplied in seed farms, primary and secondary, and distributed to ryots. A special staff for seed development work was employed for maintaining the purity and viability of improved seeds. During the year 41,989 acres of paddy seed farms and 9,807 acres of millets seed farms were raised. Six thousand one hundred and nine tons of improved paddy seeds and 106 tons of improved millets seeds were distributed. These were estimated to cover 302,686 acres producing about 15,594 tons of foodgrains extra.

**Distribution of green manure seeds.**—Green manuring of paddy crop gave increased yields in all districts of the State but there were several limitations which retarded the adoption of the practice. An additional production of all varieties of green manure seeds to the extent of 945 tons sufficient to cover 70,842 acres were distributed. Nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight tons of extra foodgrains were estimated on this account.

**Control of pest and diseases.**—This scheme which was started in January 1949 became very popular and there was increased

demand from ryots for departmental help for the control of pests and diseases of crops. Pesticides were sold by the department at half cost for food-crops, while spraying and dusting equipment were supplied free of charge for use. During the year under report pest and diseases affecting 615,286 acres of food-crops, 587,811 acres of other crops and 81,067 numbers of economic trees and fruit plants were tackled and it was estimated that 14,804 tons of foodgrains were saved from loss as a result of these control measures in respect of these crops. The money value of all crops and plants saved was estimated to amount to about Rs. 66 lakhs during the year.

**Season.**—The seasonal conditions during the year were adverse for agricultural production in the Central and Southern districts due to the failure of one or both the monsoons for the third year in succession. An otherwise good season in the Circars was marred by the severe cyclone of October 1949. The season was in general favourable in Rayalaseema.

**Agricultural education.**—The number of applicants seeking admission to the Agricultural Colleges was fair. In all, 143 graduates passed out of the two Agricultural Colleges in April 1950. They came in handy for implementing the new schemes of intensive manuring of paddy, cotton extension and crop sampling. The first session of the special Horticultural courses concluded on the 13th August 1949. Out of 47 trainees, 23 were declared qualified for the diploma and 21 for the certificate of proficiency. At the Agricultural Training School, Orathanad, 19 trainees were admitted for the third batch but only 15 completed the course. Six Agricultural graduates were given intense training for one year in civil and mechanical engineering and posted as Agricultural Engineering Supervisors. The third batch of three subordinates were deputed for training in the Soil Conservation Institute, Sholapur.

**Research.**—The research work in agriculture is carried on under the following main heads :—

1. Agricultural Chemistry.
2. Agricultural Entomology.
3. Agricultural Mycology.
4. Agricultural Meteorology.
5. Agricultural Engineering.
6. Agro-Industries.
7. Systematic Botany and Botanic Gardens.
8. Cytogenetics.
9. Crops improvements.

The work is scrutinized by the Research Council consisting of heads of the different research sections in the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore.

**Agricultural Chemistry.**—This section rendered help in soil surveys for the irrigation projects in Madurai and Tiruchirappalli,

in analysing manures and fertilizers for firms and private individuals, in examining foodstuffs for the Civil Supplies department and in fundamental research work of other research sections of the department. A total number of 2,766 samples were analysed during the year. Reclamation of alkaline land in Pattukkottai area, examination of Palakarni swamp near Guindy and survey of tidal wave affected areas during the cyclone of October 1949 were done. Research on application of manures in general and green manures in particular was conducted. Possibilities of increasing the fertility of marginal lands by unexpensive methods were explored. Investigation into the effect of irrigation on black soil of the Bellary district from the physico-chemical points of view were continued and the previous findings that irrigation of these soils is not beset with danger due to alkalinity were confirmed.

In plant physiological research, pre-soaking of crop seeds in solutions of phosphates has given encouraging results and promises to open out an easy and cheap method of improving yields of crops. Vernalization of paddy has shown increased yields of 30 to 40 per cent and suitable large-scale trials are planned. Studies with hormones for inducing rooting of cuttings, for prevention of fruit shedding and for destruction of weeds were pursued.

**Agricultural Entomology.**—Extensive trials to test the efficacy of the insecticides, B.H.C. and D.D.T. were carried out and useful indications have been secured. Already they have been passed on for application against several insect pests in the districts. Control of field rats with zinc phosphide as poison bait, was very successful. Biological control of *Nephantis* on coconuts, fluted scale on wattles and citrus, woolly aphis on apples, borers on sugarcane by artificial breeding and liberation of their natural enemies (parasites) has helped greatly to keep the pests under check. Systematic study of insects, plant quarantine measures and storage of foodgrains free from insect infestation were the other important activities.

**Agricultural Mycology.**—The 'foot-rot' and 'blast' of paddy, 'rust and smut' of cholam, 'rusts' of cumbu, wheat and tenai and 'blackarm' of cotton were the diseases investigated. Co-operation was extended in the evolution of strains of crops resistant to the diseases mentioned above, as this line of research is very important and promises to yield favourable results. Already such resistant strains in paddy and cotton have been released for trials in the districts. Investigation of citrus diseases in Vynaad and work on production of Ergot on the Nilgiris were continued. Systematic work and plant quarantine measures were pursued.

**Agricultural Meteorology.**—Crop weather correlation studies were continued in the Agricultural Meteorology section. The section is organizing its expansion and it is being equipped for soil moisture and drought resistance studies.



**Agricultural Engineering.**—Testing of new implements and machines and designing new ones are done by this section. 'Shanti' Multi-purpose plough, 'Dania' threshing machine and Peanut Picker, were tested and were found suitable with slight modifications. The egg-grading machine was slightly altered and breakage of egg during its working reduced. A four-prong potato digger, a wind scare mill, a seed mixer and tipping cart were designed and underwent trials. A new line of work, i.e., adopting local implements for work with tractors was taken up as there is need to keep the tractors fully engaged at work on a farm under Indian conditions.

**Agro-Industries.**—The plant for Malt making and the pilot plant for Yeast manufacture at Coimbatore worked satisfactorily. Research in fruit canning and preservation work was pursued at Kodur. Several new varieties of mangoes, country pears and chinee oranges were successfully canned. Fruit squashes, cordials, jams, jellies and marmalades were prepared from tomatoes, mangoes, passion fruit, jaman, jack, plums and country pears. The Fruit Products Control Order was put into effect.

**Systematic Botany and Botanic Gardens.**—Identification of plants, botanical survey and taxonomic work in grasses, besides teaching, formed the work of this section. Studies in green manure and cover crops, medicinal plants, vegetables and other economic plants were continued. Hormone weedicides were under trial. The botanic gardens at Coimbatore, Bapatla and Ootacamund, were centres of multiplication and supply of economic plants to the public.

**Cytogenetics.**—Cytogenetic research was undertaken in paddy, millets, pulses, sesamum, fruits and vegetables. A mutant produced from Co. 13 by the use of Colchicine was found to be a heavier yielder. In cumbu a few polyploids got from crosses were found to be rust-resistant. Chromosome numbers were determined in the mangoes, citrus varieties and in some grasses and legumes. One sweet potato seedling No. 22 raised from seeds was found to be a heavy yielder and is promising.

### Crops improvements.

**Paddy.**—Nine improved strains, two for West Coast, three for Nellore, two for Godavari delta and two for Central districts to benefit about 5 lakh acres were released as a result of selection work in paddy. Three hundred tons of pure nucleus seeds were issued for sowing in primary seed farms. Work on the evolution of blast resistant strains is continued in a more intensified form. Agronomic and fundamental studies on paddy are pursued.

**Millets.**—Two selections from Periamanjil cholam, two in Talaivirichan cholam and six in Irrungu were found promising. Trials of strain evolved at Coimbatore was continued. As millets are not cosmopolitan in behaviour, four millets sub-stations at

Narasapatnam, Ongole, Nandyal and Ariyalur were opened during the year for regional millets improvement work. One selection from Chinnamanjal, two in Vellai and one in sen-cholams (irrigated varieties) were found better than the strain under distribution. A scheme for the evolution of striga resistant cholam strain was put into operation during the year. In cumbu, hybrid cumbu strains X-1, X-2, were under extensive trials in the districts. Further crosses were also found to have hybrid vigour. In ragi, three strains for Kanunsurattai ragi were found superior to local. In tenai, evolution of rust resistant strains was in progress, and S.I. 3756 gave the highest yield with least disease.

**Pulses.**—Strains C. 37 in redgram for the southern districts and C. 97 redgram for Northern Circars, were found superior to local varieties. Culture No. 127 (greengram) and 189 (blackgram) were found suitable for trials in Northern Circars. In bengalgram, culture 468 was found to be the best from several trials in the districts. Improvement work in cowpea and field beans were in progress.

**Oilseeds.**—In groundnut, culture A.H. 4111 (bunch type) yielded higher than T.M.V. 2, the standard strain. It was also better in shelling percentage and weight. This will be released for trials. A.H. 344, a strain suitable for summer irrigated crop was found to be consistently better than T.M.V. 4, in large scale trials in South Arcot.

Manurial, cultural and rotation experiments were in progress. Larger number of ploughings given as preparatory cultivation were found to be beneficial to groundnut which as a rotation crop was found to have beneficial effect on the succeeding cereals. Coconut nurseries for raising quality seedlings were functioning in 8 places and 80,002 seedlings were made available to the public.

**Cotton.**—Research in cotton was directed for solving the problems of quantity, quality, area increase, mixed cropping, inter-cropping, cultivation of fallow and backyards, replacement of Desi by American cotton, and extension of pedigree seed production.

Co. 4/B-40 (Uganda 1) a Cambodia strain was found to be cosmopolitan for irrigated conditions in the Central and Southern districts. A new strain 9030 stands out as better than even Uganda 1 in yield, ginning and staple length.

M.A. 2 was found suitable for irrigated blacksoils at Siruguppa. American types of cotton were found to do well in the black soils of the Ceded districts, if they are sown earlier by mid-August. One strain 336-B was found superior to the existing Cocanadas. 881-F, the Mungari cotton strain was in great demand and is under large scale multiplication. Moco, a superior perennial cotton acclimatized in Coimbatore, was distributed for backyard cultivation. Sea Island cotton tried for the first time in the

West Coast shows promise as an intercrop in coconut gardens. Possibilities of cultivating the rice fallows of Tanjore district, from December-January onwards, with short duration. American and 'Desi' cotton are being explored and the results are so far encouraging. Schemes for large-scale multiplication of cotton strains Co. 2, K. 5 and Uganda 1 were run producing in all about 942 tons of seeds.

**Sugarcane.**—The following Co. canes were found to be promising :

Early season—Co. 620 and 630.

Late season—Co. 615.

The maximum in-take of nitrogen was found to be over by August for the normal planted sugarcane crop. Irrigations given once in twelve days were found to increase the yields but irrigations at intervals of 18 days were economical. Bordeaux mixture (one per cent) and hot water (56° C) treatment to cane setts were found to control smut infection. Biological control of cane borer (*Argyria* sp.) by its egg parasite, *Trichogramma*, was continued. Plots in which parasites were liberated showed lesser borer population and infestation. Earthing up of cane plants was found to reduce the percentage of attack by the cane borer (*Argyria*) and increase the yield of canes.

**Fruits.**—Twenty new varieties of citrus fruits of merit became available during the year. Acid lime rootstock for Sathugudi orange has produced robust growth, while pomelo rootstock produced the least growth on Sathugudi. In mangoes four more promising hybrids were added on to the list of eight hybrids on hand. Neither the age of rootstock nor variations in the methods of vegetative propagation of mango had any influence on growth or cropping. Patch budding was found to give good success in Cacao. Spraying with 'Planofix', a proprietary product, was found to reduce fruit shedding in citrus. D.D.T. spray has reduced fruit spoilage by the fruit sucking moth pest of Sathugudi oranges.

**Potatoes.**—The 'Great Scot' seed material newly obtained from Scotland was found to yield better than the 'Great Scot' under cultivation for several years in the Nilgiris. Contour planting (across slopes) of potatoes has given higher yield than ryots' method of planting along the slopes.

**Cardamom, etc.**—Research was continued in cardamom for isolation of improved types. Breeding work for isolation of such types was in progress. Treatment with B.H.C. against thrips of cardamom was successful. Research work on chillies and pepper was taken up during the year.

**Fodder crops.**—To popularize the cultivation of perennial grasses, twelve demonstration farms of one acre extent, were started in the districts of Chingleput, Madras, North Arcot, Anantapur,

Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli, Mathurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Kurnool and Guntur. The farms were successful in Coimbatore and Salem.

**Crop-cutting experiments.**—The crop-cutting experiments designed to determine the normal yield of the paddy crop in the Madras State were continued. The outturn figures for these experiments differed from those given in the season and crop report to some extent. These are long range in nature and have to be continued for some years to get conclusive results.

**Propaganda publicity and extension work.**—The propaganda staff in the districts concentrated their efforts on the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. As a result of the operation of all these schemes, an additional production of 1,89,922 tons of foodgrains were estimated as against a target of 1,64,582 tons. The progress in all the schemes was satisfactory, except those relating to improved paddy seeds and green manure schemes. The scheme relating to the Central Agricultural Engineering Store and Servicing Centre could only be started late in October 1949. The slow progress under improved paddy and green manure seeds is due to the high cost of the improved seeds and the adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year.

Besides doing propaganda on food crops, other items of work for better cultivation was attended to.

**Distribution of pure seeds of improved varieties.**—This formed the main item of work in all districts in all crops. The following quantities have been distributed :—

	Quantities of seed distributed.		Area covered by improved seeds.
	TONS.	LBS.	ACRES.
Paddy .. .. .	6,109	9	284,752
Millets .. .. .	106	..	17,934
Pulses .. .. .	..	2,144	170
Oilseeds .. .. .	70	..	2,516
Cotton .. .. .	646	1,856	97,024

Also about 141½ tons of fodder seeds and 6,161 lb. of vegetable seeds were supplied.

The free distribution of seed material of tapioca, sweet potato and kurukan to the value of Rs. 17,206 was made to encourage their production.

**Manures.**—Propaganda was done for better preservation of cattle manure. Forty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-four new pits were opened, 22,528 byres were adopted for better preservation of cattle manure and 1,097 loose box type of cattle stalls were put up.

Green manure seeds to the extent of 945 tons were sold despite adverse seasonal conditions. Compost making was encouraged to supplement the shortage in cattle manure. A subsidy was offered at the rate of Re. 1 per ton of compost made and 40,441 tons of compost were prepared by the several municipalities and panchayats in the State.

The following quantities of fertilizers were distributed and there was increasing demand for these. Phosphatic manures were sold at half cost to encourage their use to keep up soil fertility.

	TONS.
Ammonium sulphate .. .. .	59,952
Phosphatic fertilizers .. .. .	16,210

A staff to control the quality and price of manure mixtures put on the market by the trade was employed and this was doing good work.

**Agricultural implements and machinery.**—Tractors and other agricultural machinery have caught the imagination of the ryots in all districts. Due to high cost of manual and bullock labour, tractors were in great demand specially for reclamation of land. The following agricultural implements were also distributed :—

	Numbers.
Improved ploughs .. .. .	2,904
Other implements .. .. .	92,345
Spare parts .. .. .	41,223

**Soil conservation.**—In all districts, whenever, soil erosion was serious, well-known soil conservation measures were introduced. Special attention was paid on the Nilgiris. A large scale contour bunding scheme was being initiated in the Ceded districts.

**Rural Welfare Work.**—The intensive agricultural work in 34 selected firkas for Rural Development continued with special agricultural staff sanctioned for the purpose. It produced good results and hence the work was extended to other firkas in the coming year.

Uplift work among the hill tribes in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Godavari East and West, Chittoor and the Nilgiris was continued with success.

**Loans.**—To enable poor cultivators to take up cultivation in time, loans for purchase of seeds and manures free of interest to the tune of Rs. 28.41 lakhs and for implements to the extent of Rs. 28,512 were disbursed during the year.

**Tree-planting.**—A total of 3,884,433 seedlings, stumps or cuttings were planted during the tree-planting week commencing from 15th August 1949. Though fairly large numbers of these perished, the survivals were noted in large numbers especially among green manure types.

**Agricultural engineering.**—The branch was organized to help ryots in the matter of supply of implements, irrigation pump sets, mechanical cultivation units and to render all engineering services required. The application of mechanical aids considerably helped production to increase and there was increasing demand for these from farmers.

**Tractors.**—The strength of tractors with the department increase from 152 to 233 during the year and 60 of these were fitted with bull-dozer and grader attachments. On an average 92 tractors were at work for ploughing and harrowing and 33 bull-dozers for levelling and bunding operations. About 3,500 ryots were supplied with tractors. The demand for tractors and bull-dozers increased day by day, not only from farmers but also from other departments and public bodies. Tractors, with dozer attachments were used for reclamation of sand-cast areas, clearing choked spring channels and those fitted with trailer pumps were used for irrigation purposes also. Wheeled tractors with disc ploughs were found suitable for incorporation of green manures in the soil. Two posts of Assistant Agricultural Engineers were sanctioned for the proper check up and inspection of tractors in the district. The position in regard to spare parts showed slight improvement. Two regional tractor workshops were opened, one at Coimbatore and the other at Bapatla, and arrangements were made to put all the old units into proper working condition.

**Power Pumping Outfits—Petrol sets.**—The department acquired 792 sets in the year 1946. During the year 56 sets were sold to ryots and this brought the total so far sold to 401 sets. The pump sets were also hired out. The hire charges were raised from eight annas to Re. 1 per day and Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month.

**Oil engine pump sets.**—During the year, 850 oil engine pump sets were arranged for outright purchase from importing firms. The department acquired and sold directly 207 sets to ryots on hire-purchase system.

In all 260 new units were acquired and 224 units were moved to the districts after fitting the same with necessary pipes and accessories, for hire. The hire charges were increased to Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per day in respect of units with horse-power below 16 and above respectively.

There was keen and increasing demand from the ryots for oil engine pump sets due to the continuous failure of the monsoon rains for three years.

The supply position in respect of fuel oils and lubricants generally eased and showed an improvement over the previous year.

**Electric motor pump sets.**—Indigenous production as well as import of electric motors from abroad showed a marked increase on account of the availability of raw materials and shipping facilities

Prices also have slightly declined especially in locally produced sets. The paucity of pipes of 2 per cent and 5 inches diameter was an handicap in bringing greater numbers into use. During the year, 1,788 sets were arranged to be supplied as against 1,146 last year.

**Pipes and fittings.**—The position in respect of pipes and fittings showed improvement during the year though the disparity between demand and supply continued as before. A total quantity of 331,563 r.ft. of pipes was received and distributed to the various district centres.

**M.B. Sheds.**—All the 46 M.B. sheds sanctioned were erected completely and brought into use for storage of seeds, manures and agricultural implements, etc.

**State Trading Scheme.**—The State Trading Organization in the department was intended primarily for helping ryots to obtain their requirements of seeds, manures, fertilizers, iron and steel at controlled prices. The scheme for the purchase and distribution of paddy and other seeds was transferred to the regular accounts of the department under the head "40. D. Agriculture". The other schemes, viz., fertilizers and iron and steel were to be transferred stage by stage by the end of June 1950, to the co-operative societies, tender firms or other suitable agencies. The transfer was in progress towards the close of the year.

**Iron and Steel.**—The demand for iron and steel especially cart tyres was very heavy on account of the previous year's unsupplied accumulated demands. The quarterly allotments of iron and steel were more liberal as compared with last year though the indents were not complied in full. During the year 10,560 tons of standard steel and 358 tons of non-standard steel were acquired and sold.

**Agricultural implements and machinery.**—Agricultural implements of all varieties to the extent of 136,433 (numbers) were made available to the ryots during the year. In all, 4,200 tons of iron and steel were allotted to the fabricators for the manufacture of Agricultural implements.

**Groundnut oil cake.**—Procurement and retail price control of groundnut oil cake were given up with effect from 15th January 1949. The prices showed a sharp rise after decontrol.

**Chemical manures.**—The fertilizer year was changed from July-June to January-December. The following quantities of fertilizers were finally allotted for the Madras State for the year :—

	TONS.
Sulphate of ammonia for foodcrops .. .. .	100,000
Sulphate of ammonia for sugarcane .. .. .	17,000
Sulphate of ammonia for cotton .. .. .	5,000
Sulphate of ammonia for manure-mixing firms .. .. .	34,000
Superphosphate .. .. .	33,900

The import of fertilizers other than sulphate of ammonia was completely stopped. The following are the sales by the departmental depots, tender firms and co-operative societies during the year :—

	TONS.
Ammonium sulphate .. .. .	59,952
Superphosphate .. .. .	16,210

**Finance.**—The expenditure and receipts for the financial year 1949-50 and those of the previous year are given below :—

	1949-50.	1948-49.
	Rupees in lakhs.	Rupees in lakhs.
Expenditure—40. Agriculture .. .. .	182.74	126.96
Receipts—XXIX. Agriculture .. .. .	31.24	20.69

There was an overall increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 56 lakhs due to the expanding activities of the department. On the receipts side, the increase was mainly due to the receipts under Agricultural Engineering.

### Horticulture

The gross income of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 51,417 (51,799), the Government's contribution to the Society being Rs. 5,539 (5,915). The gross expenditure during the year was Rs. 50,001 (48,275).

There were 449 (386) members on the rolls including 23 (22) life members.

In spite of the failure of the rains this year also Madras has got through another successful period of gardening including vegetable and fruit growing. The modern gardens are comparatively smaller, more compact and more utilitarian than the previous large rambling gardens.

The Flower show was as usual a great success. The Ornamental Gardens have continued to be very popular with the local schools, who bring parties of children on excursions to study the plants.

The propagation of all the popular plant material was considerably increased during the year. More area has been brought under cultivation for cut flowers. A greater number of Cannas has been produced and some good named varieties have been added to. The stock of plants in the Nursery has been improved by a number of additions of plants. Thousands of the popular flowering annuals were raised and distributed to members free against subscription. The tree section has been considerably added to by seeds collected from the trees in the gardens and also obtained from other gardens and the Forest department.



## Cinchona Plantations

During the year control over the sale of Government Quinine products was removed, and these products have been made freely available for sale to all classes of indentors, both for their own use as also for retail sales by them. Since the removal of control the sale of quinine has increased considerably.

The cost of quinine sulphate in bark form and the cost of extraction worked out to Rs. 26-8-1 (Rs. 27-6-4) and Rs. 4-11-5 (Rs. 5-10-9), respectively, during the year. The decrease in the cost of extraction of quinine is due to the increase in the quantity of quinine sulphate manufactured for the year. Quinine products that were manufactured on Government of Madras account and Government of India account during the year, including the works in progress as on 31st March 1950 were as follows :—

	LB.	OZ.	DR.
1. Quinine sulphate powder, B.P. 1932 .. .. .	60	2	0
2. Quinine sulphate powder B.P. 1948 .. .. .	15,915	9	0
3. Quinine sulphate tablets .. .. .	6,977	3	0
4. Quinine hydrochloride tablets .. .. .	100	1	0
5. Totaquina powder, B.P. 1948 .. .. .	3,942	3	0
6. Totaquina tablets .. .. .	5	2	0
7. Cinchona Febrifuge powder I.P.L. 1946 .. .. .	8,476	3	0
8. Cinchona Febrifuge tablets .. .. .	4	2	0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>35,480</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

All products listed in the British Pharmacopoeia are kept up to the British Pharmacopoeia standard.

The Government passed orders for the discontinuance of the pink colouring for the Quinine Sulphate, and since then all Quinine Sulphate is manufactured and sent out in its natural white colour. With a view to increase purchasers to indent for large quantities of quinine products, a graded system of selling prices of Cinchona products providing concessional rates for purchases of large quantities was reintroduced in the recent revision of rates from those fixed last in 1945.

A total area of 907 acres were planted with Cinchona during the year. Of these, 855 acres were planted at Anamalais, and 52 acres in the Nilgiris. The total area under Cinchona cultivation at the close of the year on Government of Madras account was 5,714.25 acres of which 3,904.50 acres were on the Anamalais, 1,495.75 acres on the Nilgiris and 314 acres on the Kadamparai Estate. Besides this, there was an area 149 acres planted by the Propagation Section both on the Anamalais and on the Nilgiris. The acreage under the Russian Method Scheme remained at 2,702 acres in the Anamalais and 801 acres in the Nilgiris.

Government passed orders in June 1949 that pending the results of the conference proposed to be convened by the Government of India to consider the future Quinine policy all further work in the Cinchona plantations should be suspended. As a result, no fresh planting has been done in 1950.

During the year a total quantity of 74,882 pounds of dead bark was extracted at the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam and 1,370 pounds of Quinine Sulphate, and 1,308 pounds of Cinchona fabrifuge obtained from it.

The production of cinctured cuttings was continued throughout the year on a large scale. The layering method was used successfully for supplying vacancies in coppiced areas.

Labour conditions were generally satisfactory in all the divisions, both in the Government Cinchona plantations, Anamalais and the Nilgiris.

The total expenditure on buildings and roads, etc., was Rs. 2,24,350 in the Anamalais, and Rs. 4,204 in the Nilgiris.

### Animal Husbandry Department

In addition to the post of a Lecturer in Genetics which was filled up during the year, three posts, viz., one of Lecturer in Bacteriology, one post of Superintendent for Districts Livestock Farm in South Kanara and a Research Officer for a scheme wholly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research were sanctioned. Government also sanctioned the post of a Special District Veterinary Officer for a period of six months to conduct mass inoculations against Rinderpest in Visakhapatnam district. The sanction for this post expired during the year and was not renewed. The post of the Livestock Development Officer was ordered to be kept in abeyance, the post of Special District Veterinary Officer to survey the Livestock requirements of the Tungabhadra Project area was discontinued on the expiry of the period sanctioned, and two posts (the District Veterinary Officer, Madras Milk Supply Union and the Dairy Development Officer) were transferred from the cadre of this department to the Co-operative Department. The sanctioned strength to the gazetted posts stood at 61 on 31st March 1950 and that of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at 423.

**Education.**—There was no change in the courses of study for the Diploma and the B.V.Sc. (Old Regulations) courses in the Madras Veterinary College. The total number of admissions to the Degree Course during the year was 80 inclusive of three ladies. The number admitted to the Livestock Inspectors' Course was 75, out of which only 63 joined. The number and value of scholarships awarded to the students undergoing the B.V.Sc. Course remained as in the previous year. The stipend granted to the

students in the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course was increased to Rs. 30 from December 1949.

**Veterinary Institution.**—The Veterinary Hospital at Sandur was taken over by this Department when the Sandur State was merged with this State. Three Veterinary Institutions at Kaliyampoondi (Chingleput district), Musiri (Tiruchirappalli district) and Kalpeta (Wynaad) were opened during the year. The buildings for the institution at Kaliyampoondi were constructed by the people of the locality. The total number of Veterinary Institutions stood at 144, excluding three maintained by the Corporation of Madras and two by the Zamindari Estates on 31st March 1950. The total number of in and out-patients treated in all the Veterinary institutions during the year was 352,898 (332,902).

One touring billet was opened at Jangareddigudem in the West Godavari district which raised the number of touring billets to 107.

**Disease and treatment.**—There was a slight fall in the incidence of the disease and rise in mortality than in the previous year. Rinderpest occurred in the districts of Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Bellary, South Arcot and South Kanara. Haemorrhagic Septicæmia appeared in all the districts except in Madras City. Blackquarter prevailed in all the districts. Anthrax was reported from all the districts except the districts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram.

Statistics relating to the above diseases are given below:—

	Number of outbreaks.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Number of animals protected.
Rinderpest .. .. .	223 (198)	4,108 (1,614)	2,339 (686)	2,72,255 (1,80,256)
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia.	1,594 (1,510)	8,472 (9,183)	8,039 (8,499)	384,432 (2,51,912)
Blackquarter .. .. .	1,805 (2,295)	9,930 (8,243)	8,914 (7,660)	4,61,208 (2,77,299)
Anthrax .. .. .	123 (190)	2,106 (904)	513 (863)	19,422 (10,629)
Foot-and-mouth .. .. .	789 (359)	20,591 (17,872)	51 (66)	.. .. .

**Investigation and Research—Madras Veterinary College.**—The influence of age, pregnancy, lactation, etc., on the ratio between the different varieties of white blood corpuscles of the Kangayam breed of cattle was under study. Investigation into blood groups in sheep was in progress. Chlorizal fast pink, B.K.S. was tried as a substitute for Heparin and the effective dose fixed by actual experiment. An apparatus for the demonstration of the Starling's heart lung preparation was designed and built. Work on Haematological studies, diagnostic methods, etc., on Surra was undertaken by a Research student; the work is in progress. Schemes for the study of Bovine Horn cancer and the Bacteriology of Mastitis were drawn up.

**Artificial insemination in cattle.**—Artificial insemination in cattle is becoming popular with the cow-owners in the Madras City. The results were so encouraging that two more centres, one at Coimbatore and the other at Guntur, were opened during the year.

The following schemes were worked during the year :—

- (a) Veterinary Investigation Scheme ;
- (b) Scheme for the investigation into the diseases of poultry ;
- (c) Scheme for the investigation into diseases of sheep and cattle ;
- (d) Helminthiasis Scheme ;
- (e) Kangayam Cattle Improvement Scheme ;
- (f) Madras Sheep Breeding Scheme ;
- (g) Indigenous Drugs Scheme ; and
- (h) Scheme for the collection and collation of information on indigenous Veterinary Medicine from ancient literature.

**Serum Institute, Ranipet.**—The Institute completed two years of its working at Ranipet. Its name was changed to the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Ranipet. A cold storage room was constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,760 during the year. One thousand one hundred and eighteen (373) adult he-buffaloes, 256 (208) buffalo calves, 1,305 (686) goats and 59 (40) sheep and 7 bull calves were purchased.

The details of serum, virus and vaccines produced are given below :—

	Production during the year.	Issue during the year.
Anti-Rinderpest Serum .. ..	1,356,780 doses (461,760)	1,369,815 doses (505,380)
Rinderpest Bull Virus .. ..	28,975 c.c. (30,450)	8,325 c.c. (3,475)
Rinderpest Goat Virus .. ..	659,400 c.c. (357,825)	543,701 c.c. (214,492)
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia Vaccine .. .. .	672,660 doses (511,510)	680,220 doses (490,270)
Blackquarter Vaccine .. ..	719,030 doses (476,292)	723,265 doses (473,568)
Fowl Cholera Serum .. ..	725 doses (1,200)	715 doses (815)
Fowl Cholera Vaccine .. ..	2,530 doses (1,975)	1,455 doses (900)
Fowl Fox Vaccine .. ..	6,482 doses (3,370)	6,482 doses (3,370)
Bovine Lymphangitis Vaccine ..	528 courses (335)	520 courses (374)
Sheep Pox Vaccine .. ..	800 doses	800 doses

Experiments in the study of the Lapinised Rinderpest Vaccine and of the presence of virus in the internal organs of a case of fowl pox were conducted during the year. Experiments to find out the minimum infective dose of virus of sheep pox vaccine were also conducted. Brucella Abortus antigens for tube test as well as quick test were produced. A vaccine for protection against Brucellosis in cattle was prepared and tested. Work on circling disease of sheep was done during the year. Four thousand nine hundred and ten specimens were examined in the laboratory. One thousand four hundred and thirty-seven autopsies were conducted. A sum of Rs. 14,864 was realized by the sale of biological products.

**Provincial Livestock Improvement Board.**—Three meetings of the Board were held during the year. Some of the subjects considered by the Board were—

- (1) A scheme for the improvement of the Burgur breed of cattle.
- (2) The scheme of key villages as recommended by the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee.
- (3) Artificial insemination and the possibility of extending it to centres outside Madras City.
- (4) Slaughter of cattle—whether legislation banning the slaughter of any kind of cattle and establishing Gosadans for old and unproductive cattle will be practicable propositions.
- (5) Cross-breeding with foreign breeds for high milk production.
- (6) Supply of milch cattle to officers in Madras City.
- (7) A scheme for the formation of a breed Association for Ongoles.

Government approved item No. 3 and the other items were under the consideration of the Government. Government sanctioned the opening of a cattle farm in Malabar district and another in South Kanara. The Criminal Tribes Settlement at Chintaladevi in Nellore district, with the land and buildings, were transferred to this department on 1st April 1949. It is proposed to maintain dry stock, as a feeder farm to the Livestock Research Station (Lam), Guntur.

The total livestock maintained on the farms of the department at the end of the year was—

Cows and heifers	..	..	..	..	1,493
Breeding and young bulls	..	..	..	..	377
Calves	..	..	..	..	543
Work cattle and horses	..	..	..	..	153
Stallions	..	..	..	..	6
Sheep	..	..	..	..	562

At the end of the year there were 1,395 approved bulls and 398 buffalo bulls at stud. The number of services performed by them was 60,033 and 12,375 respectively.

**Livestock Research Station, Hosur.**—The stock of cattle at the end of the year was 1,238 (excluding 3 horses) with 663 cows and heifers, 264 bulls and young bulls, 249 calves and 62 work cattle.

**Livestock Research Station (Lam), Guntur.**—The stock of cattle at the end of the year was 353 with 193 cows and heifers, 72 bulls and young bulls, 61 calves and 27 work cattle. The excessive rains brought by the south-west monsoon and the failure of the north-east monsoon greatly interfered with the agricultural operations on the Farm.

**The Dairy-cum-Bull Farm, Visakhapatnam.**—The stock of cattle at the end of the year was 726 with 497 cows and heifers, 21 bulls and young bulls, 178 calves and 30 work cattle.

The pasture area was divided into four paddocks. Fodder crops were raised in 129.58 acres.

**Combined Cattle and Sheep Farm, Kurukuppi.**—The stock of cattle at the end of the year was 231, with 136 cows and heifers, 19 bulls and young bulls, 54 calves and 22 work cattle. The number of sheep was 341.

**Breeding bulls at stud.**—The number of bulls maintained at the Veterinary Institutions for breeding was 121 (102). In addition three Ongole bulls at Sugalmetta and 11 at the Madras Veterinary College were maintained. Three bulls were also stationed at the Madras Corporation cattle depots.

During the year, 378 bulls were admitted into the Premium Scheme and 304 removed, leaving a balance of 1,205 bulls at the end of the year. Four Milk Supply Unions purchased four bulls and the district boards purchased 62 during the year. Two Ongole bulls continued to be stationed in the Visakhapatnam Agency. The total number of bulls at stud was 1,793 (1,523) and the number of services performed was 72,408 (76,010).

**Cattle Breeding Societies.**—The Cattle Breeding Society at Mecheri (Salem district), the associations at Anaparti (East Godavari) Saraswathipalli (Cuddapah), Kumbala (South Kanara) and the Anamalai Hills Cattle Society (Coimbatore) continued to function. Cattle Breeding Society at Odugathur and another at Kalasapakkam were formed during the year.

**Cattle Shows and Exhibitions.**—The cattle shows at Ongole, Tiruppur and Valparai were held as usual. The Department participated in all the important exhibitions.

**Castrations.**—The total number of castrations performed during the year was 118,966 (149,137).

**Dairying.**—The Dairy Farms at Hosur, Guntur and Visakhapatnam and at Kurukuppi Farm continued to function. Besides these, there were eight private dairy farms in the State.

**Salvage of dry cows.**—The scheme for the salvage of dry cows in the City of Madras continued to function. There were 211 cows in the Scheme at the end of the year.

**Sheep Farming and Development.**—The distribution of rams to improve the mutton or hairy breed of sheep was continued. The two Sheep Demonstration Units continued to function with headquarters at Coimbatore and Bellary. The Sheep Farm at Dunsandle, Ootacamund, continued to work during the year.

**Goat rearing.**—Fifty bucks of the Tellicherry breed were distributed in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar. Two private farms in South Kanara maintained a herd of 50 goats in each.

**Poultry.**—The poultry development work in the State was attended to by the Poultry Development Officer. He periodically inspected the poultry units in Veterinary Institutions and on Agricultural stations, the schemes subsidized by Government and participated in all important shows and exhibitions. The students of the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla and the Madras Veterinary College were given a course of lectures in Poultry Husbandry.

**Firka Development.**—Special attention was paid to the centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction work, under the Firka Development Schemes. In order to provide veterinary aid and advise the ryots on the measures to improve their livestock, 31 (27) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 39 (29) Stockmen compounders were employed in the centres. The number of bulls stationed in the centres increased from 125 to 187. The three centres in the Coimbatore district, viz., Vellakoil, Palladam and Avanashi led the centres with 25, 21 and 15 bulls, respectively. Seven thousand four hundred and nineteen castrations were done. Seventy-one thousand two hundred and eight inoculations were done against contagious diseases and 28,508 cases were treated.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Chemical Examiner to Government examined materials connected with cases of poisoning involving 80 animals. The departmental staff examined 273 cases of malicious injury and certificates were issued in all cases.

The total number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was 15,801 (16,131).

There was a mild outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the Topslip Division (Coimbatore) affecting five elephants.

Eight municipalities had their own Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for anti and post-mortem examination of the livestock intended.

for slaughter. One hundred and five municipalities and panchayat boards entrusted the work to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of this department.

The activities of the department and the various livestock improvement schemes were explained to the public by the field staff. The department participated in all the major and local shows and exhibitions.

Five talks in Tamil and Telugu were broadcast from the All-India Radio, Tiruchirappalli and Madras; the subjects of the talks were—

- (1) Usefulness of pedigree bulls in grading up village cattle;
- (2) Feed and its part in livestock improvement;
- (3) Brucellosis in animals;
- (4) Fresh water snails, their relation to parasitic diseases and their eradication; and
- (5) Sterility in cows.

**Finance.**—The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 4,97,680 (3,00,780) and the expenditure was Rs. 49,64,769 (39,89,359).

### Co-operative Societies (1949-50)

*1st July 1949 to 30th June 1950.*

The Government continued their support to the co-operative societies during the year. They introduced a Grow More Food Scheme through co-operative institutions in seven districts. The co-operative movement composed of non-officials was considered to be the best agency to enlist and utilize the aid of those directly connected with food production. Each of the seven districts selected for the purpose was divided into two Deputy Registrars' circles and the multi-purpose rural credit societies in these districts were entrusted with the task of promoting intensive cultivation in lands already under cultivation and extending cultivation to lands that had not yet been brought under the plough or had gone out of cultivation. Further, Government transferred the work of distributing chemical manures and iron and steel from the Agricultural Department to the co-operative societies throughout the State. The effect of these measures is reflected in the working of co-operative societies in the State.

On the 30th June 1950, there were 22,784 co-operatives in the State with 31.22 lakhs of members. Their paid-up share capital amounted to Rs. 9.49 crores. Their reserve reached Rs. 9.44 crores. The total loans issued by them during the year were Rs. 71.28 crores. Their working capital stood at Rs. 71.11 crores. As usual rural credit societies constitute the bulk of the societies in the State. There is, however, one difference and that is, that co-operatives have now been taken out of their single furrow of credit. Many of them have now taken up extra activities such



as the distribution of manure, agricultural implements, food-stuffs, clothing, and other essential requirements. Some of them also provide social and recreational activities. Most of them are endeavouring to become real *multi-purpose* societies.

**Co-operative Credit—(a) Central Financing Institutions.**—The Central Banks are financially sound. They retained the confidence of the depositing public and were able to secure the funds required for their normal business. Extraneous help was sought only for such additional business as the procurement and distribution of foodgrains, cloth, manures, iron and steel. Government extended this year their guarantee for the loans obtained by the Provincial Co-operative Bank, from the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 300 lakhs for financing procurement operations. The Provincial Bank disbursed Rs. 835 (784) lakhs as loans and cash credits to central banks during the year. The central banks issued loans to their affiliated societies to the extent of Rs. 4,340·38 lakhs. The loans made to agricultural credit societies and marketing societies amounted to Rs. 1,279·56 (956·95) lakhs during the year. There was a reduction in the percentage of overdues in central banks from 5·27 per cent to 5 per cent under principal—the lowest on record in the history of these banks. The central banks at Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli maintained their past good record and recovered their entire dues.

**(b) Primary credit organizations—(i) Agricultural credit societies.**—The two-year scheme of reorganization and development gave the rural credit societies fresh vigour and vitality. The position of these societies is given below :—

	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Number of societies .. .. .	12,056	13,740	15,348
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Number of members .. .. .	8·44	10·48	11·91
	RS.	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Paid-up share capital .. .. .	98·47	128·05	140·45
Loans issued .. .. .	440·01	496·10	644·00
Loans outstanding at the end of the year.	555·94	659·12	831·62

More than 95 per cent of the loans were given for productive purposes such as cultivation expenses, purchase of cattle, improvement to lands, etc. The collection of principal and interest dues showed a further improvement. The net profits earned (Rs. 14·33 lakhs) rose by Rs. 2·49 lakhs for the year.)

**(ii) Non-agricultural credit societies.**—Their total profits were Rs. 15·02 (Rs. 12·87 lakhs). One noteworthy feature was that they were able to secure the bulk of the funds they needed for advancing loans to their members from their own share capital and members' deposits, the percentage being 63 per cent of the loans outstanding.

The position of these societies is given below :—

	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.
Number of societies .. .. .	1,138	1,161	1,191
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Number of members .. .. .	3.93	4.42	4.83
	RS.	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Paid-up share capital .. .. .	131.43	163.99	184.22
Loans issued .. .. .	670.50	776.42	866.75

(c) **Land mortgage banks.**—Loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the year amounted to Rs. 72.24 lakhs which is less than last year by about Rs. 5.50 lakhs. The Bank floated debentures to the value of Rs. 27 lakhs at 3 per cent interest, the issue price being Rs. 99-8-0 per cent. Government guarantee for these debentures stood at Rs. 550 lakhs. The value of debentures in circulation was Rs. 439.32 lakhs. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 388.32 (338.32) lakhs.)

### Co-operative Farming

In recent years, *co-operative farming* has assumed importance especially in relation to the 'Grow More Food' Campaign. The Central and State Governments, Committees and conferences have recommended a planned implementation of co-operative farming schemes for increasing food production in the country. *Co-operative farming societies* are of four types :—

- (i) Co-operative better farming society,
- (ii) Co-operative joint farming society,
- (iii) Co-operative collective farming society, and
- (iv) Co-operative tenant farming society.)

In the better farming and joint farming societies ownership of the land vests in the members. The ordinary functions of the farming society are the planning of a co-operative programme, joint purchase of farming requirements and joint sale of farm produce, raising of funds on the security of land, crops and other movable and immovable assets of the society for land improvement, purchase of machinery and payment of operational expenses and all other activities calculated to promote the development of agriculture. The members agree to follow a plan of cultivation laid down by it. Each member is however independent except for the specific purposes for which he joins the society. The produce which is raised jointly is disposed of collectively and the proceeds, after meeting all expenses of cultivation including payment for the use of land, wages and cost of management and providing for a reserve fund, are shared by the members in proportion to the wages earned by each. A subsidiary agreement is obtained from each member to the effect that if any improvement is made on his plot of land, he will repay the cost when he ceases to belong to the

society. In co-operative tenant farming and collective farming societies the lands are held by the societies either on free hold or lease hold terms. In the case of tenant farming societies, the holding is divided into smaller holdings each of which is leased to an individual tenant cultivator who is a member of the society. The whole area is cultivated in accordance with the plan laid down by the society. But the manner in which the plan is executed is left to the discretion of each individual tenant. The societies supply credit, seed, manure and agricultural implements and arrange for the marketing of the tenant-members' produce. It is, however, open to each tenant-member to avail himself of these facilities or not. Each tenant pays a fixed rent for his holding but the produce of the holding is his own and is entirely at his disposal. The profits, after meeting all expenses and providing for reserve fund, are distributed among the tenant-members in proportion to the rent paid by each.

The collective farming society undertakes joint cultivation for which all its members pool their labour resources, and each receives in return prescribed wages. The society's most important gain is large-scale cultivation which facilitates mechanization of agricultural production. The profits are worked out at the end of the year after deducting wages, cost of management and allotment to reserves and divided in proportion to the wages earned by each member.

In the Madras State, co-operative farming societies of the tenant farming type, popularly known as Agricultural Land Colonization Co-operative Societies, have been in existence for a decade now. Better farming societies as such have not been started so far; but some agricultural improvement societies and agricultural demonstration societies have been formed to help the agriculturists to adopt better and improved methods of farming to supply good seed, manure, implements, etc. The possibilities of conducting experiments in co-operative collective and joint farming societies in the State were examined on several occasions and were dropped on account of several practical difficulties involved in working them under present conditions.

**Co-operative production—(i) Production of foodstuffs—Food-grains.**—Co-operatives have made noteworthy contribution to food aroduction. Forty-one land colonization societies reclaimed 15,503 peres of land given to them and brought under cultivation 14,382 acres. Thirty-four land reclamation societies in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area of the Pattukkottai taluk in Tanjore district took up 6,388 acres for reclamation, and reclaimed 3,541 acres during the year for production of food crops. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres were actually under cultivation. Four hundred and forty-eight tenants and field labourers co-operative societies obtained lease of about 35,600 acres of padugai, lanka, and other Government lands and sub-leased them to their

members for cultivation. Twenty irrigation societies provided additional irrigation facilities. A few societies in the Tirunelveli district completed irrigation works to the extent of Rs. 30,941 and provided 1,165 members with facilities for irrigating 3,095 acres of land. The Guntupalli Irrigation Society set up pumping installations and supplied water from the Krishna River for irrigating about 5,000 acres of its members' lands. Co-operative societies in the Tirunelveli district subscribed Rs. 5.89 lakhs to the loan floated by the Madras State for executing the Manimuttar Irrigation Project. The producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in the Malabar district purchased tractors for Rs. 60,000 and pump sets for Rs. 95,726 for the use of their members. The tractors ploughed 308 acres of land and the pump sets were used to irrigate 1,305 acres. Agricultural credit societies issued loans to the extent of nearly Rs. 6 crores for cultivation expenses, purchase of cattle, country carts, and for effecting improvements to lands. Marketing societies distributed compost and other manures worth Rs. 10.54 lakhs and supplied improved seeds to the value of Rs. 0.79 lakh and agricultural implements for Rs. 87.65 lakhs. Co-operative societies procured and sold 7,094 tons of groundnut cakes valued at Rs. 10 lakhs. They took over from the Agriculture Department and clearing agents 24,680 tons of fertilizers costing Rs. 88.21 lakhs and 397 societies sold chemical manures worth Rs. 11.50 lakhs during the year through 545 retail depots. Rural credit societies in the seven districts selected for the Grow More Food Campaign dug manure pits for the manufacture of compost.

(ii) **Milk.**—Thirty-six co-operative milk supply unions and 535 milk supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 108.49 lakhs.

(iii) **Eggs.**—Forty-four egg marketing societies supplied 3.69 lakhs of eggs costing Rs. 41,069. The scheme for the collection of eggs from villages through the feeder societies of the Madras Milk Supply Union for distribution in the City has been given a start.

(iv) **Fish.**—Two hundred and six fishermen societies disbursed Rs. 4.68 lakhs as loans to their members. Some of them obtained lease of inland fisheries for the total annual rental of Rs. 80,526. Some others distributed yarn for fishing tackle worth Rs. 28,716.

(v) **Potatoes, fruits and vegetables.**—Sixteen fruit growers societies sold fruits to the value of Rs. 6.14 lakhs during the year. The Nilgiris Marketing Society sold potatoes to the value of Rs. 7.01 lakhs.

(vi) **Sugar and sugarcane.**—Members of the thirteen sugarcane growers societies raised 5,550 tons of sugarcane to the value of Rs. 4.56 lakhs and supplied to the factories 1,700 tons of sugarcane to the value of Rs. 1.28 lakhs. The Etikoppaka Sugar Factory attached to the Etikoppaka Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society crushed 6,196 tons of sugarcane and produced 543 tons

of sugar during the year. All the jaggery manufacturing societies produced jaggery worth Rs. 123 lakhs during the year.

**Production of textiles.**—Weavers' co-operatives had in their fold 1.35 lakhs of looms and produced handloom cloth worth Rs. 400 lakhs. The Provincial Handloom Weavers Society purchased yarn worth Rs. 200 lakhs for distribution to the members of weavers societies.)

**Production of cottage industrial goods.**—Two hundred and sixty-six cottage industrial societies were engaged in the manufacture of metal-ware, leather goods, pottery, mats, etc., and produced goods worth Rs. 31.09 lakhs.)

**Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce.**—There was a slight improvement in the working of the marketing societies during the year mostly on account of the reorganization of some of the producers' *cum*-consumers' co-operative societies into marketing societies. Two hundred and seventy-nine marketing societies marketed goods to the value of Rs. 158.20 lakhs on agency basis, and bought goods outright and sold them for Rs. 195 lakhs. The statement below shows the progress made by them during the last two years :—

	1948-49.	1949-50.
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Number of sale societies .. .. .	238	279
Number of members .. .. .	1,58,772	1,86,691
Paid-up share capital at the end of the year .. .. .	50.39	61.41
Loans and advances issued during the year .. .. .	144.11	150.38
Value of produce sold as agent .. .. .	132.87	158.20
Value of produce sold as owner .. .. .	127.38	195.14
Value of seeds, manure and agricultural implements sold.	13.27	98.90

**Distribution.**—The co-operative distribution societies played an increasing useful role in the distribution of essential commodities. Twenty-four central co-operative stores bought goods valued at Rs. 1,842 lakhs and sold goods worth Rs. 2,333 lakhs. The value of purchases made by retail co-operative stores was Rs. 2,360 lakhs and the sales effected by them amounted to Rs. 2,559 lakhs. More than 60 per cent of the sales related to foodstuffs. The rural and semi-urban stores sold goods worth Rs. 1,437 lakhs.

**Mill cloth.**—Co-operatives sold during the year 15,140 bales of mill cloth, valued at Rs. 202 lakhs. Retail distribution was attended to by 2,882 retail co-operative depots.

**Groundnut cakes.**—The scheme of distribution of groundnut cake through co-operatives on a subsidized basis remained in

force till the end of December 1949. Twenty-two wholesale stores and two marketing federations continued to procure the balance of the controlled portion of groundnut cakes due by the millers and distributed them to the ryots at controlled prices. The price and production of groundnut cake was decontrolled in January 1949. During the year, co-operatives procured 5,497 tons of groundnut cake from the millers and sold 7,094 tons to agriculturists for over Rs. 10 lakhs. The retail distribution was in the hands of 366 societies such as stores, sale societies, agricultural improvement societies and village credit societies including retail depots of wholesale stores. For the period ended 31st December 1948, a subsidy of Rs. 40,296 was given to ten co-operative wholesale stores to meet the cost of establishment and overhead charges incurred by them in undertaking the distribution. The subsidy works out to 9 per cent as against the ceiling margin of 15 per cent. This testifies to the economy in the distribution of manures through co-operatives.

**Chemical manure.**—At the instance of Government, twenty co-operative societies in ten districts were first selected for the distribution of fertilizers transferred from the Agriculture Department as an experimental measure. Later, Government ordered the transfer of the work to the co-operatives on a state-wide basis. Fifty per cent of ammonium sulphate allotted to this State was to be distributed by the co-operatives and a margin of Rs. 15 per ton was allowed to them. Co-operatives cleared 10,000 tons of the quota of ammonium sulphate by the end of October 1950. Three hundred and ninety-seven select primary societies opened 545 retail depots for distribution by the end of June 1950. Their number now exceeds 1,600. By the end of June 1950, co-operatives took over 24,680 tons of chemical manures valued at Rs. 88.21 lakhs and their sales amounted to Rs. 11.50 lakhs during the period of two or three months, viz., from April to June 1950.

**Agricultural implements.**—Two hundred and two co-operative societies were selected for the distribution of agricultural implements. The value of implements purchased from fabricators and the Agriculture Department was Rs. 2.05 lakhs. The total sales made by them during the year amounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs. In July 1950, Government ordered the transfer of the work of distributing the agricultural quota of iron and steel as well from the Agriculture Department to the co-operatives and the scheme came into effect in August 1950.

**Multi-purpose activities of co-operatives.**—The scheme for the expansion of rural credit societies so as to cover at least 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the population and their reorganization into multi-purpose societies made marked progress. Twelve thousand five hundred and thirty-four agricultural credit societies coming under the scheme cover 61.28 per cent of the villages and serve 16.10 per cent of the rural population. Six thousand

four hundred and forty-four credit societies have undertaken one or another of multi-purpose activities. Two thousand and thirty-nine societies distributed controlled commodities to an extent of Rs. 200.69 lakhs. They also supplied seed, manure and agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 10.06 lakhs and issued loans amounting to Rs. 36.08 lakhs on the pledge of produce and collected as agents for marketing Rs. 3.98 lakhs worth of produce raised by members. Some of the societies collected and sold milk to the value of Rs. 1.04 lakhs. Thrift collections amounted to Rs. 14.42 lakhs. Some societies undertook construction of godowns for storing the produce of members. Three thousand five hundred and sixty-three societies undertook social and recreational activities. The State Co-operative Advisory Council reviewed the progress of the scheme and recommended to Government its extension for three more years.

**Producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies.**—The intensive procurement work undertaken by 22 producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in the Ramachandrapuram and Kakinada taluks (East Godavari district) was continued till 31st March 1950. The question of their reorganization was taken up during the year. Including these 22 societies, there were 168 producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in the Circars. One hundred and twenty of these were reorganized into normal types of societies. Attempts were also made to reorganize the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in Malabar. Out of 107 of them 98 have adopted *en bloc* amendments to their by-laws changing them into normal types of societies.

### Harijan Welfare

At the end of the year, there were 2,679 societies for Harijans and backward communities with 1,88,750 members on their rolls and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.95 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 34.08 lakhs. One thousand and thirty-four of these societies were affiliated to co-operative central banks. It is gratifying that the members of these societies contributed Rs. 2.56 lakhs towards thrift deposits. Their reserve fund stood at Rs. 6.58 lakhs. The total loans outstanding against members at the end of the year were Rs. 19.82 lakhs. The main function of the societies was the provision of credit facilities to their members. Some of them arranged for the distribution of domestic requirements of their members on the joint-purchase system and some of them encouraged small cottage industries and distributed to members raw materials. In order to place these societies on a firm footing Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 35,000 yearly.

In addition local credit societies were advised to take in Harijans and persons from other backward communities as members and provide them credit facilities. On 30th June 1950 as many as 98,084 persons belonging to these communities were members

of 5,856 credit societies. These members contributed a share capital of Rs. 5.48 lakhs and held deposits in societies to the extent of Rs. 1.64 lakhs. Loans amounting to Rs. 13.15 lakhs were issued to them during the year and Rs. 16.35 lakhs were outstanding against them at the end of the year. The admission of Harijans and other backward classes in local co-operative societies and the provision of credit and other facilities through them, have been progressively on the increase.

**Co-operative housing.**—Co-operative housing recorded another year of progress and played an increasingly useful role in the relief of housing shortage in municipal towns and major panchayat areas. Two hundred and eighty housing societies obtained Government loans amounting to Rs. 63.67 lakhs during the year ending 31st March 1950 and 751 houses were completed during the co-operative year as against 330 houses in the previous year; 1,233 houses were under construction on 30th June 1950.

The rural housing scheme for starting housing societies in villages was sanctioned by Government, as an experimental measure, and a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was provided in the budget for 1950-51 for the grant of loans to the societies. So far 18 rural housing societies have been permitted to be registered.

Housing schemes for weavers have made satisfactory progress. The Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Society (Bellary district) completed the first batch of 70 houses costing about Rs. 2.59 lakhs and the colony was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Madras on 25th July 1950. The Ondipudur Weavers' Co-operative Society (Coimbatore district) likewise completed the first batch of 31 houses at a cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs and the colony was opened by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister on 27th August 1949. The Pedakandla Weavers' Co-operative Society is another institution which has achieved some measure of progress. It has built 16 out of the 20 houses programmed. The remaining housing schemes undertaken by weavers' co-operative societies are in various stages.

The special arrangements made for the procurement and supply of essential building materials continued to be in force this year also. For the year 1949-50 a total quantity of 3,480 tons of steel was released to co-operative housing societies. The question of supplying cement to co-operative housing societies at I.S.D. rates contract is under the consideration of the Government. For the financial year 1949-50, nine hundred and seventy-five tons of logs from the Government Forest Timber Depots were supplied to housing societies at concessional rates.

The special land acquisition staff appointed to hasten the acquisition of lands for housing societies continued to work during the year. Up to the end of June 1950, 30 societies applied for the acquisition of 572.96 acres of land; and 30 awards covering 436.11 acres were pronounced. Excluding applications withdrawn,



applications for 68 societies in respect of 1,343.55 acres were pending with the Special Land Acquisition Officer, on 30th June 1950. During the year, Government were pleased to charge, as a measure of concession, 85 per cent of the average cost of the special land acquisition staff. This has to some extent given relief to the societies.

At the end of June, 3 Deputy Registrars, 5 Co-operative Sub-Registrars and 27 Senior Inspectors were working in Co-operative Housing Societies as their paid secretaries; one Executive Engineer, 3 Assistant Engineers, and 3 Supervisors from the Public Works Department were also employed by housing societies on foreign service terms.

**Prohibition (Amelioration).**—During the year there was an all-round progress in the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition. Substantial progress was achieved particularly in the organization and development of palm jaggery co-operatives, the reorganization of rural credit societies into multi-purpose societies and in the intensive development of co-operatives in the select firkas. At the end of the year, there were 1,811 palm jaggery co-operative societies with 1.49 lakhs members as against 1,488 at the beginning with 99,514 members. They produced 27 lakhs of maunds of jaggery worth Rs. 122.80 lakhs. Two hundred and thirteen milk supply societies and 11 milk supply unions were working at the end of the year. They supplied 49.12 lakhs pounds of milk worth Rs. 10.26 lakhs during the year.

The number of gramasanghams increased from 12,649 at the beginning of the year to 14,359 at the end. Of the 34 firkas and centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction work, the villages in 22 firkas were covered by co-operative societies. In the remaining firkas, 326 out of 438 villages were covered by co-operatives. In April 1950, Government selected 50 additional firkas for intensive development. / There was satisfactory progress in the organization of multipurpose societies of the full fledged type in two out of the three firkas selected by Government, viz., Tirumangalam in the Mathurai district and Dendulur in the West Godavari district.

During the year, the ameliorative staff was entrusted with additional schemes such as rural housing, intensive food production through village co-operatives, land colonization for civilians, etc. Nine districts have so far been bifurcated each into two Deputy Registrars' circles each Deputy Registrar entrusted with both co-operative and ameliorative work.

**Resettlement of ex-servicemen.**—The ex-servicemen societies continued to provide employment to demobilized personnel. The co-operative workshops had 1,210 members on their rolls and their production during the year amounted to Rs. 5.71 (4.44) lakhs, and the salaries and wages paid to their members amounted to Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Their finished goods which are principally utility goods are becoming popular and command an easy market.

Proposal for the reorganization of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop is under the consideration of Government. The reorganization of seven of the workshops is proceeding. Satisfactory progress has been achieved in re-modelling workshop buildings. As regards the installation of machinery, metal working machinery was manufactured by the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop and supplied to the respective workshops. Major tools and equipment have also been supplied to them. There are still certain items of machinery which could not be purchased owing to their non-availability. Plans and estimates for the installation of machinery in the premises of the workshops were drawn up and got approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories in the case of all the workshops except the Tirunelveli Timber Works. Provision of electrical energy presented a major difficulty and every endeavour is being made to secure power and to start machine production.

The ten land colonization societies brought under cultivation 5,300 acres and raised mostly food crops. They have still to reclaim 4,435 acres. The execution of capital works such as construction of huts, reclamation of lands, sinking of drinking water wells, excavation of irrigation channels, is being vigorously speeded up in ex-servicemen land colonies and new settlers are being enrolled. A Community Hall constructed in the Meyyur Gudapakkam Colony was opened by the Honourable Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health. Cyclone in the Circars and the failure of monsoon in the Southern districts made the position of most colonists hard. Every possible help was rendered to them to relieve the distress.

Thirteen motor transport societies for ex-servicemen employed 715 ex-servicemen and paid Rs. 5.88 lakhs towards their salaries and wages. While petrol rationing restricted their business, de-rationing of petrol brought them into keen competition with private operators. Government have permitted them to undertake passenger transport and ply two buses each. The societies at Cuddalore and Visakhapatnam have already put their buses on the road, and the others are hoping to enter this field soon.

The production of a film on ex-servicemen co-operatives is nearing completion.

**The Madras Provincial Co-operative Advisory Council.**—During the year, the President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank was appointed as an additional ex-officio member of the Council. So far, the Council has held seven meetings and offered its opinion on important matters on which it was consulted. It also considered the draft consolidated Bill to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act and offered its views thereon. The term of the non-official members of the Committee expired on the 13th August 1950 and it has been extended for two more years by Government.

**The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee.**—During the year the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India completed its work. Its recommendations closely

follow the lines on which co-operative societies have developed in this State. The Committee has recommended the establishment of a Warehousing Development Board with funds contributed by the Central Government, the Reserve Bank and the Provincial and State Governments. It has suggested that the Board may receive, scrutinize and approve applications from commercial banks and co-operative institutions for financial assistance for the construction of warehouses. The financial assistance will take the form of a subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost and a long-term loan at a low rate of interest up to 25 per cent of the cost. The remaining 50 per cent of the cost should be met by the co-operative organization concerned. Government have generally accepted the suggestion of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that the financial help now extended to co-operative societies for the construction of godowns might continue.

### **Forests**

**Area.**—The area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 18,763 (18,770) square miles. It comprises 15,374 (15,405) square miles of protective and remunerative forests (Class I), of which 15,372 (15,403) square miles are managed by the Forest Department and two (2) square miles by other departments. The balance of the area of 3,389 (3,365) square miles comes under Class III (Panchayat or ryots forests) of which an area of 2,310 (2,046) square miles was managed by the Forest Department, 5 square miles by the Adoni Municipality, 4 (5) square miles by the Military Department and the remaining 1,060 (1,314) square miles by the Forest Panchayats under the control of the Revenue Department.

**Demarcation.**—A length of 3 miles of reserved forests boundary was demarcated in Mathurai division during the year at a cost of Rs. 88. Out of the total length of 25,850 (24,392) miles of artificial boundary, 23,704 (18,274) miles were maintained, 17,650 (16,011) miles by subordinates free of charge and the remaining 6,054 (2,263) miles were cleared at a cost of Rs. 12,709 (11,878). Three hundred and thirty-eight (307) miles of frontier boundaries were also maintained. There was no survey by the Survey of India Party. The survey work of Suranjijana unreserved block in South Kanara was done by the Surveyors of the Revenue Department. All forest and reference maps were kept up to date.

**Communications.**—New roads were constructed to a length of 1.25 (19) miles and existing roads to a length of 2,900 (3,046) miles were maintained. The total expenditure on new works and improvements was Rs. 2.85 (4.10) lakhs and on repairs Rs. 2.66 (2.20) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.15 (0.53) lakhs on new building works and Rs. 1.07 (0.98) lakhs on the maintenance of old buildings were spent.

**Livestock.**—The department had at the beginning of the year 106 (118) elephants valued Rs. 8.13 (8.90) lakhs. During the year 3 (9) elephants were captured and 5 (7) calves were born, 4 (13) including one calf died and 9 (15) sold in auction for Rs. 0.37 lakhs. At the end of the year there were 101 (106) elephants, revalued Rs. 8.12 (8.13) lakhs. The total expenditure on maintenance of the elephants was Rs. 2.59 (2.69) lakhs. Elephant capturing operations were conducted in Coimbatore South and Nilambur Divisions at a cost of Rs. 4,762. There were 12 (12) heads of cattle at the end of the year.

**Protection.**—Special protection from fire extended over an area of 2,540 (4,531) square miles. Of this area 108 (135) square miles were subsequently burnt. The expenditure on special protection was Rs. 39,120. Under general protection, they are attempted to be protected and that actually protected was 14,825 (12,494) square miles and 14,109 (11,912) square miles respectively. The area burnt was 716 (582) square miles. The expenditure on general protection was Rs. 14,148. The hill tribes continued to co-operate with the Forest Department in the protection of forests from fire. Rewards amounting to Rs. 2,595 (2,426) were granted to the Malayalis in the Javadis and Chittaris of Vellore East and West Divisions for satisfactory fire protection.

The 'Spike' disease of sandalwood continued to be prevalent. The control measures adopted in Vellore West, Salem South and Coimbatore North divisions were abandoned as they were ineffective. In Salem North Division no new attacks of spike disease on sandal were observed during the year, while the spread in the old areas remains unchecked. There were sporadic instances of teak defoliation in the plantations of Godavari Upper, Kurnool and Coimbatore South divisions and it was severe in the teak plantations in South Kanara, Wynaad and Nilambur divisions. There was damage by borer attack in casuarina plantation in Salem Circle and in South Kanara. The matter is under investigation by the Provincial and Central Silviculturists and Soil Specialists of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

**Forest offences.**—The following statement shows the particulars of 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.	Total.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.			Total number of convictions and acquittals.	Number pending at the end of the year.	
					On payment of compounding fees.	After trial.	Withdrawn.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Reserves ..	10,667	16,055	26,722	6,526	5,980	103	175	6,258	12,784	13,938
Unreserves ..	625	2,537	3,162	448	445	9	1	455	903	2,259
Total ..	11,292	18,592	29,884	6,974	6,425	112	176	6,713	13,687	16,197

A sum of Rs. 4.25 (3.17) lakhs was realized as compounding fees. A reward of Rs. 25 (10) was paid to the forest subordinates in connexion with the detection of an illicit hunting case.

**Preservation of wild life.**—In the Nilgiris and the Palnis, the special Game Associations formed continued to function satisfactorily. The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, covering an extent of 23 square miles, was maintained. To enable the visitors to observe wild life in their natural surroundings, departmental elephants are provided on payment of a nominal fee. Seven elephants were prescribed in Kollegal Division, of which four were shot while one rogue was shot in Salem North Division. There were 20 (48) cases of offences against game laws. Five hundred and twenty-two (512) game licences and 392 (453) fishing licences were issued during the year.

**Hill tribes.**—The Forest Department continued to look after the welfare of the aboriginal tribes living in the forests. They were given lands for cultivation on annual leases or under the *kumri* system, free of assessment. In the Agency tracts, the hill tribes continued to enjoy free removal of forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes, free grazing and hunting. Co-operative stores and elementary schools continued to function for the benefit of the hill tribes and their children.

**Food production.**—An area of 14,793 (9,820) acres of land in reserved forests was under cultivation of food crops during the year.

**Anti-erosion work.**—An Assistant Conservator of Forests who had undergone special training in the U.S.A. in Land Improvement and Soil Conservation measures was on his return posted for Soil Conservation work in the Nilgiris. A detailed scheme for prevention of soil erosion in the Nilgiris district and in the adjoining Attapady Valley has been prepared. The activities were confined to the inspection of lands under Grow More Food Campaign and other areas in the Nilgiris that are liable to heavy erosion. The experimental work done in Ketti and Ithalar areas was maintained. Anti-erosion work was also done in the Nilambur teak areas where huge gullies were being formed on river banks. It has since been decided to extend the provisions of the Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Contour Bunding and Contour Trenching) Act, 1949, to the Nilgiri district and the outer slopes of the hills.

**Madras Forest College, Coimbatore.**—Of the 13 Ranger students deputed from the Madras State for the 1947-49 course, 11 students completed the training successfully in June 1949. Fifteen Ranger students deputed from the Madras State for the 1948-50 course completed their training in June 1950. Another batch of 18 Forest Apprentices and 2 clerks deputed to the 1949-51 course are undergoing their training. With the opening of the gazetted officers

class from July 1948 the four direct recruits deputed to the superior Forest Service Course (1948-50) at Dehra Dun were transferred to the Madras College and they completed the course successfully in March 1950. Two direct recruits selected for 1949-51 course are undergoing the training in the College.

**Forest Guards Schools.**—There was no session of the Forest Guard's Training School during the year.

**Panchayat Forests.**—During 1949-50 Government ordered the transfer of the Panchayat forests in Visakhapatnam, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts; and the forests in the three districts of Visakhapatnam, Chingleput, and South Arcot have since been taken over. Subsequently orders have been passed to take over the panchayat forests in Guntur, Krishna, Chittoor and North Arcot districts also.

**General.**—In order to meet the heavy demand for firewood for civilian requirements, industrial concerns and Railways and to make good the over-exploitation during the war period, concentrated regeneration of the dry fuel forests in the more productive areas was carried out to the extent possible. An area of 2,472 (2,550) acres was planted with casuarina, and an area of 3,774 (4,346) acres of fuel forests was also regenerated of which 455 acres were planted by Kumridars.

Free removal of grass in head loads for bona fide domestic use was allowed. Penning and water facilities in grazing ground were improved. Free grants of building materials were made to the poor to rebuild their houses destroyed by fire or flood. The requirements of the ryots for fuel and small timber were met with by localized fellings. The removal of deadwood was allowed at a nominal charge in certain localities. The requirements of manure leaf were met with by leasing out coupes.

A new Forest Division was formed at Tiruchirappalli on 1st March 1950 in connection with the scheme for planting of casuarina in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts. A scheme for the cultivation of Green Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) over an area of 6,000 acres in the Nilgiris was sanctioned. A combined scheme for the planting of pyrethrum and wattle in the Nilgiris over 1,800 acres has also been sanctioned. In connection with the scheme for planting of wattle in the Palni Hills 583 acres have been planted during the year. Consequent on the abolition of zamindaris proposals are underway for taking over all the estate forests to the control of the Forest Department.

On the merger of Banganapalle, Pudukkottai and Sandur States, the Madras Forest Act was extended to the first two States on 1st April 1949 and for Sandur State from 1st January 1950. The Forests of the Banganapalle were taken over by the Forest Department on 6th January 1950, while Sandur and Pudukkottai State forests were taken over after the close of the year.

**Silviculture and Research**

**Working Plans.**—The area covered by sanctioned working plans was 10,945 (15,042) square miles. The Working Plan for Tanjore division was completed. The preparation of a new working plan for the Panchayat Forests in Bellary and the revision of the working plans for Vellore West, Wynaad, Godavari Upper and Cuddapah North Divisions are in progress.

**Timber.**—The timber forests are worked under Clear-Felling or Selection System. The total area felled under the Clear Felling System was 3,809 (2,427) acres. Under the Selection Felling System, fellings extended over an area of 18,128 (20,639) acres in deciduous and evergreen forests. The total output of timber was 75,773 (72,050) tons. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests and leased forests by the Government Agency was 29,522 (22,967) tons. The increase was due to increased output of timber obtained from windfallen trees in the northern districts as a result of cyclone in October 1949, and due to more areas worked in South Kanara, Wynaad, Nilgiris and South Coimbatore Divisions. The Forest Utilization Officer continued as usual to organize special sales of timber and supply of sleepers to Railways. About 970 tons of teak and 620 tons of hardwood were supplied to Government of India Departments. The Forest Utilization Officer also arranged for supply of timber to Madras Government Departments, district boards, municipalities, and house-building societies. The supplies made totalled to 1,318 tons of teak and 539 tons of hardwood. Eleven thousand two hundred and seventy Broad Gauge and 22,845 Metre Gauge sleepers were supplied to the Railways.

**Fuel.**—The fuel forests were mostly worked under the Simple Coppice system, the total area felled being 43,856 (46,282) acres. An area of 4,040 acres was clear-felled for casuarina planting and concentrated regeneration operation. 2.75 (2.69) lakhs tons of fuel were extracted from reserved forests, leased forests and reserved lands. Of this quantity 9,936 tons were removed by the Government Agency, 2.65 lakhs tons by purchasers and 350 tons by free-grantees. Due to high price of firewood in the Nilgiris, relief shops were opened in Ootacamund and Coonoor Ranges and some of the coupes were sold with restriction in the agreements to supply all fuel to relief shops, Government House or Government offices at rates fixed by the Collector.

**Sandalwood.**—Sandalwood grows naturally in the hill tracts both in the reserves and unreserves of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts and in parts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. As the mortality of sandal from spike was great, extraction was confined only to the dead trees. Sandalwood was extracted over an area of 1.99 (2.51) lakhs acres. Quantity of sandalwood extracted was 781 (658) tons. Seven

hundred and eighty-nine tons including the previous year's stock were sold fetching Rs. 26.67 lakhs. The average rate realized was Rs. 3,411 (Rs. 3,153) per ton.

**Bamboos.**—The bamboo areas are worked on a three-year rotation. Extraction of bamboos extended over an area of 12.45 (13.20) lakhs of acres. The value of bamboo removed by all agencies was Rs. 15.90 (15.25) lakhs. The increase was due to better prices obtained for the coupes sold in Bellary and Salem Circles.

**Regeneration.**—Natural regeneration in worked timber and fuel coupes was generally satisfactory. Natural regeneration of sandalwood was, in general, good. The regeneration of bamboos where it had flowered, was satisfactory. The conversion of mixed deciduous forests into pure teak plantations was continued over an area of 1,600 acres. In addition to teak, other timber species were raised over an area of 1,817 acres. Of the total area of 3,417 acres of timber plantations, 901 acres were undertaken with Kumri, which is popular in localities where landless labourers are available. Departmental Kumris were undertaken with a view to produce foodgrains for the departmental elephants. Fuel plantations were raised over a total area of 3,774 acres of which 455 acres were planted by Kumridars. Seven hundred and ten acres were planted with wattle. Casuarina plantations were raised on a regular programme with a view to augmenting supplies of fuel to Madras City and other towns. The area planted was 2,472 acres. An area of 148 acres in South Kanara district and 150 acres in Tirunelveli district were dibbled with cashewnuts. One hundred and twenty-three acres were planted with pyrethrum and 363 acres with blue gum in the Nilgiris Division.

**Grazing.**—Fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-three (15,599) square miles or 83.54 (89.1) per cent of the forests under departmental control were open to grazing throughout the year. Two thousand nine hundred and forty-eight (1,905) square miles or 16.46 (10.9) per cent of the forests were closed to grazing. Of this 1,719 (1,529) square miles or 9.6 (8.7) per cent were closed throughout the year and 1,229 square miles or 6.6 per cent during part of the year. Grazing permits were issued for 26.81 (21.77) lakhs of cattle in departmental and panchayat forests and the total revenue realized was Rs. 6.34 (6.90) lakhs. The number of cattle impounded was 92,862 (76,993). Improvements to water facilities in grazing grounds were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,553. In the Nilgiris early burning of grass land was done by villagers and estate owners under the supervision of the forest subordinates 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. 11.24 (9.16) lakhs. The increase is due to better prices obtained for the produce. Most of the



produce was leased out to the contractors. The departmental collections were however made in certain cases. Lac operations were continued in Salem North and Madurai divisions.

**Finance.**—The total revenue realized was Rs. 164·08 (157·15) lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 78·98 (78·66) lakhs. The increase in revenue was mainly under sandalwood.

### **Harijan Welfare Department**

The ameliorative work undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department was confined as usual to certain specified communities and to those who have been converted from these communities to other religions and their descendants. The Collectors of the districts continued to be responsible in the mufassal for the ameliorative work with the Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare as the Co-ordinating Officer. Officers of the rank of Deputy Collectors were appointed as District Welfare Officers for the districts of East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chingleput, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Malabar and District Welfare Officers of the grade of Tahsildars were appointed for the remaining districts except the Nilgiris. The post of District Harijan Welfare Officer was redesignated as District Welfare Officer.

The State Harijan Welfare Committee met seven times during the year. Various subjects relating to the problem of Harijan Welfare were discussed and resolutions adopted and submitted to the Government. The District Harijan Welfare Committees functioned satisfactorily with the respective Collectors as Chairman. In October 1949 the Government constituted an Advisory Committee with 18 members to advise them on matters relating to the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward classes. The Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development is the Chairman and the Director of Harijan Welfare is the Secretary to the Committee. The Committee met twice during the year.

**House-sites.**—During the year 191 (425) house-sites covering an extent of 8·72 (16·34) acres of land at the disposal of the Government were provided in various districts. The total number of house-sites provided since the commencement of the activities of the Labour Department (now designated Harijan Welfare Department) up to the end of the year was 49,208. An extent of 41·5 (35·32) acres of private land was acquired at a total cost of Rs. 30,854 (32,571) and 576 (497) house-sites were provided. The total number of house-sites acquired up to the end of the year was 46,001. Loans were given to individuals for the acquisition of house-sites. The total amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 54,269 (38,543) under principal and Rs. 46,706 (22,912) under interest.

**Education.**—There were 1,290 (1,205) Harijan Welfare schools at the close of the year giving instructions to 98,744 (94,950), consisting of 65,985 (61,007) boys and 32,759 (33,943) girls. A sum of

Rs. 89,749 (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 Harijan Welfare schools in the State was continued during the year. The number of Harijan pupils fed in these schools at the end of the year was 87,339 (85,732), and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 12.52 (12.05) lakhs. For the Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Theogarayanagar (Harijan Industrial School), the Government sanctioned as a special case a further sum of Rs. 28,050 towards equipment grant in addition to the sum of Rs. 39,296 sanctioned earlier in the year for the same purpose.

The bifurcated course of Engineering was introduced in the Government High School at Masulipatnam during the year. The Government Nandanar High School for boys, the Government Elementary School for boys and the Nandanar Higher Elementary School for girls, the three Harijan Welfare schools at Hooker, Dodabatta and Moyar of the Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris district, and the five Harijan Welfare schools in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, Coimbatore district, functioned satisfactorily.

Lump-sum grants were made for running hostels. The Government also maintained hostels at Madras, Salem, Chidambaram, Kozhikode, Masulipatnam, Ootacamund, Hubbathalai, Anantapur, Rajampet, Kotagiri and Visakhapatnam for the benefit of the students of the eligible communities. Besides this, financial assistance was continued to be given to private bodies, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Servants of India Society and to individuals towards the cost of maintenance of hostels and boarding homes conducted by them for the benefit of the eligible communities. The Government granted a sum of Rs. 12.84 lakhs to private bodies for the maintenance of 356 hostels and boarding homes.

The following statement gives the particulars of the different kinds of scholarships awarded during the year :—

	Number of scholarships.	Amount.	
		RS.	
Non-residential elementary and secondary education.	12,406 (6,743)	1,78,213	(97,414)
Non-residential collegiate education ..	179 (153)	6,228	(5,254)
Residential (Colleges) .. ..	544 (308)	1,95,279	(97,804)
Residential (High schools) .. ..	477 (247)	85,391	(43,229)
Professional (Residential) .. ..	140 (116)	71,957	(56,231)
Professional (non-residential) .. ..	17 (7)	1,285	(961)
Commercial courses .. ..	10 (10)	360	(360)
Madras Seva Sadan .. ..	10 (6)	1,500	(900)
Co-operative training .. ..	8 (6)	2,560	(1,710)
Industrial (Residential) .. ..	25 (30)	2,300	(2,640)
Industrial (Non-residential) .. ..	151 (71)	1,780	(1,163)

Besides these, exemption from payment of examination fees of the total value of Rs. 22,555 (6,506) was sanctioned to 1,612 (466)

pupils appearing for the various examinations. Thirty-three (54) students were granted repayable advances for payment of examination fees involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,412 (2,165) Non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 34,366 were sanctioned by the Director of Harijan Welfare for purchase of books, clothes, etc. A sum of Rs. 5,730 was sanctioned during the year by the District Collectors for similar purposes. Apart from this a total sum of Rs. 4,95,231 was spent during the year for the several ameliorative measures for the Backward Classes as distinct from Harijans.

**Construction of wells and provision of sanitary amenities.**—The total expenditure incurred on the construction of wells was Rs. 4.14 (4.16) lakhs. In Cuddapah district three latrines at a cost of Rs. 18,000 were constructed for the benefit of the womenfolk of the Harijan community. In Anantapur district a latrine was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,150 and a pathway over the irrigation channel was provided. The Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs from out of the lump-sum provision of 20 lakhs from the Harijan Uplift Fund to be spent during a period of five years on the provision of sanitary amenities to cheris, such as (1) pathway, (2) drainages, (3) public conveniences, (4) burial grounds, and (5) flying enclosures. Out of this lump-sum grant of Rs. 5 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh was distributed among the districts. Out of this allotment of Rs. 1 lakh a sum of Rs. 48,967 was spent during the year in the districts. A sum of Rs. 54,045 (42,356) was spent during the year on the provision of civic amenities, sanitary improvements and repair to school buildings in the City of Madras.

**Assignment of lands for cultivation.**—The ban imposed by the Government on the permanent assignment of lands reserved for the eligible communities for the duration of the war was lifted during the year. In East Godavari district, an extent of 232.31 acres was leased out to Harijans under the Grow More Food Scheme during the year. Out of this, a total extent of 175.05 acres was brought under cultivation. Since the introduction of the scheme, a total extent of 3,967,089 acres was leased out to the scheduled classes and other landless poor. In East Godavari district, an extent of 19,798.92 acres of lanka land was leased out to the registered societies composed of Adi-Andhras and Christians for a total rental of Rs. 76,322 during fasli 1359.

**General.**—Village Vigilance Committees were constituted in select villages in all the districts except West Godavari and Krishna. No Vigilance Committees were formed in those two districts.

The Harijan Day was observed on the 30th of every month in all the districts during the year except in February in which month it was observed on the 27th.

In December 1949, a conference was held to consider the question of formulating and implementing ameliorative schemes for the hill tribes in the Agency Areas and development schemes for the

development of those areas. On the recommendation of the Conference, the Government sanctioned the creation of a temporary post of a Special Agency Development Officer of the grade of a Collector for the three districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam with headquarters at Kakinada for a period of one year in the first instance to be in-charge of the work of formulating and implement in ameliorative schemes for the hill-tribes in the Agency Tracts in these districts and development schemes for these areas.

## Scheduled Areas I—Agency Areas

### Visakhapatnam Agency

The Visakhapatnam Agency area which forms one-third of the composite Visakhapatnam district lies in seven taluks of the present Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts out of which Gudem taluk is entirely an Agency area. Bagatas, Kondhs, Kondadoras, Gadabas and Porjas are the main primitive tribes.

**Season and agriculture.**—The season on the whole was favourable throughout the Agency during the year. The average rainfall was higher than last year in the Parvatipur and Visakhapatnam Divisions, while it was phenominally low in Narasapatnam Division. Wet crops were raised with the aid of hill streams. Dry crops were raised on large extents as usual.

**Civil and Criminal Justice.**—There were 65 (60) original suits and 7 (2) appeals for disposal. Thirty-three (24) suits and 1 (nil) appeal were pending at the end of the year. On the criminal side there were 850 (1,150) criminal cases, 3 (7) criminal appeals and 3 (10) Sessions cases. Fifty-eight criminal cases were pending at the end of the year.

**Political.**—There was neither Communist nor agrarian trouble, during the year.

**Medical.**—The two hospitals and seven dispensaries continued to work in the Agency. Fifty-five thousand one hundred and four (52,026) patients were treated in the hospitals. There were no smallpox, cholera or black-water fever cases during the year. The number of malaria cases treated was 7,095. The anti-malarial units at Araku, Chintapalli, G. Madgole, K.D. Peta and Paderu have been working satisfactorily.

**Public health.**—Most of the villages are insanitary. Health propaganda was carried on during the year on an extensive scale.

The chief sources of water-supply are geddas and hill-streams. Some wells were also sunk under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme and the Firka Development Scheme.

**Veterinary.**—The touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and the District Veterinary Officer toured several villages in the Agency

and rendered necessary aid to the people. The breeding bulls stationed at Sarabhannapalem, Malakamalakaram, Kongasingi and Araku Colony continued to render service.

**Education.**—There were 53 (53) Government Hill Schools 13 (13) Board Elementary Schools, 64 (50) Aided Elementary Schools and 1 Adult Education Centre in the Agency. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 6,023 (5,410). Distribution of prizes and grant of scholarships continued during the year to encourage the hillmen. Mid-day meals scheme was started during the year at Seethampeta.

**Miscellaneous.**—The provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act were extended to four Muttahs in Gudem taluk and 8 villages in Parvatipur Agency.

No cases of deaths by wild animals were reported.

During the year some complaints against the Muttadars of Paderu were received and inquired into.

The Post and Telegraph Offices, Chintapalle and Araku Colony and the Branch Post Offices at Paderu, Sujanakota, G. Madgole, Koyyuru and Araku continued to function.

No reservation of unreserved forests was ordered during the year. The number of fires in the reserved forests of the Agency was 41 (18) and the total areas burnt was 2,908 (918) acres. The concessions and rights of free grazing for all cattle, free removal of timber, minor forest produce from the unreserves and hunting free without a licence were continued to be enjoyed by the hillmen.

The vetti and gothi forms of labour have now been completely put down.

The six co-operative societies in the Agency continued to work during the year. There was a large increase during the year in the membership of the societies.

### East Godavari Agency

**Season and Agriculture.**—The rainfall recorded in the Headquarters stations of the Agency taluks is given below :—

	INCHES.	
Bhadrachalam .. ..	47·30	(49·82)
Venkatapuram .. ..	61·03	(50·96)
Addatigala .. ..	69·89	(38·87)
Rampachodavaram .. ..	68·87	(38·18)

The monsoon set in, in the month of June 1949, as usual in the Upper Agency but there were inadequate rains in the Lower Agency from June to August 1949 and there were excessive rains and cyclones in September and October, 1949. Owing to unseasonal heavy rains, both dry and wet crops suffered throughout the East Godavari Agency. The average yield of the crops was estimated at

four annas in this Agency but hill-cholam in Rampachodavaran taluk, which is the staple food-crop fared well during the year. Tamarind, kamala fruit, soap nuts and shikai were somewhat damaged on account of the cyclone in October 1949.

**Civil and Criminal Justice.**—There were 324 (226) original suits and one (7) appeal for disposal, 150 suits were disposed of within the year. The total number of criminal cases received was 1,201 (1,351), and the total number of appeals filed was 17 (12)—1,218 cases and 13 appeals were disposed of. Out of eight sessions cases, six cases ended in conviction and two resulted in acquittal.

**Police.**—There was increase of crime in house-breaking and cattle theft. This was due to economic duress and the activities of a Koya, Sannam Rajulu of Bastar State.

**Public health and medical.**—The two hospitals and seven regular dispensaries in the East Godavari Agency continued to function during the year. A pucca tiled ward with brick and cement walls has been added to the Board dispensary at Addatigala with donations collected from the public. The total number of patients treated in all the medical institutions during the year was 62,339 (43,507). Anti-rabic treatment was given to 28 patients. No cases of black-water fever were treated in any of the Agency medical institutions. The total number of cases treated for Malaria was 9,923 (8,184). The anti-malarial units operated in Nugur taluk, Cherla and Venkatapuram firkas and at Kunavaram, Bhadrachalam and Padigapuram. Another unit with one Health Inspector, two field assistants and coolies worked at Rampachodavaram taluk also. "Yaws" disease among the hill tribes is another scourge, which is seriously affecting the vitality of the hillmen in the Agency. There was no cholera during the year except a few sporadic cases. There were 62 (27) attacks of small pox and 9 (8) deaths. Vaccination was made compulsory in 33 (33) villages, and 24,665 (15,478) persons were vaccinated.

**Water-supply.**—Thirteen wells under the rural water-supply schemes were completed, and a sum of Rs. 13,400 was spent during the year on their construction.

**Veterinary.**—There was one veterinary dispensary at Bhadrachalam and three touring billets at Addatigala, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram. The touring billet at Addatigala continues to be vacant indefinitely for want of hands. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and the touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram visited 193 villages doing propaganda work and inspection of livestock, etc.

**Education.**—The Government sanctioned the opening of Form IV in the High School at Venkatapuram with effect from the school year of 1950–51. The hostel attached to the High School at Venkatapuram which was not running in 1949–50 was opened in November

this year. The basic higher elementary school which was opened with effect from the school year of 1949-50 at Cherla has been working successfully. The Board Higher Elementary School at Kunavaram has been raised to the status of a middle school during the year. The lower Elementary School at Addatigala was made a higher elementary school by the Agency District Board during the year. There were 24 (24) Government, 52 (52) District Board and 127 aided schools besides 101 (101) aided elementary schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 8,790 (7,408), and the number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes was 2,508 (2,149). Seven hundred and forty-nine (564) of them were girls. The scholarships sanctioned by the Government last year and the other educational concessions and facilities were continued during the year for the benefit of the aboriginal tribes children.

**Miscellaneous.**—A sum of Rs. 44,999 (44,416) was spent during the year on Agency Civil Works.

No rewards were sanctioned for the destruction of wild animals.

The total area of reserved forests in the Lower Godavari Agency at the end of 1949-50 was 183,562 acres and that in the Upper Godavari Agency was 567,286 acres. The unreserved lands continued to be under the control of the Forest Department. The revenue derived from these lands in the year was Rs. 3.85 lakhs. The Koyas and Reddis of Bhadrachalam taluk and the hill tribes in the Rampa country continued to enjoy all the rights and privileges from the reserves. Koya labour is mostly employed by the Forest Department in the Upper Agency on the interior forest works.

Prohibition has not yet been introduced in the Agency. The hill tribes in the Agency are allowed the privilege of free tapping on licence system. Opium is being issued to *bona fide* addicts from the Sub-treasuries on permit system.

The combined Post and Telegraph Office at Venkatapuram, the experimental branch post offices at Zaddangi, Gontuvanipalem and Nellipudi have been working satisfactorily.

An allotment of Rs. 48,000 was sanctioned under the Agricultural Loans and the Land Improvements Loans Acts for Bhadrachalam Division and the entire amount was spent during the year. The Agricultural Department granted takkavi loans for the purchase of seeds and manure amounting to Rs. 1,100 free of interest. An expenditure of Rs. 1,300 was incurred towards the cost of improved strains of manures freely distributed to the hillmen in eight villages.

An expenditure of Rs. 23,641 was incurred for the maintenance and repairs of Government's minor irrigation tanks in the Agency and Rs. 11,102 on flood repairs.

The total number of co-operative societies working at the end of the year in the Agency was 28. There were also 18 credit societies working. The Cherla Reed-Mat Workers' Society and

the Cherla Handloom Weavers' Production and Sales Society continued to work during the year.

Seven rice mills were working in the taluks of the Agency.

There are no industries worth mentioning in the Agency, except the mat-making industry which is actually worked by the Koyas in Cherla Firka.

There is only one Sub-Registrar's Office at Bhadrachalam for the whole of the Agency area and the Taluk Head Accountant is working as Sub-Registrar in addition to his duties.

Permission was accorded by the Special Assistant Agent, Bhadrachalam, to hillman in 8 cases to alienate their lands to non-hillmen for reasons recorded in each case.

Except for the activities of certain dismissed mutta clerks and village munsifs in the mutta areas in Yellavaram taluk, the year was uneventful politically.

### West Godavari Agency

The West Godavari Agency is constituted by the Polavaram taluk excluding 33 villages which were transferred to the ordinary administration on 1st July 1948 and one village so transferred on 25th January 1950.

**Season and Agriculture.**—The total rainfall during the official year was 65.29 (37.20) inches. The season commenced favourably with an early monsoon and the heavy rainfall was the main cause for the cultivation of wet paddy in an extent of 20,908 (16,849) acres. But the cyclone of October 1949 affected the yield of paddy to some extent. Cholan crop was the worst affected and it was a total failure.

**Civil and Criminal Justice.**—There were 205 (114) suits and 22 (11) appeals for disposal. Of these, 117 (23) suits and 16 (4) appeals were disposed of, leaving a balance of 82 (33) suits and 6 (3) appeals.

The total number of criminal cases for disposal was 1,072 (66). Of these, 946 (56) were disposed of leaving a balance of 126 (10) cases. The one Sessions case received was disposed of.

**Police.**—There was no marked variation in the crime during the year when compared with that of the previous year.

As a result of raids made by the Communists of Hyderabad into the Union Territory there was some unrest in the border villages from October 1949. The Armed Reserve parties and the local police patrolled the areas and conducted raids in Koya villages with a view to prevent smuggling of arms and ammunitions and to detect illicit possession of arms. Village Defence Squads were formed in important villages on the border and they worked satisfactorily.



**Public health and medical.**—The one hospital and four dispensaries in the taluk continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The total number of patients treated in all the hospitals was 61,388 (45,893). The number of labour cases attended to by the midwives in the hospital at Polavaram and the dispensaries at Jangareddigudem and Jeelugumilli was 163 (195). The total number of malarial cases treated was 3,027 (7,967). No blackwater fever cases were reported this year. There were also no patients who received anti-rabic treatment. Cholera broke out in nine villages of the taluk during the year resulting in 106 (453) attacks and 27 (221) deaths. The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 8,817 (6,666). A sum of Rs. 21,701 (21,128) was spent during the year under Rural Water Supply Scheme for digging wells.

**Veterinary.**—The dispensary at Polavaram continued to function. A touring billet was opened at Jangareddigudem during the year. Two out-day cattle shows were conducted during the year at Gutala and Jangareddigudem and they were the first of the kind to be held in the Agency tracts.

**Education.**—There is one High School at Polavaram with a strength of 256 pupils, of whom 7 belong to aboriginal hill tribes. The Koya and Harijan hostel attached to the school is working satisfactorily. The carpentry class attached to the school continued during the year and its work had been satisfactory. There is also a middle school at Jangareddigudem. There are 19 Government elementary schools and 12 aided schools in the Agency portion of Polavaram taluk with a strength of 1,562 pupils (979 boys and 583 girls), of which 238 (159 boys and 79 girls) belong to the aboriginal tribes.

**Public Works.**—The expenditure on original works—Major and repairs to buildings—in the Agency area was Rs. 6,821 (6,640). Six inspection bungalows were handed over to the Highways Department in June 1949. The expenditure incurred on special repairs and maintenance of inspection bungalows was Rs. 1,664 (4,357).

**Forests.**—The two forest panchayats in Polavaram taluk were working satisfactorily. The usual privileges allowed to the Agency tribes were enjoyed by the hill tribes. The total area of the reserve forests in the Agency taluk of Polavaram was 59,864 acres. The total number of forest offences was 203, and prosecutions were launched in 37 cases. Rs. 6,151 were collected as compounding fees. The Koyas are mostly engaged by the forest contractors for cutting wood in the forests.

**Abkari.**—Prohibition is in force in the 33 villages of Polavaram taluk which were transferred to the ordinary administration under the Madras Partially Excluded Areas (Cesser) Order, 1948. It is not in force in the other villages in the Agency.

**Miscellaneous.**—There are two posts and telegraph offices in the taluk.

A sum of Rs. 9,810 was disbursed as Takkavi loans to ryots for the purchase of seeds and manures. A sum of Rs. 190 was granted as loans for the purchase of agricultural implements. The Agricultural Department held an exhibition during the Mahasivaratri festival at Pattisam.

“Gothi” or “Vetti” systems of labour do not exist in the district. Debt bondage as such does not exist in this Agency.

An amount of Rs. 20,300 was spent for the repairs of the minor irrigation tanks during the year. An amount of Rs. 36,750 was spent for sinking irrigation wells under the New Well Subsidy Scheme.

There were 28 rural credit societies, one limited liability society and four stores societies in the Polavaram Agency at the close of the year. In addition, four depots were opened for the amelioration of the hills tribes, which are subsidized by the Government.

The Koyas and Reddis in the interior Agency prepare baskets and mats with bamboo and sell them in shandies. There is a graphite factory at Jangareddigudem obtaining graphite from the mines near Doramamidi.

One thousand one hundred and forty (837) documents were registered during the year and a sum of Rs. 8,171 (6,060) realized as fees. The itinerating system of registry is working satisfactorily.

Much havoc was caused by the cyclone of October 1949. Besides the loss of crop, many houses were damaged. An amount of Rs. 805 was granted towards cyclone relief to persons who lost their houses.

There were 3,099 births and 1,727 deaths during the year.

The Public Health staff of Polavaram range detected 208 births and 58 deaths and 1,253 unprotected children that escaped registration during the year.

Polavaram firka was selected for intensive development work. A Rural Welfare Officer and five grama sevaks are working for implementing the scheme.

There were no events of special importance during the year except the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to those parts. Peaceful conditions prevailed in the taluk.

## Scheduled Areas II—West Coast Islands

The Amindivi Islands continued to be administered by the Collector of South Kanara. These were last inspected in January-February 1948 and the next inspection which should ordinarily have been held in January-February 1950 was not held for lack of a suitable vessel to convey the inspection party. Medical aid was rendered by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Amindivis, working at Ameni. Two midwives worked in the area. Free elementary

education was given to the islanders. Those who were getting their education in Middle and High School classes on the mainland were given Government scholarships. The Government have sanctioned the conversion of the existing elementary school at Ameni into a Higher Elementary School by the opening of standards VI, VII and VIII for a period of one year in the first instance. Action is being taken to open higher elementary classes from the next academic year. The supply of rice and other essential articles was made to the islanders under proper arrangements.

The five islands of Androth, Kalpeni, Kavarathi, Agathi and Minicoy were administered as usual by the Collector of Malabar. The last routine inspection of the islands was in January-February 1948. The next, which was due in January-February 1950, was also postponed owing to the difficulty in securing a vessel. As there was trouble and breach of the peace in all the islands except Minicoy, there was a special inspection in March 1950 by a Deputy Collector aided by a party of police. The Special Inspecting Officer was able to handle the situation in all the islands with tact and restore peace.

The dispensaries at Androth, Kavarathi and Minicoy and the Leper Settlement at Minicoy have been working satisfactorily. The Government have sanctioned the employment of a full-time medical officer and necessary staff for the dispensary in Kalpeni Island for a period of two years. The posts have not been filled up yet.

There was no report of any epidemics on the islands. Filariasis exists in all the islands.

The primary schools in all the islands have been working satisfactorily. Government have sanctioned the posts of two Mahl knowing teachers in the school at Minicoy and one additional teacher for the school at Kalpeni. Action is being taken to secure suitable candidates for the posts.

The Agricultural Demonstration Maistry of Agathi Island has worked satisfactorily during the year.

The economic condition of the islands is fairly satisfactory. But the yield of coconuts during the year was poorer than in previous years.

Proposals for the formation of co-operative societies in the islands and for purchasing a sea-going vessel for establishing regular communication with the Islands were under the active consideration of the Government.

## CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

### Ports

#### Madras Port Trust

**Trade.**—There was a decrease in the volume of trade passing through the port during the year. The value of total trade of the port representing 48 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Madras State as against 51 per cent in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 13,602·93 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 1,038·93 lakhs compared with the previous year.

**Financial results.**—The net revenue increased from Rs. 1,13·06 lakhs to Rs. 1,18·80 lakhs, and the expenditure from Rs. 75·88 lakhs to Rs. 77·65 lakhs. The net working expenses amounted to 60·92 (57·19) per cent of the income. The increase in the ratio of working expenses is mainly due to the increase in expenditure by the grant of increased dearness allowance to the staff and special dearness allowance to shore labour and by the additional provision made for the cost of the “Acquisition of the Cold Store Depot” and carrying out “Repairs to roads damaged by war traffic”. A sum of Rs. 1,88,340 was contributed during the year towards Sinking Fund for the repayment of the Sinking Loan of £ 3,30,000 raised in London in 1923. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Government of India was 48·52 (49·33) lakhs at the end of the year.

**Traffic.**—The total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the port during the year was 1,783,570 (1,904,892) or a decrease of 6·4 per cent on the previous year.

The tonnage of foodgrains imported through the port during the year was 252,875 (372,289).

The railway traffic handled during the year amounted to 962,177 tons broad guage inwards and outwards and 212,460 tons metre guage inwards and outwards, aggregating in all 1,174,637 tons.

**Capital works.**—The following major works were taken up and completed during the year :—

- (1) Construction of a creche at the Pallavaram Quarries.
- (2) The new sand pumping equipment was erected and put into operation.
- (3) Nine electric cranes have been installed on West Quays 3 and 4 in the place of the old hydraulic cranes which have been dismantled.
- (4) The shelter for passengers awaiting embarkation was completed and brought into use.

(5) A new degreasing plant has been installed and brought into use.

**Shipping.**—The number of vessels that entered the harbour during 1949-50 was 1,014 against 1,039 in the previous year, and the total tonnage increased from 3,487,976 to 3,763,344.

**Storm.**—The port was affected by a storm from 24th to the 28th October 1949.

**Fire Service.**—During the year the fire service attended to 19 fire calls—18 shore and one afloat—all of which were of minor importance. The Gamewell Fire Alarm System with 20 call boxes distributed at various points in the harbour was installed on the 24th April 1949.

**Police.**—During the year there was a decrease in the number of thefts within the port. Smuggling of opium and other prohibited goods through the port was negligible during the year.

**Medical.**—Forty-six thousand five hundred and forty-four cases among employees, and 18,533 cases among families of employees were medically treated or examined at the Trust's dispensary during the year. First-aid was rendered to 3,195 cases, inclusive of non-Trust employees. One thousand two hundred and forty cases were examined for physical fitness.

**Management.**—The Board of Trustees was reconstituted with effect from 1st April 1949 under the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trust (Constitution) (Amendment) Act, 1948. The Board held during the year 27 meetings in all.

### Tuticorin Port Trust

The Tuticorin Port stands first in rank among the minor ports, and third in the State of Madras in trade, next to Madras and Cochin.

**Trade.**—The value of the trade of the port, both foreign and coastwise, amounted to Rs. 18,61,69,158 (12,77,41,180).

**Traffic.**—The total imports and exports were 258,911 (285,287) and 167,785 (83,859) tons respectively.

The chief imports were foodgrains, machinery, cotton, coal, palmyra, eakil, baskets, firewood, etc. Twenty thousand one hundred and sixty-one (83,141) tons of foodgrains were imported. The principal exports were onions, chillies, senna, cement, sheep and goats, cotton, piecegoods, yarn, cotton waste, dried fish, salt, etc.

Nine thousand five hundred and fifty-six (17,832) adults and 427 (585) children arrived. Six thousand two hundred and eighty-five (15,093) adults and 542 (1,055) children sailed from the port.

**Works.**—The usual maintenance works were carried out.

**Fire Service.**—The maintenance of Fire Service Unit continued.

**Finance.**—The receipts amounted to Rs. 4.84 (5.01) lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 7.58 (3.89) lakhs.

**Management.**—The Tuticorin Port Trust (Amendment) Act, 1949, increasing the strength of the Tuticorin Port Trust Board came into force from 25th January 1950. The present strength of the Board is 17.

### Cochin Port

There was a very slight decrease in the volume of trade which passed through this port. The imports during the year reached the peak figure while the exports recorded a decline. The ordinary revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 66.86 (56.47) lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 69.70 (48.74) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.20 lakhs was transferred from the Revenue Account to the Port Fund Capital Account and a sum of Rs. 12.89 lakhs was contributed towards Capital Account—Post-war Development Works. The working expenses represented 59 (60) per cent of the ordinary income. The outstanding debt of the port at the end of the year was Rs. 179.25 lakhs. A contribution of Rs. 1 lakh was made to the Revenue Reserve Fund in addition to the usual annual contributions to the Accident Fund and the Renewals and Replacement Fund under the Ports and Pilotage Accounts.

The regular passenger traffic that existed during the pre-war years had not revived. The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from the port during the year was 126 and 144 as against 147 and 229 in the previous year. The value of the total trade of the port during 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 7,323.44 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6,653.16 lakhs in 1948-49.

With the completion of the northward extension of the wharf during the year it could accommodate at a time four ships. The south transit shed at the wharf was doubled providing additional transit accommodation for 2,500 tons of bag cargo and 1,200 tons of general cargo, and the shed was brought into use during the year. The footpath over the Mattancherry bridge was completed during the year and was opened for traffic.

There was a marked improvement in the number of steam and motor ships that called at the port, but there was a slight decline in the number of sailing vessels. The aggregate tonnages of ships that entered and cleared were record figures for the port.

Three minor fires broke out during the year which were handled successfully. The work of extension to the main wharf and additions and alterations to the low wharf and jetties and dredgings was completed during the year.

### Visakhapatnam Port

The year 1949-50, was the fourth year after the administration of this port was taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The total volume of trade which passed through the port reached the peak figure of 9.39 (6.87) lakhs tons.

The receipts and expenditure of the Port Fund were Rs. 48.04 lakhs and Rs. 58.59 lakhs respectively. The number of ships that entered the port was 482 (422). The total cargo handled during the year was 9.39 (6.37) lakhs tons. Imports amounting to 1.71 lakhs tons consisted mostly of foodgrains, coal, machinery and machinery parts, fuel oil and small quantities of general cargo. The total exports were 7.68 (5.47) lakhs tons.

The weather condition during the year was moderate except for a severe cyclone during the last week of October 1949, the like of which was not experienced for over two decades, which resulted in the partial blocking up of the entrance channel and restrictions had to be imposed on all the ships entering the port. With the assistance of a Dredger borrowed from the Cochin Port, the block was removed and drafts restored. The total quantity of dredging done during the year was 44.31 lakhs cubic feet.

There were five fire accidents of which three were major accidents. Of the three major accidents, two occurred on an ammunition steamer on two successive days. The other occurred in the engine room of a merchant vessel. All of them were efficiently handled by the Madras Fire Service attached to the Port. No loss of property or of human life was reported.

The Vizagapatnam Port Advisory Committee met four times during the year during which subjects such as alteration and modification to Port rules and revision of port charges to suit existing conditions, provision of additional facilities and equipment by the port to help speeding up of turn-round of shipping and general matters connected with the trade and development of the port were discussed.

### Minor Ports

**Trade.**—The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the minor ports excepting Tuticorin was Rs. 27.42 (29.36) crores.

There was no trade at the ports, Baruva, Tranquebar, Adirama-patnam and Topputhurai during the year.

**Traffic.**—The total number of cargo and other licensed craft at the minor ports except Tuticorin was 2,538 (2,651). During the year 1,227 (963) steamers called at the several minor ports except Tuticorin. The number of sailing vessels that entered during the year was 8,917 (8,390). The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from all the minor ports except Tuticorin was 342,119 (400,305). The decrease was due to emigration restriction in India in the Federated Malay States and in Ceylon. Dhanushkodi continued to record the largest number, viz., 304,250.

**Shipping.**—Ten thousand one hundred and forty-four (9,436) vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,040,575 (1,816,877) entered the several minor ports except Tuticorin. The percentage of tonnage that actually paid port dues was 61.90. The total collection of port dues amounted to Rs. 2.65 (2.56) lakhs. The increase in the collection of port dues during the year was due to increased number of foreign and coastwise steamers calling at the minor ports.

**Capital works.**—Important works were carried out during the year in the minor ports at the cost detailed below :—

	RS.
Masulipatnam .. .. .	3,475
Kakinada .. .. .	36,250
Cuddalore .. .. .	2,000
Kozhikode .. .. .	74,523
Mangalore .. .. .	8,322
Kilakarai .. .. .	1,986
Pamban .. .. .	827
Ponnani .. .. .	1,600
Tellicherry .. .. .	2,340
Coondapoor .. .. .	511
Malpe .. .. .	1,242
Calingapatnam .. .. .	1,978

The important of the Post-war Reconstruction Works executed during the year were the reconstruction of the wharf-wall at Nagapattinam at a cost of Rs. 38,000, and the reconstruction of a reinforced concrete wharf-wall at Cuddalore, at a cost of Rs. 1,45,750.

**Weather.**—The ports of Kakinada and Masulipatnam experienced severe cyclonic weather on the 27th and 28th October 1949 accompanied by lightning and thunder and also heavy rain and an abnormal high tide of 10 feet. No steamers were at the ports and no serious damage occurred to the local boats and shipping.

**Miscellaneous.**—A meeting of the Central Board of Transport was held in Madras on the 6th January 1950 to consider the report of the West Coast Major Port Development Committee. It recommended that the proposal for improving the Port of Mangalore should be given consideration and suggested that model experiments should be conducted at Poona with a view to establishing the feasibility or otherwise of maintaining a dredged channel at Mangalore. It also recommended that a National Harbour Board should be constituted for advising the Government on matters of general policy relating to Port Management and development and on important problems of general value affecting industry, commerce, shipping railways, etc., so as to ensure integrated consideration of all important Port matters. Along with the meeting of the Central Board of Transport, the annual conference of Port Authorities was held in Madras on the 6th and 7th January 1950.



## Sea-Borne Trade

The aggregate value of the sea and air-borne trade of the State of Madras in private merchandise and Government transactions excluding treasure amounted to Rs. 283.04 (250.82) crores, recording an increase of Rs. 32.22 crores, as shown below :—

	RUPEES IN CRORES.
Imports .. .. .	91.48 (83.87)
Exports .. .. .	106.63 (78.50)
Coasting trade .. .. .	84.93 (88.45)
	<hr/>
	283.04 (250.82)

## Foreign Trade—Imports

The total value of foreign imports increased to Rs. 91.48 (83.87) crores. Transactions in important commodities are shown below :—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Grain, pulse and flour .. .. .	25,83.39 (28,51.99)
Machinery and mill work .. .. .	16,75.26 (12,71.49)
Mineral oils .. .. .	11,18.80 ( 4,92.17)
Cotton raw .. .. .	8,51.21 ( 6,52.01)
Vehicles .. .. .	3,08.97 ( 3,32.34)
Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	2,62.29 ( 2,30.24)
Metals—Iron and Steel .. .. .	2,43.24 ( 1,47.76)
Provisions and oilman's stores .. .. .	1,87.35 ( 1,69.60)
Cotton—Twist and yarn .. .. .	1,62.78 ( 77.81)
Paper and paste-board .. .. .	1,47.91 ( 2,25.67)
Chemicals .. .. .	1,01.06 ( 2,38.82)
Cotton—Piecegoods .. .. .	88.60 ( 77.56)

**Grain pulse and flour.**—The decrease under this head was due to smaller arrivals of wheat from Argentine Republic, Commonwealth of Australia and the United States of America. Imports of barley from Argentine Republic and gram from Burma dwindled to nothing, while there were no imports of pulse from the United States of America. Burma's supply of rice decreased though that of Thailand increased. Large increases were also noticed under wheat flour from the Commonwealth of Australia and grains of other sorts, from the United States of America, while supplies of grains from Argentine Republic fell heavily.

**Machinery and mill work.**—The increase in imports under this head was mainly due to large arrivals of railway locomotive engines, electrical, agricultural, mining and other sorts of machinery from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America, which followed next to the United Kingdom was constant. Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Western Germany and Czechoslovakia increased their shares of imports. Imports from Denmark and Netherlands, however, dropped heavily. Imports from the other countries showed only small variations.

**Mineral oils—All sorts.**—Iran, the chief source of supply, increased her share of fuel oils, kerosene and motor spirit. The increase was also due to large imports of fuel oils and motor spirit from Straits Settlements, kerosene oil and motor spirit from Sumatra, motor spirit from Behrein Islands and the large receipts of lubricating oils from the United States of America.

**Cotton—Raw.**—The increase was due to Egypt raising her shipments to Rs. 464·98 (431·98) lakhs, and Western Pakistan to Rs. 383·55 (213·62) lakhs. Supplies from Kenya Colony and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan dropped.

**Vehicles.**—United Kingdom, the largest supplier of cycles and motor cars, reduced her supply during the year and Canada's share also decreased in the supply of Motor Omnibuses.

**Instruments, apparatus and appliances.**—Canada, China and the United States of America were mainly responsible for the increased imports, though imports from the United Kingdom dropped in almost all types of instruments, the chief of which were electric wires and cables, electric lighting accessories, electric meters, etc.

**Metals—Iron and steel.**—The increase under this head was mainly due to larger imports from the United Kingdom, Belgium and the United States of America and to the supply by Canada of sleepers and keys for railways to the value of Rs. 10·78 lakhs as against 'nil' imports during the previous year.

**Provisions and oilman's stores.**—The slight increase was due to receipts under biscuits and cakes from the United Kingdom, milk food for infants and invalids, farinaceous and patent food—other sorts and provisions other sorts from the Commonwealth of Australia and condensed milk from Netherlands.

**Cotton—Twist and yarn.**—Imports from United Kingdom and Japan expanded further this year.

**Paper and paste-board.**—Decreases occurred mainly under packing paper, printing paper and writing paper from the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway and under printing paper from Canada.

**Chemicals.**—The decrease was due to reduced or nil supplies of sodium carbonate from the United Kingdom, Kenya-Colony, the United States of America, Italy and France. Supplies of caustic soda from the United Kingdom and the United States of America also declined. Italy, Belgium and Germany were out of the market during the year.

**Cotton piecegoods.**—The larger imports of cotton piecegoods made good the shortage in superior varieties of Indian-made cloth, which was in great demand in the markets. Arrivals of coloured cotton piecegoods from the United Kingdom improved this year, which resulted in an increase under this head.

## Foreign Trade—Exports

The total value of private merchandise including Government stores increased to Rs. 106.63 (78.50) crores. The chief articles under which marked increases and decreases occurred are given below :

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Leather .. .. .	19,12.34 (11,04.96)
Cotton piecegoods .. .. .	12,95.12 (16,64.71)
Tobacco—Raw .. .. .	10,15.47 ( 5,85.17)
Tea—Black .. .. .	9,51.22 ( 9,29.81)
Pepper—Black .. .. .	6,48.39 ( 1,83.82)
Manganese ore .. .. .	5,06.90 ( 1,23.78)
Cotton—Twist and yarn .. .. .	4,94.82 ( 36.49)
Cashew kernels .. .. .	4,83.94 ( 4,81.70)
Groundnut oil .. .. .	4,53.00 ( 5,62.00)
Coir—manufactured .. .. .	4,46.83 ( 4,38.77)
Groundnut seeds .. .. .	3,04.26 ( 2,45.40)
Fish .. .. .	1,72.28 ( 1,24.22)
Mica .. .. .	1,48.94 ( 1,10.93)
Cotton waste .. .. .	1,35.75 ( 74.84)
Coffee .. .. .	1,30.51 ( 0.32)
Jute—Raw .. .. .	1,03.89 ( 73.32)
Jute—Gunny bags—Sacking .. .. .	42.99 ( 1.26)

**Leather.**—The increase under this head was due to large shipments of tanned hides and skins to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Netherlands.

**Cotton piecegoods.**—There were larger exports of grey cotton piecegoods to Ceylon and Straits Settlements compared with those of previous year, while there was decrease in the exports to other countries. There was considerable fall in the exports of white cotton piecegoods to Ceylon, Straits Settlements and other countries, while the value of piecegoods of this kind exported to the United Kingdom, amounted to Rs. 0.82 lakh, this year as against nil in the previous year. The export of coloured cotton piecegoods to the United Kingdom, Ceylon and Federated Malay States increased during the year while there was a fall in the exports to Straits Settlements and other countries.

**Tobacco—Raw.**—United Kingdom, the largest purchaser, increased her intake appreciably. Other principal buyers were the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (Southern), Eire, Japan, Hong-kong and Netherlands.

**Tea—Black.**—United Kingdom, Commonwealth of Australia, Canada and the United States of America mostly contributed to the increased export of this commodity.

**Pepper—Black.**—The increase noticed under this head was due to heavier despatches to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and increased demand from Italy. There were no shipments to Netherlands this year.

**Manganese ore.**—The increase was due to the appreciable demand from the United States of America, United Kingdom and Western Germany.

**Cotton—Twist and yarn.**—The noteworthy increase was due to larger shipments to Pakistan, Hongkong, the United Kingdom and to the other Far Eastern countries.

**Cashew kernels.**—The United States of America, the principal purchaser, decreased her consumption this year. The decrease was, however, compensated by larger exports to the United Kingdom, Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia.

**Groundnut oil.**—France, United Kingdom, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Netherlands decreased their share of intake this year. Burma, however, increased her share substantially.

**Coir—Manufactured.**—The slight increase under this head was the net effect of increases in the shipments of coir yarn, mainly to Netherlands and Western Germany. Decreases were noticed in the shipments to the United Kingdom, Burma, Japan and the United States of America. United Kingdom, the principal buyer of mats and mattings, increased her demand this year.

**Groundnut seeds.**—Though exports improved to Rs. 304·26 lakhs there was an all round decrease in the supplies made to the European countries excluding Norway and Denmark, who increased their demands. Japan, Hongkong, Poland and Western Germany entered with purchases amounting to Rs. 131·74 lakhs.

**Fish.**—Shipments to Ceylon increased appreciably, while those to Burma declined.

**Mica.**—The United Kingdom reduced her demand, while the United States of America, the foremost purchaser, increased her share.

**Cotton waste.**—The increase was due mostly to larger exports to the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Western Germany.

**Coffee.**—Switzerland, Sweden and Netherlands increased their demands while most of the European countries and the United States of America indented to the tune of Rs. 91·45 lakhs.

**Jute—Raw.**—The United Kingdom and Western Germany curtailed their requirements while exports to France and Italy increased.

**Jute—Gunny bags—Sacking.**—The noticeable increase was accounted for by the large purchases made by China and the Commonwealth of Australia.

### Miscellaneous

**Coasting trade.**—The total value of this trade of the State decreased to Rs. 84.93 (88.45) crores. Imports declined to Rs. 37.10 (44.86) crores and exports rose to Rs. 47.83 (43.59) crores. Trade with Bombay and Calcutta amounted to Rs. 38.37 crores and Rs. 36.24 crores respectively. The total trade with Kathiawar, Cutch and Portuguese Ports amounted to Rs. 239.15 lakhs. The inter-portal trade rose to Rs. 786.92 (661.74) lakhs.

**Trade by countries.**—The trade of the State with the British Empire countries excluding Burma aggregated to Rs. 109.19 (88.24) crores. There were increases in imports by 9 per cent and exports by 35 per cent. The upward trend of trade with foreign countries which was recorded for the last three years was maintained during the year. Imports showed an increase of 9 per cent and exports by 38 per cent.

**Trade by ports.**—Of the total value of trade, Madras accounted for Rs. 136.03 (125.64) crores or 49 (51) per cent. Next came Cochin, which accounted for Rs. 73.23 crores. The ports next in importance were Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Dhanushkodi, Badagara and Cuddalore of which the trade of Badagara was confined to coasting trade only.

**Air traffic.**—The number of air planes that called at the St. Thomas Mount and the Tiruchirappalli Customs Aerodromes was 2,405 (1,547). The value of foreign import trade increased to Rs. 17.70 (15.28) lakhs, and the export trade decreased to Rs. 18.49 (28.09) lakhs.

### Industries

An important change in the constitution of this department took place in September 1949 when the Fisheries Department which had stood amalgamated with this department for about eight years was separated with a Director of Fisheries with effect from 21st September 1949.

#### Technical and Technological Education and Training

This department was responsible for the organisation of Technical Education of the Diploma and Certificate standards, and for the administration of the Government Polytechnics and Industrial Schools which provide facilities for such education.

**Polytechnics.**—The eight Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Vuyyur, Kakinada, Madras, Coimbatore and Bellary with the Industrial School sections attached to them at the first six places continued to function satisfactorily during the period. The Preparatory Trade School was absorbed in the Industrial School Section of the Central Polytechnic which commenced functioning from the beginning of the academic year. Further equipment to

the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs was purchased for the several Polytechnics during the year. Educational tours to places of technical interest were arranged as usual for the benefit of the final year students of the different Diploma courses. Arrangements were also made in the Central Polytechnic, Madras, and certain private institutions to afford practical training in L.M.E. and L.E.E. courses to students from such of the Polytechnics as were wanting in adequate facilities for the purpose.

With a view to meet the large demand for charkas, samples of three different types of charkas, viz., Vertical Charka, Box Charka and Kisan Charka, were made at the Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada and Bellary and the question of undertaking their manufacture on a large scale in these institutions was under consideration.

The Polytechnics at Madurai, Mangalore, Kozhikode, Bellary and Kakinada continued to function as controlled stockists for the distribution of iron and steel scrap defectives and cuttings for distribution to the local agriculturists and fabricators. The scheme sponsored by the Government of India for affording technical training to demobilised and disabled military personnel administered at the Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore and Bellary was replaced by a new scheme facilitating the technical training of adult civilians. Six members of the teaching staff selected from different Industrial School Sections of the Polytechnics were deputed for a period of 5½ months to undergo Instructor's training in different trades at the Central Training Institute, Koni, Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh, organised by the Government of India.

**Central Polytechnic, Madras.**—The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 1,388 (1,287), as shown below :—

Electrical Engineering	..	..	..	..	281
Mechanical Engineering	..	..	..	..	244
Printing Technology	..	..	..	..	126
Cinematograph and Sound Engineering	..	..	..	..	30
Fisheries Technology and Navigation	..	..	..	..	37
Civil Engineering Overseers' Course	..	..	..	..	133
Sanitary Engineering	..	..	..	..	47
Artisan Course (Full time)	..	..	..	..	62
Artisan Courses (Part time)	..	..	..	..	176
Railway Trade School	..	..	..	..	252

Four ex-military personnel belonging to the United States of Travancore and Cochin underwent courses of studies in the Polytechnic. There was a great rush for admission during the year necessitating the admission of pupils in excess of the sanctioned strength in some courses.

The receipts of the Polytechnics rose to Rs. 74,637 (54,052). The net cost of the working of the Polytechnics for the year was Rs. 3.88 (3.55) lakhs.

The percentage of passes at the final Diploma Examinations during the last three years was as follows:—

						PER CENT.
1947	..	..	..	..	..	53
1948	..	..	..	..	..	74
1949	..	..	..	..	..	47

Two hundred and five students appeared for the Technological Diploma Examinations held in June 1949 and 96 students came out successful. The results of the diploma examinations were satisfactory in all the subjects except the Electrical Engineering course. The percentage of passes in the certificate courses increased to 77 (65) per cent.

The Industrial School section of the Polytechnic commenced working from the beginning of the academic year. Admissions were made in the following part-time and full-time certificate courses:—

Part-time.		Full-time.	
Electrical wiring .. ..	49	Cinema Operators' Course ..	8
Metal Workers' Drawing ..	11	Mechanical Draftsmanship ..	11
Wood Workers' Drawing ..	3	Electrical and Gas Welding ..	6
Plumbing and Building Drawing.	11	Building and Structural Draftsmanship.	7
Composing and Proof-reading	17		

**Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.**—The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 366 (243) students including those newly admitted to the various courses. The courses of study in the Polytechnic included—

Chemical Engineering,  
Electrical Engineering,  
Food Technology,  
Mechanical Engineering,  
Overseers,  
General Mechanics,  
Cabinet Making,  
Light Metal Casting,  
Electric and Gas Welding, and  
Electric wiring.

The first batch of students of the Diploma courses appeared for the Technological Diploma Board Examination during the year. Out of the 33 candidates who appeared for the examinations, 23 came out successful in the examinations. The percentage of passes was 70.

The construction work of the Polytechnic Building at West Hill was taken up this year and the work progressed satisfactorily. To introduce the Wardha System of crushing oil seeds in improved ghanies, two instructors, one from the Carpentry section and the other from the Mechanical Engineering section were deputed to

Wardha to undergo three months' training in Wardha Ghani manufacture. After return, they erected the Wardha Ghani in the school introducing new improvements therein. Laboratory equipment and other machinery required for the different sections worth about Rs. 1 lakh were purchased during the year.

The receipts during the year was Rs. 45,637 (39,736) and the expenditure Rs. 3.31 (2.65) lakhs.

**Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai.**—The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 402 (237) students both in Diploma and Certificate courses including those newly admitted to the various courses in the Polytechnic. The institution provided training in the following courses :—

**Diploma.**—Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Automobile Engineering and Overseers' course.

**Certificate.**—General Mechanics, Cabinet-making, Moulding, Electric wiring, Black-smithy and Toy-making.

The percentage of passes in the first Diploma Examination conducted by the Technological Diploma Examination Board in May 1949 was as follows :—

Courses.	Percentage.
Electrical Engineering .. .. .	50
Mechanical Engineering .. .. .	25
Automobile Engineering .. .. .	47
Civil Engineering .. .. .	56

General items of equipment worth Rs. 1 lakh were procured during the year for the various sections of the Polytechnic.

The net expenditure of the Polytechnic amounted to Rs. 2.25 (1.45) lakhs and the total receipts to Rs. 0.37 (0.49) lakh.

**Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore.**—The total strength of the Polytechnic was 238 (174) on all the courses including those newly admitted during the session. The institution provided training in the following courses :—

**Diploma.**—Mechanical Engineering, Automobile Engineering, Civil Engineering and Overseers' course.

**Certificate.**—General Mechanics, Wood Workers' course, Auto-servicing, Electric and Gas Welding and Rattan Work.

The first batch of final year Diploma course students appeared for the Technological Diploma Board Examinations conducted in May 1949 and the results of the examinations were as follows :—

Courses.	Percentage of passes.
Civil Engineering .. .. .	14
Mechanical Engineering .. .. .	58
Automobile Engineering .. .. .	93



Out of the 34 candidates who appeared for the Board Examination, 22 came out successful.

Equipment to the value of Rs. 52,000 was secured for the various sections of the Polytechnic.

The receipts of the Polytechnic during the year were Rs. 0.23 (0.11) lakh and the expenditure was Rs. 1.31 (0.99) lakhs.

**Vuyyuru Polytechnic, Vuyyuru.**—The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 218 (158) in all the courses including those newly admitted during the year. The courses of study in this Polytechnic included—

Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Overseers' Course.

The first batch of final year diploma course students appeared for the Technological Diploma Board Examinations held in May 1949 and the percentage of passes was as follows:—

Courses.	Percentage.
Civil Engineering .. .. .	38
Mechanical Engineering .. .. .	26.7

Equipment worth Rs. 23,575 was purchased for the various sections of the Polytechnic.

The receipts of the Polytechnic amounted to Rs. 0.11 (0.07) lakh and the expenditure to Rs. 0.53 (0.79) lakh.

**Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.**—During the year, the Diploma course in Textile Manufacture and the Certificate course in Electrical Wiring were introduced, bringing the total number of diploma and certificate courses to 3 and 3 respectively. The total strength of the Polytechnic in all the diploma and certificate courses including those admitted during the year was 178 (92). The courses of study in the Polytechnic included Overseers' Course, Chemical Engineering, Textile Technology, General Mechanics, Cabinet Making and Electrical Wiring. Additional equipment and appliances valued at Rs. 72,096 were purchased for this institution. The construction of the new buildings of this Polytechnic was taken up during the year and the progress was satisfactory.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 0.9 (0.22) lakh and the expenditure to Rs. 1.59 (1.19) lakhs.

**Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.**—The total strength of the Polytechnic during the year was 359 (241) including those newly admitted into the various courses. The institution provided training in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Fisheries, Technology and Navigation, General Mechanics, Electrical Wiring and Handloom Weaving. Fifty-four candidates appeared for the Technological Diploma Board Examinations held in June 1949 and 35 students came out

successful. The percentage of passes was 65. Equipment worth Rs. 86,623 was purchased for the various sections of the Polytechnic. The Polytechnic continued to be housed in the three buildings and the Military sheds of the M.S.N. Charities, Kakinada. The Government approved the revised plans and estimates for the construction of buildings for the Polytechnic and preliminary measures for undertaking the construction work were launched.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 0.28 (0.18) lakh including Rs. 8,000 being the contribution made by the M.S.N. Charities, Kakinada, and the expenditure to Rs. 1.97 (1.06) lakhs.

**Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.**—The total strength of the Polytechnic including those newly admitted to the various courses was 119 (101). The courses of study in this Polytechnic included Automobile Engineering, Radio Servicing and Auto-Servicing. The percentage of passes at the final examination in diploma and certificate courses for the year was as follows :—

Courses.	Percentage.
Automobile Engineering .. ..	43 (22.2)
Radio Servicing .. ..	80 (92)
Auto-Servicing .. ..	76 (73.2)

The Polytechnic continued to be housed in the U.M.S. Buildings belonging to Sri G. D. Naidu. During the year, 35 acres and 55 cents of land were acquired for the construction of permanent buildings to house the Polytechnic. The revised plans and estimates for construction were under the consideration of the Government.

The total receipts of the Polytechnic amounted to Rs. 0.11 (0.08) lakh and the expenditure to Rs. 1.09 (0.57) lakhs.

The Government sanctioned revised estimates for the construction of buildings to house the Polytechnics as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bollary .. ..	3.63
Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode .. ..	16.70
Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore .. ..	19.00
Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada .. ..	16.74
Tamilnad Polytechnic, Madurai .. ..	4.38
Central Polytechnic, Madras .. ..	1.98
Vuyyuru Polytechnic, Vuyyuru .. ..	5.00

**Aided Industrial Schools.**—At the close of the year, there were 75 recognized Industrial schools under private management and about 3,400 pupils were receiving instruction in these schools. An amount of Rs. 74,252 was distributed to the aided schools in the form of maintenance grant (excluding capitation grant of Rs. 330) representing an average of Rs. 22 per pupil per annum. Further amounts of Rs. 17,733 and Rs. 968 were distributed towards equipment and building grants respectively to the deserving schools,

Final examinations of the Diploma courses were conducted by the Technological Diploma Examination Board constituted by the Government. The total number of students who appeared for the various examinations and the number declared by the Technological Diploma Examination Board to have passed are as shown below :—

Subjects.	Number appeared.	Number passed.
Automobile Engineering .. .. .	125	73
Ceramics .. .. .	5	4
Civil Engineering .. .. .	76	30
Chemical Engineering.. .. .	8	4
Electrical Engineering .. .. .	175	72
Fisheries Technology and Navigation .. .. .	19	15
Food Technology .. .. .	5	3
Leather Technology .. .. .	11	6
Mechanical Engineering .. .. .	205	93
Printing Technology .. .. .	27	16
Composing and Proof-reading .. .. .	30	9
Machine Minding .. .. .	10	7
Sanitary Engineering .. .. .	8	5
Cinematography and Sound Engineering .. .. .	10	7
Textile Manufacture .. .. .	25	12

Examinations in Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Fisheries Technology, Food Technology and Printing Technology (full time) were conducted for the first time in June 1949.

The following scholarships tenable at the Institutions mentioned against them were awarded during the year :—

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore .. .. .	11
Andhra University, Waltair .. .. .	4
Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur .. .. .	2

The Government of India instituted the award of 90 stipends of the value Rs. 75 per mensem each tenable for a period of two years to candidates passing out of seven Polytechnics to enable them to undergo practical training in industrial concerns for gainful employment later on and these were awarded to candidates recommended by this Department on the basis of merit.

One officer of the Department who was deputed to the United States of America and the United Kingdom returned to India after completion of his training during the year. The question of deputing further members of the staff of the Department was deferred.

### Other Government Institutions

**Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.**—The following courses of instruction were imparted in the institute :—

Diploma course covering a period of three years to students who have passed the S.S.L.C. examination ;

Certificate course of three years' duration to students who have passed III Form ; and

Artisan course of two years' duration to the professional leather workers.

There were 28 students undergoing training in the Diploma course, 8 in the Certificate course and 21 in the Artisan course, thus making a total strength of 57 students. Out of the first batch of 11 students who appeared for the Diploma Examination in Leather Technology, 6 have passed and were undergoing apprenticeship in different tanneries. The certificate course did not attract sufficient number of students. A stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem was paid to each student undergoing the Artisan course.

**Government Textile Institute, Madras.**—The instructional courses conducted in the Institute during the year and the number of candidates who underwent training in the several courses are furnished below :—

Instructors' course in handloom weaving (10 months)..	31
Instructors' course in hand processes of bleaching, dyeing and cloth printing (10 months) .. ..	12
Artisan course in knitting (10 months) .. ..	2
Special course for weavers (5 months) (Candidates receiving living allowance of Rs. 35 per month) ..	11
Special course in power loom weaving (3 months) ..	3
Special course in Jacquard weaving (5 months) (Candidates receiving living allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem) .. .. .	2
Candidates without living allowance .. ..	2
Special course in hand processes of bleaching, dyeing and cloth printing (5 months) (Candidates receiving living allowance of Rs. 35 per month) .. ..	3
Candidates without living allowance .. ..	4

The Research Demonstrator of the Institute was deputed to New Delhi for Receiving training for a month under Japanese Technicians in the operation of Japanese Automatic Loom.

**School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.**—The strength of the school at the close of the year was 285 (232). The attendance improved during the year, the average attendance being 233 (173).

The following scholarships were awarded in the school during the year :—

Government scholarships .. .. .	115
Harijan Welfare Department .. ..	35
Victoria Technical Institute scholarships .. ..	5
Venkateswara scholarships .. .. .	3
Dr. Rangachari scholarship .. .. .	1

Articles were manufactured in the different sections of the crafts section to the tune of Rs. 10,269. The proceeds realised by way of sales amounted to Rs. 10,072. The scheme for the execution of private orders was modified during the year. The Principal of the school was engaged in completing the manufacture of a bust of Mahatma Gandhi in Plaster of Paris for transmission to Italy for making bronze replicas.

**Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur.**—The Government sanctioned the establishment of an oil Technological Institute at Anantapur for conducting research on the utilization of the oil seed resources of the State and for training students in Oil Technology. Buildings to house the Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.37 lakhs were under construction and orders were placed for the equipment and apparatus required. The Institute is expected to start functioning from 1951-52.

**Government Coir School, Beypore.**—The school had a strength of 80 students in both the I and II year classes. An expenditure of Rs. 67,500 was sanctioned for the expansion of the school, the construction of additional buildings and the purchase of additional equipment and machinery. Five large permanent sheds with concrete flooring and tiled roofing were constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 41,000 and the classes were accommodated in the new sheds. The rate of the stipends paid to the students was increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per mensem with effect from June 1950.

**Coir Industrial School, Baruva (North Visakhapatnam district).**—The school was started in July 1949 and 30 students drawn from fishermen and other educationally backward communities were admitted for training. The period of training for each batch is 10 months and the students were paid a stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem each. A shed was erected for housing the school and equipments and tools were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 1,600. The recurring expenditure on the maintenance of the school during the year was about Rs. 5,300.

The Coir Demonstration Unit which was functioning in Ullal in South Kanara district was shifted to Magral in the same district from August 1949 at the request of the Firka Development Committee, Kumbala Firka. The Government sanctioned the starting of coir demonstration units in the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands. During the year one meeting of the Coir Advisory Board, constituted by the Government in 1948, was held and the Board considered the various problems connected with the development of the coir industry.

**Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centres.**—The Glass Bangle and Bead Training Unit at Kalahasti concluded the training of the third batch of students in March 1950 in modern methods of glass bangle and bead manufacture. As usual, 15 students were

trained and they were paid a stipend of Rs. 25 each per mensem. Most of the candidates trained in the previous years were absorbed in the industry. The Government sanctioned the establishment of two more training centres, one in the Tamilnad and the other on the West Coast. Preliminary arrangements were completed during the year for the starting of the West Coast Centre at Kasaragod. The work connected with the opening of the Tamilnad centre was taken in hand. The Government sanctioned the establishment of a factory at Gudur for the production of Block Glass in the State. A suitable site for the location of the factory was acquired and the construction of the building was taken up. The factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1951. The Government also sanctioned the opening of a centre for imparting training in the manufacture of scientific glassware. The scheme envisages the training of 10 artisans at a time for a period of one year and the payment of a stipend of Rs. 25 each per month for eleven months in the year. Preliminary arrangements for opening the centre were almost completed by the end of the year.

**Ceramic School.**—The Ceramic School was shifted from Madras and located in the premises of the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur. A plot of 10 acres adjoining the factory was selected for the construction of permanent buildings for the school and proceedings for the acquisition of the land were pending with the Government. The Pottery Training Centre, Rajahmundry, continued to train artisans and conduct experiments on locally available raw materials with a view to standardize bodies and glazes for stoneware jars, fire clay, sanitaryware and salt glazed stoneware products, etc., and produce stoneware jars on a semi-commercial scale. Two batches of students of six each were trained during the course of the year and articles worth Rs. 4,000 were produced and sold at the centre. Sites were acquired for the location of Ceramic Service Centres at Rajahmundry, Cuddalore and Dhone. In view of the difficult financial position of the State Government, it was proposed to go ahead with the construction of the buildings at Rajahmundry alone for the present and to defer the opening of the other centres. Necessary equipment was purchased and all the preliminary arrangements were completed for starting an experimental section at Mangalore for conducting experiments and demonstration on the production methods of glazed tiles like glazed wall and floor tiles and other sanitary fittings. The factory-cum-training centre at Betamcherala was disposed of as a going concern to the Pragati Fire Bricks and Potteries, Limited, Betamcherala.

**Assistance to Industries.**—Five (6) meetings of the Board of Industries were held during the year. The statement below shows the number of applications received and disposed of by the Board of Industries, the number of industrial concerns to whom aid was recommended by the Board of Industries and sanctioned by the

Government and the amount of aid recommended by the Board and sanctioned by the Government during the year :—

Number of applications for State aid received .. .. .	55 (79)
Number of applications for State aid recommended for grant of aid by Board of Industries .. .. .	26 (31)
Number of applications for State aid sanctioned by the Government ..	16 (25)
	RS.
	IN LAKHS.
<b>Total amount of aid recommended by Board of Industries—</b>	
Loan .. .. .	43·79 (40·51)
Subsidy .. .. .	0·07 (0·10)
Overdraft .. .. .	0·50 (0·90)
<b>Total amount of aid sanctioned by the Government—</b>	
Loan .. .. .	24·47 (45·35)
Subsidy .. .. .	0·02 (0·04)
Overdraft .. .. .	0·04 (0·50)
<b>Total amount of aid disbursed—</b>	
Loan .. .. .	26·63 (26·12)
Subsidy .. .. .	0·07 (0·04)
Overdraft .. .. .	....

The industries which received aid during the year included—

- Manufacture of glass and enamel ware,
- Oil refining and Vanaspati manufacture,
- Manufacture of soaps, essential oils and cosmetics,
- Cotton spinning,
- Metal working,
- Manufacture of textile machinery and spare parts thereof,
- Manufacture of heavy and light chemicals and pharmaceuticals,
- Toy manufacture,
- Tobacco curing, grading and redrying,
- Manufacture of lime,
- Manufacture of ceramic ware,
- Workshops, and
- Manufacture of rubber goods.

The more important of the other modes of assistance rendered to industries by the department included—

Assistance to steel processing factories, fabricators and other consumers to secure their requirements of iron and steel and tinplate.

Assistance to foundries to secure their requirements of pig iron.

Assistance to oil mills, refineries and food packers to secure their requirements of tinplate for packing their products.

Assistance to cement processing factories in getting their requirements of Cement and other consumers in getting their requirements from private industrial development quota.

Assistance to industrial concerns to import their requirements of raw material, machinery and equipment, etc., for example to match factories in obtaining chemicals like chlorate of Potash sulphur, blue paper, etc., to aerated water works in obtaining their requirements of bottles, corks, essences, etc., to confectionery, factories in obtaining their requirements of liquid glucose, to hydrogenation factories in obtaining chemicals like hufflo-superpel, activated carbon, fullers earth, to textile manufacturers in obtaining their requirements of sulphate of soda, and to umbrella factories in obtaining their requirements of cloth and ribs, etc.

Assistance in exporting semi-finished products like hide fleshings.

Assistance to industries in obtaining their protection.

Revised proposals were submitted to the Government for the appointment of an Assistant Director of Industries in the Central office of the Department for the work of collation, compilation and dissemination of industrial information and intelligence.

**Publicity.**—The department participated in a number of exhibitions during the year including the All-India Khadi Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition held at Teynampet, Madras. Regional Museums at Rajahmundry, Vijayavada, Anantapur and Kozhikode were started. Those at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Coimbatore were yet to be started. The Government sanctioned for each of these museums a recurring grant of Rs. 3,288 per year towards charges for establishment, renewal of exhibits, rent, etc., and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 4,500 towards purchase of exhibits, show cases, preparation of charts, etc.

**Ind-com Journal.**—Efforts made to improve the Ind-com journal and make it more informative, instructive and exhaustive bore appreciable results. The standard of the articles published was raised. More useful information concerning the various activities of the department was furnished. News of Industrial Development and Research under the Union Government's control and views of notable leaders and top ranking industrialists on current industrial schemes formed prominent features in the journal.



## Cottage Industries

Proposals for the conversion of 20 out of the 40 demonstration and training units set up under the old scheme into production-cum-training centres were approved by the Government. During the year 13 centres only functioned at the following places:—

Industry.	Places.
Blacksmithy .. .. .	Gopannapalem, Koipady.
Blacksmithy and wood work ..	Lopakshi Peringolam, Palladam, Kallupati.
Blacksmithy and sheet metal work.	Kakalur.
Wood work .. .. .	Badiakeperdal.
Sheet metal work .. .. .	Timmapuram.
Leather Goods manufacture ..	Gopannapalem.
Pottery .. .. .	Yuthodhka of Kumbadaji village, Kodiyuri village.
Rattan and Bamboo .. .. .	Jogannapalem village.

A new scheme for the revival of the dyeing village industries like oil pressing, rice pounding, etc., and helping the villagers to produce the daily requirements for consumption in their own villages, thus rendering the villages self-sufficient economic units was sanctioned by the Government. With a view to inculcate among the village craftsmen improved methods of technique, pattern and design and render raw materials easily available to them, the scheme provided for the distribution of improved tools to enterprising artisans free of cost and for the maintenance of stocks in the select villages of raw materials like oil seeds, timber, etc., for sale to artisans at cost price. Under the scheme two model centres of village industries would be set up for demonstrating the results achieved by the scheme, for organising courses of training and for undertaking service and researches connected with village industries.

During the year, the Drugget Industry came in for special attention. A Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore State was constituted for the development of Drugget Industry on rational lines. As a first step provisional standard specifications for druggets intended for export were laid down by the Advisory Board and accepted by the Government. The Government sanctioned the constitution of Regional Boards for the following cottage and small-scale industries:—

Industry.	Region.
Match Industry .. .. .	Sivakasi and Sattur area in Ramana- nathapuram District.
Palmrah fibre and leaf products.	Tuticorin and Tiruchendur area in the Tirunelveli District.
Leather goods manufacture ..	Dindigul area in Madurai District.

Industry.	Region.
Woollen cumbly and blanket weaving.	Kudligi, Kudatini and Bisalahalli area in Bellary District.
File carpets .. .. .	Eluru area in West Godavari District.
Hand-made cotton lace .. .. .	Narasapur area in West Godavari District.

The functions of the Boards are :

Assistance, financial or otherwise, to be afforded to deserving artisans in the industry ;

Improving the quality of the products and standardization ;

Increasing the production :

Facilities necessary to expand the market for the products of the industry by stimulating exports or otherwise ;

Technological research ; and

Carrying out a detailed survey and preparation of statistics relating to industry.

**Government Industrial Concerns—The Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.**—This is the oldest Government Industrial concern having been started in 1917 and worked on a commercial scale, while at the same time functioning as a training institute in soap making. The institute continued to manufacture as usual, household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps, on a commercial scale and produced about 314 (636) tons during the year. The net sales effected during the year amounted to Rs. 6.98 (11.09) lakhs. The net financial result of the working of the concern was a net profit of Rs. 78,285. Twelve (18) students underwent training during the year. Five thousand nine hundred and sixty three pounds of Pyrethrum flowers were treated during the year producing 913 gallons of extract. There was a good demand for the extract from the Public Health and Medical Departments and 3,678 gallons of extract were sold during the year.

**Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.**—The total quantity of crude shark liver oil received at the Factory in the year was 4,799.8 (3,658.1) gallons. During the year 129,330 lbs. of oil of various Vitamin A and D potencies were manufactured and 126,834 lbs. of oil valued at Rs. 2.30 lakhs were sold. The net financial result of the working of the concern was a profit of Rs. 4,578.

**Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.**—The production of silk during the year was 10,872 (27,384) lbs. A quantity of 190,871 (383,231) lbs. of cocoons was purchased during the year. The total number of basins worked during the year was 13,461 (30,670). The total sales of silk were 24,956 lbs. valued at Rs. 9.90 lakhs and the average selling rate worked out to Rs. 40 per pound. A quantity of 60,570 lbs. of silk waste was sold at a cost of Rs. 1.85

lakhs. The total receipts by sale were Rs. 13.07 lakhs and the filature earned a net profit of Rs. 88,660. The Government sanctioned in 1948 the purchase of a Silk Twisting plant capable of producing 100 lb. organzine silk per day of 8 hours work and orders were placed for the machinery from the United States of America. As it would take some time to import the machinery a twisting machinery of local make from Bangalore Textile Engineering Company was in the meantime purchased at a cost of Rs. 22,180 for the manufacture of ordinary thrown silk yarn.

**Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.**—The partial production of paper by working the paper machine only for 8 hours a day was continued till the end of September 1949. The second shift of production by working the paper machine for 16 hours a day was started in October 1949. The Mills worked on two shifts till the end of January 1950. Thereafter full production of the mills working three shifts was commenced.

During the year, the total production was 784 tons. A total quantity of 752 tons was sold out, 635 tons to the Government indentor, viz., the Superintendent of Stationery and the balance of 117 tons to the civilian market. The net financial result of the working of the concern was a net profit of Rs. 15,400. It was proposed to obtain the services of a German paper expert for the Mills and to take up the question of expansion of the Mills by the addition of another paper machine, after the expert joined duty.

**Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.**—The production was confined to household utensils (crocery) and sanitary ware like water closets of Hindustan type, flat back urinals and laboratory sinks. From August 1949 onwards, the production was stepped up slowly. Finished products valued at Rs. 76,448 were produced.

The working of the factory during the year resulted in a net loss of Rs. 96,482.

**Government Coir Factory, Beypore.**—The Government Coir Factory, Beypore, continued to function during the year on a small scale as a State Trading Concern. One yarn unit was attached to the factory for supply of yarn for manufacture of mattings. The activities of the factory were restricted to the supply of orders received from the various Government departments, local bodies and the public. During the year the factory produced coir goods, valued at Rs. 8,000 and the value of coir goods sold during the year amounted to Rs. 13,580. The net financial result of the working of this concern was a loss of Rs. 9,617.

**Government Hydrogenation Factory, West Hill.**—The Government sanctioned the establishment of a Hydrogenation Factory at West Hill, Kozhikode, with a view to easing the present difficulties as regards supplies of hardened oils both for the edible and industrial purposes and also affording facilities for training in the

Hydrogenation of oils. The factory site was acquired in 1949 and the construction started in March 1949. The subsidiary buildings, viz., pump house, boiler house, fuel shed, raw oil storage shed, workshop for can-making and mending tools and the quarters for the staff were nearly completed.

**Sericulture.**—As against the sum of Rs. 20,000 allotted by the Government for disbursement of loans for mulberry cultivation, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was disbursed during the year. The total acreage under mulberry stood at 22,097·08 (21,057·21) acres at the end of the year. A total quantity of 5,724,150 (7,439,400) seed cocoons was supplied by the seed areas in Madras State during the year. In order to supplement the supplies of seed cocoons, a quantity of 2,313,900 seed cocoons was procured from the Mysore State.

The programme of conversion of Talavadi area into a foreign race seed cocoon area was implemented. A total quantity of 5,359,100 foreign race seed cocoons was drawn from the different areas during the year as detailed below :—

Silk Farm at Hosur .. ..	21,03,900
Seed rearers in Talavadi area .. ..	20,92,100
Seed rearers in Kollegal taluk .. ..	8,26,300
Other Government farms .. ..	3,36,800

The experimental grainages attached to the Government silk farms in Cooncor, Mathigiri, Kollegal and Palmaner supplied foreign race layings to the Hope Silk Farm, Hosur and selected seed rearers in Talavadi and Kollegal areas for raising seed cocoons for regular supply for cross-breeding work. As against a programme of 33 lakhs for the year under seed production in Government grainages, it was possible to increase the production of disease-free layings to 1,693,000 only during 1949-50 from 1,501,791 during the previous year. The 30 aided grainages under the mulberry expansion scheme and subvention scheme continued to function during the year under Government supervision. A total quantity of 3,957,834 disease-free layings was supplied to silk farm rearers.

The Government sanctioned a scheme for the expansion of the Gut section at Coonoor. The scheme envisages the production and supply of 10 lakhs of silk worm ligature guts. The post of Special Officer (Gazetted) sanctioned for the scheme was filled in April 1950. During 1949-50, a quantity of 18,900 ligature guts was produced. Extensive experiments were carried out to improve the quality of guts. The Director of Technical Development, New Delhi, to whom gut samples were sent has certified that the gut samples were quite suitable for skin sutures. The department continued its efforts to develop the sericulture industry in the Ceded districts, Araku Valley, Nugur taluk (Tassar) and Kudligi (Eri). The Central Silk Board, New Delhi, has placed a sum of Rs. 30,000 at the disposal of the Madras Government for the establishment of a nursery to

supply grafts at Kollegal to private parties. It is proposed to supply seven and half lakhs of grafts during a period of three years.

The Government Cocoon markets in Kollegal taluk continued to function during the year. A quantity of 61,345 lbs. of cocoons was transacted in all the Government markets. The maximum rate offered in the Government cocoon markets was Rs. 1-12-0. Due to the wide disparity between the prices offered by the Government and those prevailing outside, the transactions in the Government markets were lean and most of the cocoons were bought up by the charka reeler.

The total receipts and charges of the Sericultural Section for the year were Rs. 0-82 and Rs. 5-04 lakhs respectively.

**Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras.**—The total value of work orders executed in the workshops during the year was a little over Rs. 1-50 lakhs. Twenty-eight new hand-boring sets were manufactured and despatched to the subdivisions during the year to meet the increasing demand for well drilling rigs from agriculturists. An order for six hand-boring sets from the Public Works Department (Highways) was entertained during the year. Two sets were completed and supplied and the remaining were in the process of fabrication. An order for the supply of one hand-boring set received from the Executive Engineer, Government of Mysore, was entertained and the work was in progress. The additional buildings required for the expansion of the workshop were under construction by the Public Works Department. Some of the buildings were nearing completion. A spring hammer and welding plant, two lathes and a blower were added during the year. For want of supply of additional electric energy, the erection of new machinery was delayed.

**District Engineering Branch.**—With a view to accelerating the sinking of bore-wells for agricultural purposes, the Government sanctioned the purchase of 40 more hand-boring sets in addition to the existing sets. Twenty-seven sets out of the 40 were manufactured and put in commission during the year. To meet the growing demand for power drills from agriculturists, etc., for sinking deep bore-wells, the Government sanctioned the purchase of seventeen more power drills in addition to the twenty-five already available with the department. Six drills were received and sent out to the districts for drilling work. Indents for the supply of the remaining eleven drills were placed with the Director-General of Industry and Supply and the supply is awaited. The Government sanctioned the training of fifty candidates with a view to their appointment as drillers and assistant drillers. Thirty-two candidates were trained during the year. Government sanctioned the purchase of three air compressor blasting units in order to help the ryots to dig and excavate wells speedily in rocky strata. Orders were placed only for the essential items of equipment. The department maintained fourteen Armstrong power drills,

thirteen Ruston Bucyrus Diesel engine drills type 22-W, 4 Calyx drills (three of M type and one of W-3 type) and two air compressors and 168 hand-boring sets including those manufactured for rural water-supply and Post-war reconstruction schemes.

The following table shows the territorial distribution of applications received for boring, the total footage bored in each of the four divisions and other relevant particulars:—

Divisions.	Applications pending on 1st April 1949.	Applications received during 1949.	Applications disposed of in 1949-50.	Applications pending on 1st April 1950.	Total footage.		Total number of borings put.	Number of borings proved successful.
					FT.	INS.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)
Vijayavada ..	248	242	192	298	39,923	5	501	317
Coimbatore ..	117	148	120	145	9,164	9	245	128
Tanjore ..	151	246	238	159	27,269	0	409	201
Madras-Chingleput.	..	44	32	91	22,069	10	413	145

Twenty artesian borings were successfully sunk during the year. Six hundred and fifty acres of land were brought under irrigation under these wells. Particulars of power drill borings conducted during the year are furnished below:—

Division.	Number of borings put down.	Total footage bored.	
		FT.	INS.
Vijayavada .. .. .	14	1,983	9
Coimbatore .. .. .	7	1,362	3
Tanjore .. .. .	14	5,127	0
Madras .. .. .	4	606	7

There were at the commencement of the year 312 applications for investigation and advice. Four hundred and thirteen applications were received during the year. Of these, 585 applications were disposed of and 140 were pending at the close of the year. The department undertook 14 cases of erection of machinery and pumping plants on payment of fees at a nominal rate of 2 per cent on capital cost of the machinery installed or on daily rate system.

Under the compounding system for a nominal fee the department offers 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, if any. The number of plants compounded during the year was 174 (200).

During the year the value of services rendered to other Government departments such as the Revenue, Public Works, Educational, Jail, Police and Co-operative departments amounted to Rs. 15,130. The work relating to the maintenance of the borewells and pumps was continued during this year. Several pumps

were repaired and put in working condition. Out of 1,875 pumps, 1,079 were working in districts.

**Disposal of surplus military stores.**—The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce continued to be the Focal Officer for the work connected with the disposal of surplus military stores. During the year 366 enquiries from the Disposal Organizations were received and disposed of and 242 indents from various departments were scrutinized and forwarded to the Disposals Directorate.

**Geological survey.**—The officers of the Geological Survey Department carried out systematic geological mapping in the following districts and collected much useful information on the nature of the rocks in the areas surveyed:—

	SQUARE MILES.
North Arcot, Chittoor and Salem districts ..	200
East Godavari district .. .. .	350
West Godavari and Krishna .. .. .	550
Kurnool and Cuddapah .. .. .	600
Ramanathapuram .. .. .	600
Coimbatore .. .. .	800
Chittoor .. .. .	400
Salem and Tiruchirappalli .. .. .	500
Guntur .. .. .	550
Madurai and Coimbatore .. .. .	100

That department also conducted individual mineral enquiries in respect of barytes in Kurnool district, coal in West Godavari district, copper ore in Guntur district, gold in Salem and Chittoor districts, iron in Bellary district and quartz crystals and sulphur in Chittoor district.

Several sites proposed for dams were also inspected by that department including the dam sites in Bellary, Coimbatore, Kurnool and Nellore districts. That department also studied the ground water resources in Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and South Arcot districts.

**Chemical testing and analytical laboratory.**—The Chemist in the laboratory continued the investigation of (i) minerals, (ii) alkaline earth deposits and the manufacture of caustic soda and (iii) starch bearing tubers in the State.

**Finance.**—The receipts and expenditure of the department were:—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Receipts .. .. .	33·83 (32·57)
Expenditure .. .. .	88·89 (70·75)

**Cotton and Jute Mills.**—There were 71 cotton mills with 1,761,848 spindles and 9,651 looms during the year 1949-50 as against 70 mills with 1,729,317 spindles and 8,829 looms during 1948-49. The Textile Industry continued to work to capacity but due to acute shortage of cotton, due largely to lack of supply of

Pakistan cotton, many mills had to work below capacity, toward the latter part of the year. The turnover of the trade in Madras handkerchiefs was poor but the quality of goods shipped was reported to be of good standard.

There were four jute mills at work during the year with 26,761 spindles and 1,042 looms. The consumption of raw jute by the mills was 140,851 bales of 400 lbs. each during the period from 1st July 1949 to 30th June 1950.

**Minor Industries.**—Particulars of factories running the minor industries are given below :—

Nature of factory.	Number.	Number of workers employed on an average.
Owned by Government and local Fund Departments.	122 (101)	28,863 (31,231)
Engineering concerns .. ..	538 (454)	24,314 (24,632)
Minerals and Metals .. ..	144 (92)	6,082 ( 5,061)
Factories manufacturing products of food, drink and tobacco.	2,087 (1,276)	63,567 (40,609)
Factories of chemicals and dyes ..	146 (60)	4,218 ( 3,466)
Paper and Printing Presses ..	444 (407)	11,490 (11,056)
Factories dealing in the process relating to wood, stone, glass.	183 (135)	9,319 ( 8,274)
Ginning and Pressing Factories ..	423 (159)	14,536 ( 4,340)
Other Miscellaneous Factories ..	117 (39)	6,642 ( 3,406)

### Factories (1949)

The most salient feature of the year was the coming into force of the Factories Act, 1948, on the first day of April 1949 repealing the Factories Act, 1934, which was on the statute since 1935.

The Madras State is divided into 22 circles with an Inspector in charge of each circle. There are also two Inspectresses of Factories stationed at Coimbatore and Madurai, who look after the interests of women and child labour.

There were 5,598 (4,167) factories in the State at the end of the year, and the number in commission was 5,432 (3,960). The average daily number of operatives employed in the 4,614 (3,564) factories that submitted the necessary returns was 323,950 (288,722). The increase in the number of workers is due to the increase in the number of factories, mainly the non-power factories employing ten and more persons to which the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, were extended. Twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-three workers were employed in Government and Local Fund factories.



The following statement shows the average daily number of workers employed at some of the more important classes of factories :—

Textiles.	..	..	..	..	1,03,358
Engineering	..	..	..	..	24,314
Minerals and metals	..	..	..	..	6,082
Food, drink and tobacco	..	..	..	..	83,112
Chemicals, dyes, etc.	..	..	..	..	13,866
Paper and printing	..	..	..	..	11,490
Wood, stone and glass	..	..	..	..	22,045
Gins and presses	..	..	..	..	14,536
Skins and hides	..	..	..	..	9,642
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	6,642

Five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (4,457) certificates of adults, adolescents and children have been issued by the certifying surgeons during the year. In 14 cases the managers of factories were prosecuted and convicted for employing children without certificates of physical fitness.

**Inspections.**—The total number of inspections and visits made during the year was 11,511 (9,173).

**Wages and welfare.**—There was a slight rise in the earnings of workers. The cost of living index rose by 3 points in Madras City during this year. The managements of factories continued to take increasing interest in the welfare of workers in providing amenities to them. Twenty-five more factories provided housing accommodation, 19 factories opened schools, and 16 factories opened co-operative stores for the benefit of the workers, canteens and co-operative stores were organized in many factories for the supply of food and clothing at cheap rates. Recreational and medical facilities were also provided by the employers to the workers in big factories.

**Strikes.**—There were 56 strikes as against 147 in 1948 and 164 in 1947. Almost all the strikes ended indefinitely. Conciliation by the Labour department proved successful in four cases, in which they have intervened.

**Fire and accidents.**—There were seven cases of fire in factories causing damage to property amounting to Rs. 15,83,250 out of which Rs. 15,34,400 was covered by insurance.

There were 6,133 accidents in 1949 against 6,767 in 1948. The majority of the minor accidents occurred in Railway workshops and textile mills.

**Prosecutions.**—The occupiers and managers of 136 (302) factories were prosecuted. Convictions were obtained against 111 factories.

**Miscellaneous.**—Two hundred and twenty-one factories were exempted from the provisions of section 52 of the Act, but compensatory holidays for weekly holidays so lost by the workers were given

in all cases as required by section 53 of the Act. Exemptions from the provisions of sections 51, 54 and 56 of the Act were granted to 115 establishments. Seventy-two factories were granted exemption from the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Act during the year. Seven hundred and thirteen (810) plans of factory buildings were scrutinized during the year. Four hundred and thirty-three complaints, chiefly in respect of dismissal, non-payment of wages, bonus, dearness allowance, suspension of workers, etc., were received from the workers during the year. Enquiries were instituted and action taken wherever necessary.

**Madras Maternity Benefit Act.**—The average number of women employed daily in 2,787 factories from which figures were received was 69,871 (51,906). Three thousand six hundred and forty-one claims (3,192) were made. The total amount of benefit paid was Rs. 1,41,300-9-5 (Rs. 1,03,589-14-9). No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the date of confinement.

**Employment of Children Act.**—In many of the establishments children are not employed. As the Factories Act, 1948, provides for registration of non-power factories, most of the establishments will in due course be registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

**Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925.**—The provisions of section 9 of the Act regarding structural requirements prescribed for Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories were complied with.

**Cotton Statistics Act.**—The returns received from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Limited, Madras, were checked and forwarded to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, through the Collector of Madras.

**Indian Merchandise Marks Act.**—The provisions of section 12 of the Act were complied with by all the textile mills in this State.

**Payment of Wages Act.**—The provisions of the Act are applicable to all factories covered by section 2 (m) (i) and (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, to non-power factories employing between 10 to 19 persons covered by the Madras State notification issued under section 85 (1) of the Factories Act, and also to tramways, omnibus services and plantations in this State.

Out of 5,598 factories which were covered by the Act, 5,432 factories worked during the year, but only 4,504 factories submitted the annual returns in time. One hundred and sixty-six factories did not work during the year, and 928 other factories did not furnish the returns.

The average total number of persons employed during the year in all factories from which returns were received in time was 303,206 and in other industrial establishments 3,989. The total amount of wages paid in those industries including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act was Rs. 18,68,54,308-14-2 in factories, and Rs. 31,84,749-10-8 in

tramways and omnibus services amounting to an average earnings of Rs. 51-5-9 and Rs. 66-8-0 per month per worker respectively.

Special visits were made by Factory Inspectors in some cases to enquire into complaints of non-payment of wages or illegal deductions from the wages of workers.

The provisions of sections 4 and 5 of the Act were generally complied with. A sum of Rs. 75,362-8-4 was deducted from the wages of workers under clauses (e), (i) and (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act.

In all, 45 prosecutions were launched mostly for failure to furnish the annual return for 1948, and in other cases for failure to display notices, and in two cases for non-payment of wages. Convictions were obtained in 33 cases, and 11 cases are pending disposal.

**Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.**—There were 193 cases pending at the commencement of the year. Six hundred and fifty-two cases were filed, and 7 were received from other Commissioners for disposal, making a total of 852 cases as against the previous year's total of 565. Of these 852 cases 637 were disposed of during the year. Fifty-six of the 215 pending cases were since disposed of.

**Accident reports—Fatal.**—One hundred and twenty-seven reports and petitions were pending at the beginning of the year, 184 reports under section 10-B (1) of the Act were received from employers and 71 petitions were received from dependants of deceased workmen during the year. Of these 382 reports and petitions, compensation was paid in 173 cases, 131 were lodged and 78 were pending at the close of the year.

**Non-fatal.**—One hundred and seventy reports and petitions were pending at the beginning of the year. Eight hundred and six reports and two hundred and two petitions were received during the year. Of these, compensation was paid in 338 cases. Five hundred and fifteen were lodged, and 325 were pending at the close of the year of which 140 have since been disposed of.

The total amount of compensation deposited with the Court during the year was Rs. 3,09,077-8-1 as against Rs. 2,28,488-7-9 deposited during the previous year.

There was one appeal pending in the High Court of Judicature at Madras at the beginning of the year. Twenty-three appeals were filed during the year. One appeal was disposed of during the year. One of the 23 appeals pending at the close of the year has since been disposed of.

**The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.**—The Commissioner of Labour who is the certifying authority under this Act has certified the Standing Orders received from 315 Industrial Establishments.

**Trade Unions Act.**—The Commissioner of Labour continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions.

At the beginning of the year, there were 613 unions on the register. During the year, 116 unions were registered and the registration of 136 unions was cancelled. The total number of trade unions registered since the commencement of the Trade Unions Act up to 31st March 1950 was 1,074 of which 593 were actually on the register at the end of the year.

The membership of registered trade unions has increased from 201,291 at the beginning of the year to 316,274 at the end of the year. The balance in the General Fund Account of the Unions has also increased from Rs. 3,77,920 to Rs. 3,85,456.

As in the previous years, a large number of unions failed to submit their annual returns even though notices explaining their obligations under the Act were issued to them. Ninety-seven unions availed themselves of the concessions of free official audit during the year as against 114 in the previous year.

Agricultural labour continued to be slow in organizing into trade unions. At the end of the year, there were only three registered unions. Only one of these has submitted its return for 1949-50 and its membership at the end of the year was 811.

### Textile control

The post of the Provincial Textile Commissioner was abolished from 1st August 1949, and the Director of Controlled Commodities is exercising the functions of the Provincial Textile Commissioner from that date.

**Cloth—Allocation from mills.**—During the year certain important changes were made in the distribution of mill cloth by the mills and the dealers. To relieve the heavy stagnation of cloth with the mills several steps were taken by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. At first he permitted all the mills to sell to dealers of their choice, in the Indian Union, except Assam, all the unsold cloth bales packed in July 1949 and/or in earlier months. Later he permitted all the mills to sell their one-third monthly productions from September 1949 onwards to dealers of their choice in the Indian Union (except Assam) and directed the surrender of the remaining two-thirds production only to the State Government for distribution through controlled channels. The distribution of each month's production of the mills was also speeded up from November 1949 onwards by releasing the productions in a particular month during the month of packing itself (instead of in the subsequent months) and the nominees were asked to enter into firm contract with the mills according to the usual trade practice on or before the 15th of the month of packing and to take full deliveries not later than the 15th of the succeeding month. From February 1950, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, reverted to the old procedure according to which the productions of the mills are released in the month succeeding to that of packing.

To increase the off-take by the consuming public the Government of India made a total reduction of 10 per cent in the retail price of cloth from October 1949. This was made possible by a cut of 4 per cent in the ex-factory price of the cloth, and a reduction of 6 per cent in the retail ceiling by reducing it from 20 per cent to 14 per cent over ex-mill. The ex-factory price and the retail price thus arrived at were ordered to be stamped on all cloth packed by mills after 31st October 1949.

**Scheme of licensing.**—The Government directed that with effect from 10th November 1949 the existing wholesale and retail dealers in cloth should be replaced by one set of dealers in cloth who might do business in cloth either in wholesale or in retail or in both. According to this new scheme, all the dealers including the 'no quota' licensees were permitted to deal in cloth either in wholesale or in retail or in both. There was no linking of dealers and as such there was no quota to the dealers. The wholesale consignees were instructed to allow ten days (from the date of receipt of intimation of arrival of the bales to the dealers) for the dealers within the district to purchase their requirements. They were not allowed to sell more than ten bales in a calendar month to any one dealer within this privileged period of 10 days. The consignees were permitted to sell either in full bales or open the bales and sell in loose pieces as was found necessary. After the expiry of the privileged period the consignees were permitted to transfer any unsold stocks to their own shops or to sell to dealers of their choice within or outside the district and in any quantity. The licence fee for a dealer was Rs. 12-8-0 per half year and the security deposit was Rs. 200.

To relieve the accumulation with the trade, the Government ordered in December 1948 the issue of licences to hawkers on payment of a license fee of Rs. 5 per half year for dealing in cloth packed in June and earlier months temporarily up to 31st March 1950 only. The accumulation with the trade has since been considerably reduced and the balance of stocks with the trade on 31st March 1950 was only 21,447 bales which roughly represents 1½ months' consumption based on the average for the six months from September 1949.

**Procurement.**—The Representative Buyers of this State were experiencing considerable difficulties in procuring cloth from Bombay Surplus Area and there was generally a scramble for the production of the better class mills. In order to overcome these difficulties the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, took over himself the distribution from 16 mills in Bombay and 12 mills in Ahmedabad in March 1950 to the several States in the Indian Union.

For the procurement of cloth from the South Indian Mills the Government have sanctioned in December 1949 the appointment of wholesale consignee on payment of a commission of 1.5 per cent over ex-mill price of cloth for their work. This scheme was brought into force from February 1950 allotment.

**Distribution.**—In December 1949, the Government ordered that the co-operatives which were dealing in mill cloth from the beginning of this control should take solely to the marketing of handloom cloth produced by the handloom co-operative weavers' societies. So no quota of mill cloth is allotted to the co-operatives from January 1950 onwards for distribution. They have however been permitted to purchase mill cloth from the open market for the strict needs of the members.

**Processed cloth.**—The quota of mill cloth to the processors in various districts in this State who are eligible for such supplies has been fixed at 387 bales every month. On account of the abundance of mill cloth this year, even new processors have been licensed. But these new processors are not assured of any regular quota and have to make their purchases out of the lapsed stocks with the consignees and dealers.

**Excise duty.**—With effect from 1st February 1950 the Government of India have reduced the excise duty on superfine cloth from 25 per cent to 20 per cent and on fine cloth from  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent to 5 per cent. The excise duty of 3 pies per yard on medium and coarse varieties of cloth continues as before.

**Cotton yarn—Licensing.**—The Government ordered in February 1950 that no new licences for yarn should be granted by the Collectors without the prior approval of the Government. However the Collectors were instructed that deserving cases may be recommended to the Government through the Director of Controlled Commodities. There was no change with regard to the license fees and security deposits. There is at present only one class of dealers in yarn called "Licensees" to transact all kinds of business in yarn. To facilitate the quick lifting of bales from mills, not less than 3 and not more than 6 licensees were selected for each district from among the existing licensees to work as State Nominees.

**Distribution.**—For January 1950, the offers received from the mills in respect of their two-third production were placed at the disposal of the Collectors for distribution among the licensees in the districts, and the Business Manager, Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Madras, for supplying the needs of the societies. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, prescribed a revised procedure for the distribution of yarn with effect from February 1950. According to this procedure, the mills should offer to the State Government Nominees, not later than the 7th of each month, two-thirds of the production of yarn in each count packed during the previous month. The allottees should intimate the counts and quantities acceptable to them within 7 days of the receipt of the mills' offers and enter into firm contracts with mills concerned within seven days of such intimation for the purchase and lifting of such counts and quantities. The mills were permitted to sell to

buyers of their own choice at prices not exceeding the ex-mill ceiling prices :

(i) One-third of their production in all counts packed during the months but not on the basis of anticipated production.

(ii) Quantities of yarn in counts over 20s offered by mills to allottees but not accepted by them within the specified period.

(iii) Excess production of yarn in counts over 20s, if any, not covered by release orders issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

Offers to the extent of 8,850 bales in various counts received from the mills for February 1950 were allotted to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society and the licensees proposed by the Collectors of all districts. The distribution of yarn through the State Nominees was given effect to from March 1950. Nine thousand one hundred and ninety-six and a half bales in different counts being the two-thirds production for March 1950 offered by the mills were allotted to the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society and the State Nominees of all the districts according to the indents placed by them. The State Nominees distributed the bales among the licensees in the districts according to the distribution lists communicated by the Collectors. Apart from this, 1,011½ bales were sold by the mills through their retail depots.

The State Nominees were allowed a commission of 1-1/8 per cent over the ex-factory price out of the maximum profit margin of 6½ per cent fixed in this State.

**General.**—There was much demand for all counts except 60s and there is acute scarcity for counts up to 20s due to short supplies from mills.

**Powerlooms.**—On account of the overall shortage of yarn, the installation of new powerlooms and the conversion of the existing silk looms into cotton looms were banned by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

**Handloom industry.**—To relieve the distress among the handloom weavers in various parts of the State, the Government have sanctioned relief schemes in the following districts in addition to the schemes already sanctioned for Salem and Cuddapah districts :—

- (1) Kurnool.
- (2) Chittoor.
- (3) Bellary.
- (4) Coimbatore (Erode and Coimbatore Circles only).
- (5) Malabar.
- (6) Guntur.
- (7) North Arcot.
- (8) Chingleput.
- (9) West Godavari.

- (10) Tirunelveli.
- (11) Visakhapatnam.
- (12) East Godavari.

The relief schemes in these districts are working through certain primary co-operative societies sanctioned for each district. The Government have placed at the disposal of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies necessary funds for payment to these societies towards share capital. Payment of wages under the scheme will be made at a rate not exceeding 6 annas per knot but the societies were instructed to keep the wages on a par with prevailing market rates wherever such rates are below six annas per knot. The societies may increase the quantity of yarn to be supplied to each weaver consistent with his capacity to weave, so that he may be able to earn a living wage. They have also accorded sanction for the employment of technical supervisors qualified in weaving course to advise the societies in regard to the specification of cloth. The entire scheme is working under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

In January 1950, two officers attached to the Directorate of Purchases, Government of India, visited some of the important weaving centres in this State, with a view to examine the possibility of purchasing suitable varieties of handloom cloth lying with the traders and co-operative societies for Government use. They have recommended the purchase of 10,000 yards of sheetings from the society. They have also entered into a contract with the society for the purchase of "damask" cloth.

**Cotton.**—The shortage of cotton and the difficulty of the mills in obtaining their normal requirements, at reasonable prices are the main reasons that led to the imposition of control over cotton. In the year 1949 the Madras Cotton Control Order, 1949, was promulgated with immediate effect. The Madras Cotton Licensing Order, 1949, was also in force during 1949. Subsequently both the *said orders* were rescinded by the Provincial Government in September 1949.

**Nature of Control and Administration.**—The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is the controlling authority for the mills. He notified the ceiling prices of ginned cotton. The price of kapas (unginned cotton) is not controlled. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, allots cotton quotas to the State with due regard to their requirements and to supply position. On the recommendation of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, the Director of Controlled Commodities or the Collector requisitions the quantity of cotton required by the mills from licensed dealers. Under the Cotton Control Order, 1949, the mills have to send a monthly statement in Form 'D' regarding the purchase of cotton, and a fortnightly statement in the Form 'E' regarding the purchases of kapas, to the Textile Commissioner, Bombay direct.



**Scheme of Licensing.**—The Director of Controlled Commodities is the Licensing Authority. Licences in cotton are being issued on payment of Rs. 25 a year. A single licence is sufficient to cover all the branches of a dealer throughout the State. Till now, 930 licences have been issued under the Cotton Control Order, 1949, for the year (1949-50) ending 31st August 1950. All the banks who store cotton pledged or hypothecated with them, also have to take a licence under Cotton Control Order, 1949.

All the licensed persons have to send a fortnightly statement regarding the stocks of cotton with them in form 'C' to the licensing authority.

**Movement of cotton.**—There is restriction with regard to the movement of cotton from one zone to another and this inter-zonal movement is allowed only on the strength of permits issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

**General.**—Due to adverse seasonal conditions, the yield of cotton was poor in the year 1949-50.

**Enforcement.**—The Collectors of the districts in the State have been given powers to deal with offences under Textile Control and sanction prosecutions in all matters except those relating to contraventions under the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, in which case they have been asked to obtain the prior approval of the Director of Controlled Commodities before sanctioning prosecutions.

## Labour

The Government have cancelled the general references of the disputes relating to the Tanneries, Engineering Firms and Type Foundries and Printing Presses in the State for adjudication by the Tribunals, but they empowered them to proceed with the enquiries in respect of the disputes pending with them up to the date of publication of the relevant notifications.

The Government of Madras have since amended the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by enacting the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949, which validates 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, so as to enable the parties to dispute in any specified industry for which the Tribunal has been constituted by the Government, to refer the dispute to that Tribunal without the intervention of the Government. The Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act has since removed the restrictions in Government's power to notify any industry as a public utility service.

During the year under report, there were 78 labour disputes in the various districts. These disputes were promptly attended to by the Labour Officers, Deputy Commissioner of Labour and the

Commissioner of Labour. Out of these 36 disputes were settled by the mediation of the Labour department. In 28 cases, workers resumed duty unconditionally, abandoning their strikes. In 13 cases, the parties to the dispute have settled their differences by direct negotiations. Where no settlement was arrived at, the disputes were generally recommended to Government to refer for adjudication. In cases where the Tribunal gave awards every step was taken to see that the terms of the Awards were implemented by the respective managements. In cases where the awards were not implemented, prosecutions were launched against the managements. During 1949-50, the Government referred 64 cases for adjudication. Interim awards in six cases and final awards in 75 cases were given by the various Tribunals.

The draft of the Trade Unions Recognition Regulations, 1949, was published in the *Port St. George Gazette* for general information and to elicit objections or suggestions from the public.

The Government have declared the following associations and all committees, sub-committees and branches affiliated to them to be unlawful associations, as they were deemed in the opinion of the Government, to have for their object interference with the administration for law and maintenance of law and order and constituted a danger to the public peace:—

- (1) The Tamil Nad Communist Party.
- (2) The Andhra Communist Party.
- (3) The Kerala Communist Party.
- (4) The Karnataka Communist Party.

The Madras Shop and Establishments Act, 1947, has been extended to States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle with effect from 1st September 1949.

During the year under report, there were 144 strikes. The man-days lost on account of these strikes was 456,727 and the amount of wages lost was about Rs. 4,28,759.

The Government have declared the cotton textile industry, sugar industry, salt industry, electric tramway services, motor transport services and transport by boats in minor ports in the state as Public Utility Services under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Two hundred and nine works committees in industrial establishments have been formed during the year ending 31st March 1950. As regards unit production committees, the Government of India proposed that in establishments having works committees, there is no need to form production committees but the works committees might co-opt such other members and proceed to function as unit production committees keeping separate records, minutes, etc., for such meetings. So far, works committees in 46 estates are formed and in six other industrial establishments, they have formed themselves unit production committees and have been functioning as such.

## Industrial Occupations

There were 5,598 (4,167) factories in the State at the end of the year and the number in commission was 5,432 (3,960). The average daily number of operatives employed in the 5,114 (3,564) factories that submitted the necessary returns was 323,950 (288,722). The textile industry continued to employ largest number of workers, viz., 103,740 (97,673).

There were 56 strikes during the year as against 147 in the previous year.

## Mines and Quarries

The principal minerals worked during 1949 in the various districts are given below:—

Anantapur .. ..	Barytes, Calcite, Steatite and Limestone.
Bellary .. ..	Red oxide of iron.
Cuddapah .. ..	Barytes, Asbestos and China clay.
Kurnool .. ..	Barytes, yellow ochre, Slate stone.
Chittoor .. ..	Gold.
Tuntur .. ..	Stones.
Nellore .. ..	Gypsum, Kyanite, Felspar, Steatite, Lime-shell and Mica.
Krishna .. ..	Chromite and stones.
East Godavari .. ..	Graphite.
Visakhapatnam .. ..	Manganese.
Chingleput .. ..	Stone.
Tiruchirappalli .. ..	Gypsum, phosphatic nodules and limestone.
Malabar .. ..	China clay.
Salem .. ..	Manganesite, Bauxite and Corundum.
Nilgiris .. ..	Mica.
Coimbatore .. ..	Limestone.

The output of the principal minerals worked is shown below:—

		1949.	1948.
Barytes .. ..	Kurnool .. ..	871 tons	1,486 tons.
		18 cwt.	
	Anantapur .. ..	6,866 tons.	9,040 "
	Cuddapah .. ..	8,945½ "	6,550 "
China clay .. ..	Malabar .. ..	799 "	1,287 "
	Cuddapah .. ..	882 "	1,262 "
	Nellore .. ..	.. "	20 "
Gypsum .. ..	Nellore .. ..	2,103 "	895 "
	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	43,763 "	20,936 "
Mica .. ..	Nellore—		
	Dressed mica .. ..	533 "	640 "
			973 lbs.
	Mica in waste rounds.	2,846 "	1,518 tons.
		— 484 lb.	315 lbs.
	Nilgiris—		
	Dressed mica .. ..	14,720 "	12,229 "
	Flimsy and waste mica.	49,635 "	9,659 "
Steatite .. ..	Nellore .. ..	17,250 seors.	16,742 seors.
	Anantapur .. ..	554½ tons.	244 tons.
Limestone .. ..	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	126,752 "	113,725 "
	Anantapur .. ..	1,800 "	
	Coimbatore .. ..	239,356 "	234,156 tons

			1949.	1948.
Yellow ochre	..	Nellore .. ..	..	..
		Kurnool .. ..	846 tons.	765 tons.
Asbestos	.. ..	Cuddapah .. ..	76½ "	..
Bauxite	.. ..	Salem ... ..	1,471 "	1,492 tons. 55 lbs.
Calcite	.. ..	Anantapur .. ..	1,558 "	..
Corrundum	.. ..	Salem .. ..	5 "	..
Gold	.. ..	Chittoor .. ..	46.6 ounces	..
			valued at	
			Rs. 15,421-14-6.	
Chromite	.. ..	Krishna .. ..	788½ tons.	5 units.
Graphite	.. ..	East Godavari .. ..	10 "	50½ tons.
Kyanite	.. ..	Nellore .. ..	100 "	..
Manganese	.. ..	Visakhapatnam .. ..	12,957 "	11,339 tons.
Phosphatic nodules	.. ..	Tiruchirappalli .. ..	589 "	1,114 "
Limo shell	.. ..	Nellore .. ..	834½ "	2,298½ "
Quartz	.. ..	Do. .. ..	..	100 "
Slate stone	.. ..	Kurnool .. ..	353 tons.	302 "

The general health of the workers in all the districts was fair and satisfactory except in the district of Nellore, where there were a few cases of cholera which was brought under control by the Health staff. There were also cases of malaria in the mining area which broke out in the form of an epidemic in the latter part of the year. The Mica Labour Welfare Committee opened three dispensaries in Sydapuram, Kallichedu and Talupuru in Nellore district to deal with cases of malaria. The District Collector also sent a mobile unit of Regional Malarial Organization to the affected areas. In Salem, Messrs. Magnesite Syndicate, Limited, Salem, appointed a full-time Medical Officer, while at Tiruchirappalli, the Mining Works, Limited, Tiruchirappalli were equipped with medicine, bandage, plaster, etc.

There were no accidents, except in the districts of Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Nellore, Chingleput and Cuddapah. Of the accidents only three were fatal and the question of payment of compensation to the affected persons is being taken up.

## Fisheries

In March 1949, the Government passed orders constituting the Fisheries section of the Department of Industries and Commerce to which it was amalgamated in the year 1940 into a separate department and reorganizing the department on a regional instead of on a functional basis. The reorganization was given effect to from 21st September 1949.

**Marine Fisheries—(i) Research.**—The main lines of investigation in the Marine Biological Stations at Westhill, Krusadai, Tuticorin and Ennur were diverted towards the seasonal and annual fluctuations of the economically important fisheries and their bionomics. In the Krusadai Biological Station studies on the pearl

oysters and culture pearl experiments were taken up. At West hill Biological Station mackerel investigations and studies on the relationship of bio-chemical and biological variations in connexion with the evolution of the suitable methods of preservation were made. At Ennur station the main lines of investigation were the productivity of edible oyster beds, studies on spatfall and clams and the occurrence and the distribution of Mulletts, milk fish and threadfin in Ennur back-waters. At Tuticorin Biological Station, studies on the productivity of chank beds and hydrobiology of pearl banks were made. The inspection of the pearl banks off Tuticorin was carried on in April 1949 to cover all aspects of fishery survey. The scheme for investigating the methods of estimating the total landings of marine fish by random sampling sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was initiated on 3rd December 1949. The following items of investigation are being carried on by the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Marine Biology, West hill, in collaboration with the Fish Preservation Officer, Kozhikode :—

(1) The nutritive value of chank flesh in relation to the biology of the chank ;

(2) The suitable methods of transporting edible oysters without the shell over long distances ;

(3) The biochemical variations in relation to the biological conditions of the mackerel, oysters and clams.

Altogether 17 college parties visited the Krusadai island for collection of specimens. During the year under review a large number of different species of shoaling and other fishes were analysed for their size, sex, gonadial condition and stomach contents. As in the previous years orders were received for the supply of specimens from almost all the leading educational institutions and scientific firms from all over India. A good collection of various Indian shells was supplied to a party in America. A regular supply of edible oysters was made to the usual customers in Madras. Several orders were received from Bangalore, Nilgiris, Kodaikkanal, Delhi, etc.

(ii) **Fisheries Technological Station, Kozhikode.**—Food values of almost all the West Coast marine food fishes and shell fishes have been completed and a consolidated report was published. The study on the seasonal variation in the chemical composition of mackerel was continued. Mackerals are quite fatty during October to November and to a slightly less extent during March to April. The observations made have been embodied in the form of a paper entitled " Seasonal variations in the chemical composition of mackerel ". Fish spoilage studies, bio-chemical studies on oysters and clams, iced fish experiments, research on insulation materials, experiments on semi-dried prawns and storage studies on fish meal were continued. A process for successfully composting the seaweed has been worked out. In addition, experiments on pickling of fish, skinning of sharks and bleaching of sediment oil were carried out.

(iii) **Deep-sea fishing.**—Deep-sea fishing was conducted at 8 centres in the north zone, viz., Madras, Sadras, Kadapakkam, Sathankuppam, Kakinada, Uppada, Pudimadaka and Ganga-varam. Three power vessels, M.F.Vs. “Kakinada”, “Vizianagaram” and “Madras” were also operating. In the south zone deep-sea fishing operations were conducted at 13 centres, viz., Ullal, Padne, Kanthikode, Malpe, Kadapuram, Tanur, Kozhikode, Pudiappa, Pamban, Tuticorin, Nagapattinam, Adiram-pattinam and off Cape Comorin. Five power vessels, viz., M.F.Vs. “Mangalore”, “Calicut”, “Goher Khaleeli”, “Tuticorin” and “Adiram-pattinam” operated in the south zone. The exploitation of the flying fish fishery off Nagapattinam coast was done from June 1949. Two good shark fishing grounds were also chartered along the coast, one off Velanganni and the other off Nagapattinam. Fishing was possible throughout the year at Pamban and was done from four canoes by the crew of “Lady Nicholson” and some additional fishermen who were engaged to assist them. The centres which worked on loss were closed during the year and operations are being concentrated at selected centres which have yielded uniformly good results. A total quantity of 4.32 (5.35) lakhs lb of fish was landed during the year. The quantity of liver obtained was 24,842 lb.

(iv) **Fisheries Demonstration Factories.**—The total number of demonstration factories were five, three on the west coast and two on the east coast. These factories are engaged in manufacturing the various fishery by-products. The manure operative in charge of these factories demonstrate and carry out the processing into useful manure and meal and waste products of fish. The guts and gills of mackerel are processed into manure. Fish meal out of surplus fish is being produced. At Rameswaram compost manure is produced out of fresh sea weed. Dried sea weed is ashed and condensed into potash manure which has been found to be good for plantations.

(v) **Marketing of fish.**—The post of the Fisheries Marketing Officer and Fisheries Information Officer were merged into one post called Fisheries Marketing and Information Officer. The work in the Marketing section was directed towards the study of fish markets in the State and tendering advice as to the improvements necessary in each market. The work of exploitation of the Mettur Reservoir and the departmental marketing of the fish caught was also supervised by him. The marketing of cured fish from Mettur and semi-dried prawns was done. The retail price of fresh fish in the city markets was furnished regularly to the Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras, and afterwards to the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras.

(vi) **Cured fish.**—At the beginning of the year there were 88 fish-curing yards of which three were private yards. Early in April 1949, eight yards in the west coast which showed very poor transactions were temporarily closed as a measure of economy.

But four yards out of the above were subsequently re-opened on the undertaking given by the curers that they would bear the loss, if any, in running the yards. They also furnished a security deposit for reimbursing the loss, if any, that might be sustained in the maintenance of the yards. In the east coast six yards which were working at a loss were closed down during the year. Thus the number of fish curing yards at the end of the year was 78 including the three private yards. Consequent on the abolition of the excise duty on salt by the Government of India, salt has been available in the open market at a lower price. Therefore the yards have lost their attractions for the fish-curers. Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for issuing salt at subsidized rates. It is hoped that the yards will revive rapidly. The following were the details of transactions :—

Total quantity of fish let in.	Quantity of salt issued.	Quantity of cured fish removed.
MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
8.07	1.21	5.17
(13.68) lakhs.	(2.18) lakhs.	(8.67) lakhs.

Sardines of big size appeared in fairly large quantities. Cat fish was caught in fairly large quantities at Kumbala. Other shoaling fishes like Mullan, Mackerel, Prawns, Nethal, Thalayan Chamba and Manthal appeared as usual on the west coast in fairly appreciable quantities. The catches were, however, poor on the whole and the fishing season was not a successful one. A total quantity of 91,540 maunds of salt was obtained for supply to the west coast yards. A quantity of 8,018 maunds of salt was supplied to the fish-curing yards in the east coast.

(vii) **Shark liver oil.**—A total quantity of 81,504 lb. of liver and 28,780 lb. of oil were collected and sent to the Government Oil Factory during the year.

(viii) **Pearl and chank.**—The maximum number of divers who participated in the Tirunelveli chank fishery was 492. The Government sanctioned the continuance of the payment of the enhanced rate of Re. 0-5-6 per chank during the season. The total number of full-sized chanks fished during the year was 809,889 which is by far the biggest catch in any year so far. Departmental fishing of chanks was conducted in the Sivaganga and Tanjore chank fishery. The right of collection of chanks in the South Arcot, Tanjore, Nellore and Chinglepu districts was leased as usual.

**Inland Fisheries—(i) Fresh-water Biological Station, Madras.**—The programme of work for the year consisted of (1) observations on the bionomics of fishes, (2) acclimatization and transport of fish, (3) studies of fish diseases parasites, enemies and mortality, (4) manuring and feeding experiments, (5) observations on the spawning of carps, (6) limnological and technological investigations, (7) hydrobiology of departmental farms, (8) Public Health fishery work, (9) compilation of inland fishery statistics and (10) fluviatile

investigations with reference to dams and migratory fishes. The work of the Research station at Tungabhadra was also supervised and controlled by the Assistant Director-in-charge of the Biological Station, Madras.

(ii) **Research on trout.**—The Fishery Research Officer was in charge of research on the improvement of trout fisheries in addition to managing the Mirror Carp Scheme.

(iii) **Craft and tackle.**—A new pattern 'V' bottomed boat was designed and constructed and successful trials were carried out during the year for sailing, rowing and paddling. One light 'V' bottomed boat for fitting up an out-board motor was also constructed. A boat for Vellore fort moat and another for the Hope lake was completed. During the year 22 cast nets, 25 drag nets, 32 Vennool nets, 200 long lines, 76 Rangoon nets and several other kinds of nets were supplied to the various units of the department. Nets were also supplied to the Fisheries Officers of Bhopal, West Bengal and Hyderabad Governments.

(iv) **Scheme for the manufacture of semi-dried prawns.**—During the year 19,928 lb. of raw prawns were processed and 3,534 lb. of semi-dried prawns were obtained. The revenue realised from this scheme was Rs. 4,455.

(v) **Mettur Exploitation Scheme.**—The Government have sanctioned the scheme for the intensive exploitation of the fisheries of the Mettur Reservoir and for marketing the fish caught. The results of the deep water fishing exploitation from 19th November 1949 till the end of the official year were 21,458 lb. of fish caught and Rs. 6,104 realized.

(vi) **Licensing in the Veeranam tank.**—The scheme for introducing the licensing system was sanctioned by Government in January 1945. One thousand and eight licences were issued during the year and a sum of Rs. 4,330 was realized. The fish produced was 128 tons.

(vii) **Gourami Popularization Scheme.**—The aim of this scheme is to demonstrate to the public the possibilities and importance of gourami culture in particular and pisciculture in general as a remunerative industry. This scheme is in operation in the Tanjore district. A total quantity of 5,452 lb. of fish was sold and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,199.

(viii) **Departmental farms.**—Regular farming operations were conducted as in the previous years in all the farms and ponds maintained by the department. The tanks and ponds were stocked intensively and the catches were marketed at reasonable prices. Some demonstration tanks yielded very good results.

(ix) **Provincialized fisheries.**—The rentals realized by the sale of fishery rights of the provincialized waters were in many cases higher than last year and more and more waters are being provincialized.



(x) **Mirror Carp Scheme.**—This scheme is for the propagation of exotic, fishes particularly the mirror carp. Several ponds in the Nilgiris of an area of about 15 acres were brought under mirror carp cultivation. Several other waters have also been surveyed. Fishing in the Ootacamund lake, Simm's Park and Wellington lake was permitted with rod and line under a licence issued by the department.

(xi) **Rural Fishery Demonstration.**—Under the scheme the maintenance of demonstration tanks and ponds at all important centres, survey of waters to explore their suitability for fish culture, supply of fish seed and rendering of technical advice to interested private pisciculturists, etc., have been pursued throughout the year. On the whole about 3,121 pieces of water with an aggregate area of 85,209 acres were surveyed during the year. Two thousand one hundred and fifty-six private pisciculturists were supplied with 270,973 seeds of different species of quick growing fish. The demonstration tanks and ponds were stocked regularly with various species of fish and the fish grown in them regularly harvested and sold to public. The demonstration units have to a great extent succeeded in making the ryots and others understand the potential value of fish culture.

(xii) **Inshore Fishing Craft Mechanization Scheme.**—A small boat fitted with a diesel engine conducted operations off Adirampatnam and Nagapattinam. The boat and engine together cost only about Rs. 6,000. They aroused considerable interest among fishermen.

(xiii) **Fish transport.**—The work done comprised the supply of fresh fish to the city markets from nearby mufassal fishing villages and assisting the fishermen to get maximum price for their catches. The Government have sanctioned a scheme for effecting quick transport of fresh fish to city markets from the nearby interior fishing villages by means of transport vans. The quantity of fish transported to the city was 124,056 lb. A motor van has also been put into use for the quick transport of fish caught from the Collair lake area in West Godavari district to the nearby consuming centres.

**Socio-economic activities.**—The department continued the programme of improving the socio-economic conditions of fishermen during the year by organizing co-operative societies, running schools, arranging for the supply of raw materials required for their craft and tackle and rendering assistance for acquisition of sites for building houses.

The number of schools managed by this department was high school 1, higher elementary schools 10 and elementary schools 49 with a total strength of 11,107. The Fisheries Technological Institute, Tuticorin, also functioned during the year.

The year recorded an all-round improvement and expansion in the activities of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies. At the

beginning of the year there were 91 co-operative societies for fishermen in the State. During the year 14 new co-operative societies were registered. Thus the total number at the end of the year was 105. The total number of members was 9,993, the amount of share capital Rs. 1,62,361 and the amount of working capital exceeded Rs. 3 lakhs.

**Propaganda and Information.**—The work comprised the collection, indexing and dissemination of information on various fishery matters, publicity of the department, plans and activities, by means of exhibitions, demonstrations, rural talks, posters and hand bills and the maintenance of fisheries library and museum. The propaganda van was in good condition. A village-to-village propaganda was carried out by the Propaganda Assistant in the van. Interesting items of news and notes were regularly sent for publication in the local dailies. The department also took part in a number of exhibitions.

**Finance.**—The total revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 10·81 (Rs. 8·88) lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 23·07 (Rs. 25·41) lakhs.

# CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

## Irrigation

**Gross revenue and expenditure.**—The receipts from irrigation works fell to Rs. 341.70 (354.90) lakhs, while the expenditure (including capital outlay on new works) rose to Rs. 873.58 (525.56) lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 84.62 (80.50) lakhs of acres. Productive works showed a return of 4.43 (6.23) per cent as against 11.70 per cent, twenty-five years ago.

**Irrigation works.**—Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into classes, viz.

(a) Irrigation works ; and

(b) Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

Irrigation works are subdivided into 'productive' and 'unproductive', and while the Navigation works are all 'unproductive'.

The following table gives the figures for each class of works :—

	Productive.		Unproductive.	
	IN LAKHS.		IN LAKHS.	
	RS.		RS.	
<b>Irrigation works—</b>				
Capital expenditure .. ..	31.24	(40.90)	456.34	(227.16)
Gross revenue .. .. .	240.16	(257.09)	14.20	(12.53)
Working expenses .. .. .	142.24	(122.00)	10.43	(8.67)
Remissions .. .. .	38.44	(5.09)	1.92	(3.32)
<b>Navigation, etc., works—</b>				
Receipts .. .. .			1.65	(1.73)
Charges .. .. .			8.52	(8.17)
Net profits .. .. .			— 6.87	(— 6.44)
<b>Area charged as irrigated—</b>				
	Acres in lakhs.		Acres in lakhs.	
Under first crop .. .. .	40.49	(39.18)	2.93	(2.74)
Under second crop .. .. .	8.36	(7.84)	0.50	(0.40)

The bulk of the expenditure on 'productive' works was incurred on the Godavari and Krishna Delta systems and the Cauvery-Mettur Project. The bulk of 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 under Palar System under 'Unproductive.' The 'unproductive' navigation works include the Buckingham and Vedaranyam canals. The expenditure was as usual large on the Buckingham canal 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.—**

Details of these works are given below :—

	RUPEES (IN LAKHS.)
<b>Irrigation works—</b>	
Receipts .. .. .	84.29 (82.44)
Expenditure .. .. .	135.57 (126.16)
	ACRES (IN LAKHS.)
Area charged as irrigated .. .. .	32.24 (30.35)
	RUPEES (IN LAKHS.)
<b>Navigation, etc., works—</b>	
Receipts .. .. .	1.40 (1.10)
Expenditure .. .. .	13.69 (17.20)

The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the execution of a number of Grow More Food works and large expenditure was incurred on the maintenance of irrigation works in the charge of the Revenue Department.

**Tank Restoration Scheme.**—An area of 4,037 square miles was investigated during the year. The area falling within the Scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles, of which 94,743 square miles had been investigated; works had been completed in 85,791 square miles and in the remaining 8,952 square miles, the works were either in progress or were still to be started. Fifty-four works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.39 lakhs were sanctioned during the year. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 35,893 including centage charges.

( **Investigation of Projects.**—Of the schemes investigated last year twelve important ones were sanctioned for execution during the year. Investigations of other important schemes were under different stages of progress.

( **Krishna-Pennar Project.**—This is a multi-purpose project, expected to bring under irrigation about three million acres of first crop besides large extents of second crop, about 1.5 million acres under existing systems and under the new canals wherever possible. The investigation of this large scheme was progressing fairly well.)

( **Lower Bhavani Project.**—This project is designed to irrigate an area of over two lakhs of acres at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.2 crores. A bridge across the river Bhavani just below the dam was completed and was thrown open for traffic by the Hon'ble the Chief Minister on 29th August 1949. Construction of the masonry reservoir, coagulation tank, filter-house and pump-house for water-supply was completed. Special tools and plant to the value of Rs. 40 lakhs were purchased. A labour strength of about 20,000 was employed on the works. All work is done departmentally on job-work system. An expenditure of Rs. 1,26,61,738 was incurred to the end of 1949-50 on the Headworks, and an expenditure of Rs. 27,44,205 in the Canals Division.)

**(Malampuzha Project.**—This project was sanctioned in February 1949 for Rs. 380 lakhs and was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works on 27th March 1949. The project consists of a storage reservoir formed by throwing a dam across the Malampuzha river, some distance up-stream of its crossing the South Indian Railway from Coimbatore to Shoranur and of a main canal 20 miles long with necessary distributaries. The final ayacut proposed under the main left-side canal will be 47,200 acres. The reservoir will also have enough storage for water-supply for Palghat town. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 16,04,700.)

**(Mettur Canals Scheme.**—This scheme was sanctioned for Rs. 2.67 crores. The expenditure on the work during 1949-50 was Rs. 3,75,092.)

**(Tungabhadra Project—Headworks (Madras portion).**—About 90 per cent of the excavation of foundations for the dam was completed. The work on the dam masonry was pushed through and about 7 per cent of the masonry in the spillway section and 2 per cent in the non-spillway section was completed.)

**Canals.**—Further excavation of the power-canal together with the construction of a few of the masonry works on it was started during the year. About 44 per cent of the excavation on the Low Level Canal was completed. The total progress on the construction of masonry works on the canal to the end of the year was about 25 per cent.

About 50 per cent of the work on the Hagari aqueduct was completed.

The investigation of two distributaries for localising ayacut had been completed and two more distributaries taken up.

RS.  
(CRORES.)

Expenditure for 1949-50—

Total estimated cost .. .. .	17
Expenditure incurred during the year .. .. .	2.42
Total expenditure incurred since the commencement of the scheme.)	5.64

**(Ramapadasagar Project.**—After the abolition of the Ramapadasagar Circle last year, only one division was continued up to the end of September 1949. Beyond this date, one subdivision existed up to the end of March 1950 when it was also wound up leaving only one supervisor to attend to the balance of work.

The following works were carried out during the year :—

- (1) Two deep-borings in the dam line ;
- (2) pumping test at P-5 near the Mahanandi hill with and without clay injections ; and
- (3) scour and sediment tests.

The detailed investigation of this project was completed and the reports were under print.)

**Irrigation research.**—The Irrigation Research Station, Poondi, continued to maintain steady progress in its development and in research activities both in the Soil Engineering Laboratory at Madras and in the Hydraulic section at Poondi.

Model experiments were conducted for Krishna-Pennar Project, Lower Bhavani Project, Tungabhadra Project, Malampuzha Project and some minor projects.

Under 'Maintenance works' certain problems were investigated.

Under basic research the following investigations were conducted:—

(a) Infiltration galleries in rivers for water-supply to towns—the best disposition of the protective filters inside the gallery ;

(b) designs of inlet transitions in flumed sections of canals so as to cause the least amount of loss of head in the transition ;

(c) studies on overflow type siphon spillways for escape of floods in dams ; and

(d) studies on inclined straight pipes embedded in dams to serve as siphons for flood escape.

Experiments under Building Materials Research were also conducted.

**Soil Engineering Research Station.**—Valuable work in the station was done on a large variety of experiments. Among the important pieces of equipment added to the Soil Engineering Research Station the following may be mentioned : California bearing ratio apparatus, standard testing Sieves, oil immersion microscope, Cenco hyvac pump, muffle furnace, distilled water still, an epidioscope, etc.

Soil surveys were conducted for the following schemes:—

- (1) Vaigai Reservoir Project ;
- (2) Manimuthar Project ;
- (3) Sathanur Reservoir Scheme ;
- (4) Thoppiar Project ;
- (5) Palar and Porandalar Project ;
- (6) Meenakarai Project ;
- (7) Mangalam Reservoir ;
- (8) Palakshi Reservoir Scheme ;
- (9) Walayar Project ; and
- (10) Malampuzha Project.

Experimental studies of the purification of the Kilpauk water were continued.

The Research and the Soil Engineering stations attracted a number of distinguished visitors during the year. Special mention might be made of Sri I. N. Mitra, Director, Research Irrigation Department, United Provinces ; Irrigation Engineer, Union of Travancore and Cochin States ; Members, Bureau of Flood Control, U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and Far East.

**Concrete Laboratory and Designs Office.**—Designs, estimates, specifications and drawings for the following projects were completed and copies printed:—

- (1) Lower Bhavani Project.
- (2) Tungabhadra Project.
- (3) Rallapad Project.

Studies in connexion with the International Congress on large Dams to be held in 1951 relating to the following subjects were completed :—

- (a) Sedimentation of reservoirs.
- (b) Spillway maximum discharge.

**Concrete Research Laboratory.**—The erection of a shed for the workshop attached to concrete laboratory was completed.

A photographic microscope was added to the equipment of the Geological section of the laboratory ; petrological studies of aggregates were undertaken in the laboratory.

The World Bank Commission, Members of the Flood Control Commission of E.C.A.F.E., Engineers from the United Provinces Research Station and Dr. J. L. Savage, Consulting Engineer, visited the Concrete Laboratory and Designs office during the year.

**“New Irrigation Era” Journal.**—A journal of Civil Engineering known as the “New Irrigation Era” is being published. The journal is intended to serve as medium of information to the staff on the expanding activities of the department and particularly on the advance of the up-to-date achievements in Irrigation Engineering, on difficulties overcome in construction and maintenance, and useful economies effected. The journal also circulates useful extracts from Indian and foreign journals and the results derived from experiments conducted in the Soil Mechanics section at Chepauk and the Engineering Research station at Poondi.

**Grow More Food Schemes.**—About 45 schemes costing about Rs. 127.64 lakhs for the irrigation of about 50,200 acres of new ayacut and 25,685 acres of existing ayacut were under execution during the year. Fifty-seven new schemes covering almost all the districts were sanctioned as detailed below under Intensive Cultivation Campaign at a total estimated cost of about Rs. 48.42 lakhs to irrigate about 14,490 acres (new ayacut) besides providing better irrigation facilities to about 40,645 acres (existing ayacut).

Serial number and name.	Cost of works.	Ayacut to be benefited in acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Chingleput district.</i>		
RS.		
1 Restoration of Kinnivathangal, III Reach .. .. .	28,000	1,153
2 Improvements to Krishnapuram channel .. .. .	10,110	123
3 Neemam tank .. .. .	6,49,000	1,878
4 Raising the F.T.L. of Illalur big and small oris .. .. .	14,000	219
5 Restoring Chengalvaraya Naicker's spring channel .. .. .	21,300	180
<i>Coimbatore district.</i>		
6 Improvements to Siruvani Dam .. .. .	52,000	3,500
<i>Cuddapah district.</i>		
7 Restoration of Kanchalamma tank .. .. .	3,00,000	224

Serial number and name.	Cost of works.	Ayacut to be benefited in acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>East Godavari district.</i>		
	RS.	
8 Gangalakurru scheme .. .. .	48,600	336
9 Panangapalli-Satyawada scheme .. .. .	11,700	310
<i>Guntur district.</i>		
10 Aravapalli channel .. .. .	16,000	755
11 Anicut across Chilakaleru near Ramudupalem .. .. .	49,500	200
12 Lowering the sills of bridges across Nallamada drain.	51,800	2,500
13 Improvements to Morthataparra channel .. .. .	47,000	436
14 Providing drainage facilities to Adavaladivi lands.	14,700	154
<i>Krishna district.</i>		
15 Improvements to old Arthamur channel .. .. .	8,470	263
16 Kodur-Lellapudi channel .. .. .	37,600	1,800
17 Chilakaleru block .. .. .	73,700	1,311
18 Construction of a bridge and regulator across Chandrayya drain at M. 3/4-520.	2,25,500	1,452
19 Provision of irrigation facilities to Veldipadu and V. Khandrika villages under Ungutur channel branch of Nellore canal.	7,000	405
<i>Kurnool district.</i>		
20 Construction of a dam across Paleru stream near old Owk tank in Annavaram village.	22,000	196
<i>Malabar district.</i>		
21 Kundichira dam .. .. .	76,700	592
22 Aiyinikad dam .. .. .	45,000	557
23 Construction of vented dam across the Nairthodu in Porathur village.	15,200	51
<i>Madurai district.</i>		
24 Mullipadi-Periakulam scheme .. .. .	20,000	219
25 Chaackkilichikulam scheme (full contribution work) ..	13,800	50
<i>Nellore district.</i>		
26 Formation of a tank across Nallavagu in Vedanam-parthi village.	39,600	175
27 Tank across Chinnavagu in Nandipad village .. .. .	99,950	186
28 Improvements to Kanigiri big tank .. .. .	34,000	52
29 Improvements to Gudipad tank .. .. .	90,200	280
30 Improvements to Kanniampad tank .. .. .	33,000	170
31 Karedu scheme .. .. .	4,34,500	2,378
32 Improvements to Siddaraju tank .. .. .	35,500	50
33 Tank across Marrivagu in Yerrukollu village .. .. .	1,08,900	81
34 Pyderu high level channel scheme .. .. .	35,000	400
35 Restoration of an abandoned tank near Kakarlavari-palli village.	18,900	30
<i>North Arcot district.</i>		
36 Improvements to anicut across Cheyyar near Chendam.	18,800	543
<i>South Arcot district.</i>		
37 Thambipettai Odai project .. .. .	99,000	913
38 Reclamation of Kaliveli swamp .. .. .	3,63,000	1,000
39 Provision of falling shutters on either end of Tirukoilur Anicut.	67,000	22,325



Serial number and name.	Cost of works.	Ayacut to be benefited in acres.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>South Arcot district—cont.</i>		
	RS.	
40 Restoration of V. Pagandai Sitheri .. .. .	5,800	20
41 Excavation of a supply channel from Melverayanur tank.	11,092	110
42 Provision of irrigation facilities to lands lying east of Veeranam tank in Veyyalur, Budangudi, etc., villages by baling.	14,400	360
<i>South Kanara district.</i>		
43 Improvements to Thalamakkere tank .. ..	11,000	54
44 Improvements to Hunthanakere tank .. ..	9,900	26
45 Construction of a dam across Pavanjee thodu ..	76,000	220
<i>Tanjore district.</i>		
46 Excavation of a channel from Seervattanar ..	21,200	94
47 Provision of irrigation facilities to lands in Zamin Vengarai and Thippanviduthi villages.	2,700	147
<i>Tiruchirappalli district.</i>		
48 Peria Voikal and Karai Oram Voikal scheme ..	17,600	150
49 Provision of irrigation facilities in Pathalapettai, etc., villages from Manganam tank.	17,820	120
50 Extension of irrigation under Puthur Peria Eri ..	50,000	190
51 Kaikalathur tank .. .. .	1,62,250	350
<i>Visakhapatnam district.</i>		
52 Saragudugedda scheme .. .. .	78,000	251
<i>West Godavari district.</i>		
53 Kanur scheme .. .. .	8,35,050	2,831
54 Provision of irrigation facilities for Vemuladevi channel, Block I.	11,795	95
55 Kolanpalli Lanka channel, Block II .. ..	91,350	1,501
56 Vemuladevi, Blocks III and IV .. .. .	55,330	598
57 Extension of Madepalli channel .. .. .	35,000	566
	48,42,150	55,135

**Post-war Reconstruction schemes.**—The schemes for the improvement of drainage in Krishna and Cauvery deltas were under different stages of execution. The scheme "Diversion of Sillai-villayarputhur Channel" was completed. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes was about Rs. 73.66 lakhs against an estimated cost of Rs. 147 lakhs.

**Kudimaramat works.**—The policy of the Government in respect of kudimaramat works was continued during this year also in respect of channels that were not shown the concession during 1946-47 and 1947-48. About 94 channels at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,28,756 were taken up during the year 1949-50 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,69,857 incurred.

**Contourbunding.**—An experimental scheme was sanctioned by the Government in Hagari and Guntakal areas for 2,500 acres each in Bellary and Anantapur districts. The Agricultural department took up the scheme and an Assistant Agricultural Engineer with an attendant was working on it.

### Floods, Breaches and Accidents

**Krishna Delta.**—There was a heavy cyclone in October 1949 and floods in Budameru drain and Eluru canal. These floods caused heavy damages to canals, channels in the delta and tanks in the upland. A Cyclone Damage Repairs Division with headquarters at Vijayavada with three subdivisions at Vijayavada, Mylavaram and Nuzvid was formed on 7th November 1949. Steps were taken to close the breaches expeditiously and tanks were also restored to their original condition as quickly as possible.

**Ceded districts.**—In the Cuddapah district owing to heavy and sudden downpour of rain in September 1949, the river Pennar received high floods causing backing of water in the river Kundu. The Gangavaram Vibharampuram channel and the Vogur Vokkamada channel breached and damages to an extent of Rs. 20,000 were caused. The damages were repaired. In the Kurnool district, damages to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Cumbum tank, Siddhapur tank, Markapur tank, Thippayapalem reservoir and several other tanks were caused by the heavy rains in September 1949. The damages were being repaired. An expenditure of Rs. 2,20,550 was incurred during the year 1949-50 on the flood repair works in Kurnool division.

### Electricity

**General.**—During 1949-50, the progress was in general satisfactory.

The salient features in the administration of the Electricity department during the year were—

(1) Capital expenditure on new projects and extensions during the year totalled Rs. 5.64 crores, constituting a record.

(2) The second low pressure pipe line and the second surge tank at Papanasam were connected up, thereby increasing the effective generating capacity of the power station from 14,000 KW. to 21,000 KW.

(3) 66 KV. supply from the Mysore Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme was availed from the 7th June 1949 for distribution in the Ceded Districts.

(4) One thousand and six miles of transmission and distribution lines were added to the Departmental power network.

(5) Power demands totalled 129,137 K.W. and energy generated by the department amounted to 605.8 million units.

(6) Due to the failure of the north-east monsoon and adverse water conditions in the Mettur and Papanasam reservoirs and the consequent low power output, a cut in power consumption was enforced in all the three hydro systems from the middle of January 1950, only essential uses like agriculture, public water-supply and drainage, hospitals, public lighting, etc., being exempt.

(7) Electricity was extended to 194 more villages and 2,441 irrigation pumpsets.

(8) The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949, to enable nationalization of licensee undertakings, was passed by the Legislature and became law on the 24th January 1950.

(9) The following licensees' undertakings were taken over by the Government after private negotiation with the licensees :—

1. Anantapur Municipal Licensee.
2. Neikuppai Licensee.
3. Okkur Licensee.
4. Gudiyatham Licensee.

(10) The reorganization of the accounts branch of the department was approved by the Government and was being brought into effect.

The gross revenue earned by the department during 1949-50 was 315 lakhs against Rs. 268 lakhs in the previous year, indicating an increase of nearly 18 per cent over last year.

**Load development.**—Load development during the year was mostly confined to agricultural pumpsets and essential industries consequent on the tight power position and paucity of generating and transformer capacity both in the hydro and thermal areas. The aggregate of power demands on the Government systems was 129,137 KW. and the units generated 605 millions as shown below against 121,971 K.W. and 569 million units respectively in 1948-49 :—

Government.	Demand in K.W.	Total generation in millions of units.
<b>Hydro-Electric—</b>		
Pykara .. .. .	37,600	222.86
Mettur .. .. .	38,700	160.39
Papanasam .. .. .	20,000	79.84
<b>Thermal—</b>		
Madras .. .. .	24,700	108.00
Visakhapatnam .. .. .	2,800	12.08
Vijayawada .. .. .	4,096	18.80
Kakivada .. .. .	810	2.53
Kurnool .. .. .	190	0.65
Cuddapah .. .. .	150	0.47
Anantapur .. .. .	91	0.18*
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>129,137</b>	<b>605.80</b>
<b>Licensees .. .. .</b>		<b>6.12</b>
<b>Total generation in the Province .. .. .</b>		<b>611.92</b>

The total generation increased by 5 per cent over last year's figure. The Government Electricity Department was responsible for 99 per cent of the power output in the State.

\* From 15th July 1949 to 31st March 1950.

Power generated was utilized as under :—

Serial number.	Use.	Percentage of power generated.
1.	Industrial supplies .. .. .	57
2.	Irrigation and Agriculture .. .. .	11
3.	Domestic, heat, power, light and fans.	11
4.	Commercial, heat, power, light and fans.	12
5.	Public lighting .. .. .	3
6.	Traction .. .. .	4
7.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	2
	Total .. .. .	100

Particulars regarding the number of consumers served, of villages and towns electrified and of agricultural pumpsets in service at the end of the year are 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 ..	87,927	877	(a) 9,924 (b) 41,780 KW.
By licensees distributing Government power.	159,099	762	(a) 3,648 (b) 16,101 KW.
By other licensees .. .. .	9,843	29	(a) 67 (b) 246 KW.

High priority was continued to be assigned for schemes for agricultural pumping, and the target fixed for new agricultural connections for 1949-50 was 3,000. In spite of strenuous efforts of the Department to reach the target, only 1,912 pumpsets could be connected up, due to shortage of line materials and transformer capacity.

The Government transmission and distribution network increased by 1,006 miles during the year, i.e., from 6,709 miles in 1948-49 to 7,715 miles in 1949-50. Of the total mileage, 4,511 miles were of high voltage and 3,204 were of low voltage.

**Rural Welfare Schemes—(1) Southern area.**—Eighteen electrification schemes costing about Rs. 16.2 lakhs have been sanctioned in the year under the Rural Welfare Scheme for supplying power for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes in 38 villages in the firkas of Avanashi, Palladam, Nagari, Kadam-puliyur, Tiruvallur, Tirumangalam and Malli. Over 670 wells will be connected under those schemes. Works connected with many of the sanctioned schemes were in progress.

**(2) Northern area.**—Schemes for extension of electricity to 26 villages in Dendalur Firka and one village in Kurnool Firka costing Rs. 10.853 lakhs were sanctioned during the year. Proposal for extension of supply to 8 villages in Rajahmundry Firka costing Rs. 3.04 lakhs initially was submitted to Government Construction works in Pendurti, Kurnool and Dendalur Firkas were in progress.

**Construction activities.**—A capital expenditure of Rs. 5·64 crores was incurred on new schemes and extensions during the year. This outlay constitutes the highest for the department so far.

Progress of work on the following major projects continued to be satisfactory 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) Nellore Thermal Scheme.
- (6) Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (7) Pykara III Stage Extensions.
- (8) Papanasam Plant Extensions.
- (9) Madurai Thermal Scheme.

Consequent on the steep rise in the price of materials and labour estimates for some of the schemes had to be revised and the sanction of Government sought.

A scheme for developing hydro-electric power from the Tungabhadra river with two power houses one at the Irrigation Dam Site and the other, lower down on the canal was submitted to Government for sanction. The initial installed capacity would be 7,500 KW. and the cost Rs. 7·33 crores including the power network.

A scheme for the electrification of Madanapalli was also submitted to Government for sanction.

Besides the above, a heavy programme of main and branch line construction and distribution extensions was carried through.

The budget for capital expenditure for 1950-51 was Rs. 5·66 crores.

**Nationalization and licensees' undertakings.**—The Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949, passed by the Madras Legislature in November 1949, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 18th January 1950 and came into force on the 24th January 1950.

It enables termination of the licences granted under the Indian Electricity Act and acquisition of the undertakings by the Government on payment of compensation to the licensees.

For implementing the new law a programme for acquiring undertakings in five batches one after another, subject to the availability of funds and administrative convenience, was drawn up by Government.

**Operation Branch.**—The operation and maintenance of the five systems, viz., Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam, Madras and Andhra systems were satisfactory. There was a heavy demand for power, especially for agricultural purposes but it could be met only partially

due to the non-availability of line materials and shortage of generating and transformer capacity in all the systems. Failure of the north-east monsoon aggravated the power shortage in the hydro-electric areas with the result that restrictions in working hours and cut in consumption had to be imposed from the last week of December 1949 till water conditions improved. The three hydro-systems were run in parallel, Pykara giving relief to Mettur and Papanasam. Mettur-Madras 110 KV. line was operated as an interim measure at 66 KV. and relief was given to Mettur from Madras System from the 9th March 1950.

Consequent on the commissioning of the second low pressure pipe line and second surge tank at Papanasam the generating capacity of the Papanasam Power House increased from 14,000 KW. to 21,000 KW.

Two Nos. 500 KW. and two Nos. 267 KW. diesel sets were erected and put into operation at Vijayavada and Kakinada, respectively to relieve the power position. Rationing of electricity was introduced in Rajahmundry area during the year.

The Neikuppai and Okkur licensees in the Papanasam area and Gudiyatham licensee in Mettur area were taken over by the Government.

The Anantapur undertaking was also acquired.

Consequent on the merger of the Sandur State with Madras the small electrical plant of the State was taken over by Government.

The financial results of the operating systems are given below :—

	Total capital outlay in lakhs of rupees to end of 1949-50 (excluding interest and audit fees).	Gross revenue in lakhs of rupees.	Working expenses including contributions to Depreciation Reserve Fund and Special Reserve Funds in lakhs of rupees.	Nett revenue in lakhs of rupees.
Hydro-Electric Systems—				
Pykara, Mottur and Papanasam.	1,181.07	193.22	97.60	95.62
Thermal Systems—				
Madras, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kakinada, Kurnool, Anantapur and Sandur.	364.12	124.55	108.60	15.95

The receipts through the Inspectorate amounted to Rs. 14.27 lakhs.

**Pykara System.**—The year under review was the 17th year of operation of the system. The Palghat and Kodaikanal 11 KV. lines were changed over to 22 KV. and a 22/11 KV. sub-station erected at Palghat. Arrangements were completed to effect supply of power to the Lower Bhavani Project.

**Mettur System.**—The year was the 13th year of operation of the system. The south-west monsoon was a partial failure and the north-east monsoon was a total failure, with the result that the reservoir did not get filled to the full level this year and summer inflows into the lake were unprecedentedly poor. The failure of the north-east monsoon further necessitated longer irrigation discharge until 7th February 1950, with the result that the lake level was depleted to 703.0. feet level. The system was once again faced with a serious power shortage necessitating the imposition of restrictions in consumption from the middle of January 1950. Maximum relief was obtained from the Pykara system and some relief was obtained also from the Madras system by operating the recently completed Mettur-Madras 110 KV. line at 66 KV. from 9th March 1950. There was heavy demand for power in the area, but the failure of the monsoon and the shortage of generating capacity hampered growth of load. Large addition of load has to await the completion of the Moyar Scheme.

The North Arcot Electric Supply Corporation Undertakings at Gudiyatham and Pernambat were taken over by Government on the 15th March 1950.

**Papanasam System.**—The year was the sixth year of the operation of the system. All the three generating units at the Power House were working satisfactorily. Consequent on the commissioning of the second low pressure pipe line and the second surge tank in December 1949 the effective generation capacity of the Power House increased from 14,000 KW. to 21,000 KW. As the total load of the system exceeded the generating capacity of the system, relief was obtained from the Pykara system during peak-load hours.

The south-west monsoon set in early but the north-east monsoon failed and hence the water position became very unsatisfactory necessitating the imposition of restrictions and cuts in consumption from mid January 1950.

The Tenkasi 66 KV. sub-station was commissioned on the 23rd October 1949 and it took over all 11 KV. loads from the Papanasam station. Supply was effected to Messrs. The Indian Cements, Limited, Talyuthu and Messrs. Kartikeyan Mills, Viravanallur. The undertakings of the Neikuppai Electric Supply Company and the Reliance Electric Supply Company, Okkur, were taken over by Government on the 8th December 1949 and 11th January 1950, respectively.

**Madras System.**—The undertaking completed the second year of operation on the 29th August 1949 as a Government owned system. The valuation of the undertaking by Messrs. Merz & McLellan, the Common Valuers, was completed, but their figures were not accepted by the Government as reasonable. At the request of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Government have agreed to negotiate with their representative for a settlement of the price to be paid.

A large number of A.C. distribution transformer stations were erected during the year, to pick up all new loads on A.C. and restrict the demand on the existing overloaded D.C. mains and sub-stations and also to facilitate change over from D.C. to A.C. The system load having gone beyond the safe limit, the Superintending Engineer of the system was empowered by Government to enforce restrictions on all A.C. and D.C. power consumers during the peak-load hours.

The Madras system afforded relief to the Mettur System during the acute portion of the period of power shortage from the 9th March 1950.

**Andhra System.**—This system comprises the steam electric stations at Visakhapatnam and Vijayavada, the diesel stations at Kakinada, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Sandur and the Ceded Districts distribution fed with hydro-power from Mysore Jog Scheme. Power shortage in the Andhra area continued to be acute consequent on the shortage of generating capacity in all the thermal stations. Installation of diesel sets to augment the generating capacity at Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada and Kakinada was sanctioned by Government, and 2 Nos. 500 KW. and 2 Nos. 267 KW. diesel sets were erected and brought into operation at Vijayavada and Kakinada, respectively and 2 Nos. 600 KW. sets were under erection at Visakhapatnam. The power position in the area is expected to ease with the completion of the Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam Power House extensions now in progress. The Ceded Districts Scheme was energised with Mysore power on the 7th June 1949.

The Anantapur Municipal Electrical Undertaking and Sandur State Electrical Undertaking were taken over by the Government on 15th July and 15th October 1949, respectively.

Supply position at Rajahmundry Licensees area was very unsatisfactory. Government arranged to sell surplus power from Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry to the licensees in bulk from 20th August 1949 and in anticipation of taking over of the undertaking, installed additional diesel sets in Licensees' Power House.

**Licensees' Electrical Supply Undertakings.**—At the close of the year there were in the State 76 licensee electric supply undertakings, 3 operating under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act, 33 managed by local bodies and the rest by private licensees.



Messrs. Kanara Ceramics, Limited, Kasaragod, who were granted permission for supplying electricity in the Kasaragod Panchayat area under section 28 of the Act commenced partial supply on the 30th July 1949.

To enable licensees to carry out specified rural extensions within their areas of supply, Government agreed to afford financial assistance by way of loans, and in pursuance of this policy granted two loans of Rs. 8,26,700 and Rs. 3,11,000 and one loan of Rs. 7,00,000 to South Madras and South Arcot Electric Licensees, respectively.

The total number of cinemas at the end of the year was 1,139.

The total number of accidents including those on lines owned and operated by Government and also including 82 in the Power Development Branch was 304, of which 96 were fatal.

### **Public Works**

The execution of water-supply and drainage schemes was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Sanitary Engineering Department.

**Consulting Architect Section.**—The total number of drawings prepared during the year was 439 (436). Detailed estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 66·73 (91·13) lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 199·48 (173·46) lakhs.

**Joint Consulting Architect Section.**—During the year 514 (551) drawings were prepared. Detailed schedule of quantities were prepared for 18 (24) schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 102·52 (78·96) lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for 10 (15) schemes amounting to Rs. 87·60 (88·05) lakhs. Three hundred and thirty (274) Educational and Industrial Grant-in-aid cases amounting to Rs. 99·25 (138) lakhs were dealt with.

**Civil Works.**—The total expenditure during the year under "Works and repairs" under all heads was Rs. 150·93 (124·26) lakhs. The works include deposit works, civil defence and post-war works but excludes military, irrigation and highways, water-supply and drainage works (contribution), which come under the category of "Deposit works".

**Technical Section of the Chief Engineer's Office.**—Five hundred and seventy-three (573) estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 697 (467) lakhs were scrutinized in this section during the year. Of these 264 related to buildings, 214 to grant-in-aid works, 38 to water-supply, 21 drainage and 36 to miscellaneous.

**Buildings.**—The total value of buildings in charge of the department was Rs. 1,457·77 (1,382·11) lakhs.

**Workshops.**—The value of work done in the workshops at Madras, Vijayavada and Dowlaiswaram, was Rs. 8 (7.02) lakhs, Rs. 2.24 (2.50) lakhs and Rs. 4.85 (5.55) lakhs respectively.

**General.**—Scarcity of labour and increase in the wages of coolies and cost of building materials continued to exist.

There was a violent cyclone in the Northern Circars at the end of October 1949. Much damage was caused to the buildings.

The Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineers, Assistant Research Officer and Supervisor deputed to United States of America 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 returned to India.

### Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, continued to operate a route mileage of 16 miles, one furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards were double track as in the last year. The Company took current from the Madras Electricity System. It owned 110 (107) tramcars, one (one) special car and two (two) Road Metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 89 (90). Out of 110 tramcars—74 were large ones, and 36 small of the corridor type. Of these, 18 large and 36 small cars have been fitted with new bodies with the entrance door in the centre, and a further three bodies are under construction.

During the year the total distance run was 2.762 (2.750) million miles, and the number of passengers carried was 65.951 (64.007) millions.

### Boilers

The number of boilers on the registers of the Madras State and Coorg at the close of the year was 3,559 (3,439) and 15 (13), respectively. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (1,899) boilers were examined during the year and 1,679 (1,758) certificates were issued. The total number of inspections made inclusive of the hydraulic tests, thorough examinations, steam tests and cursory inspections was 3,774 (3,978).

The working pressures of 16 (18) boilers were reduced, due generally to wastage and groovings to flues and fire box plates. The certificates of 35 (30) boilers were either withdrawn or revoked during the currency of the certificate owing to the development of defects, negligence in carrying out the recommendations of the department, or accidents. The renewal of certificates was refused in the case of 50 (59) boilers.

The total number of accidents during the year was 23 (20). There was no case of prosecution under any of the sections of the

Act. The net receipts and expenditure were Rs. 78,681 (81,063) and Rs. 1,00,178 (96,362), respectively.

The department again took part in the Engineering Exhibition in the College of Engineering, Guindy.

The eleventh meeting of the Central Boilers Board was held in June 1949 at Simla when the Draft Indian Boiler Regulations was finalized.

## Highways

**Introductory.**—This department which entered its fourth year during 1949–50 after its organization on 1st April 1946 as a separate department continued to function with the Chief Engineer (Highways) in charge of the department, 4 Superintending Engineers in charge of circles and 30 Divisional Engineers in charge of regular divisions. The Engineer Liaison Officer of the Government of India was appointed under the Chief Engineer (Highways) for work connected with the National Highways.

The bridges circle with the bridges divisions North and South and the Godavari Bridge Investigation division functioned throughout the year. The Bridges North division was closed on 31st March 1950 afternoon and the jurisdictions of the other two bridges divisions readjusted.

The transport and machinery division continued to function throughout the year.

The conphalt surfacing special division with headquarters at Saidapet was closed on 10th February 1950 forenoon. Besides the above, eight other special divisions formed in the previous years continued to function throughout the year.

A special division for the construction of a bridge across the river Pennar at Nellore was formed on 5th September 1949 forenoon with headquarters at Nellore.

The Guntur division was bifurcated by forming another division at Ongole on 15th January 1950 forenoon.

The South Arcot division was attached to the III Circle, Tiruchirappalli, with effect from 1st April 1949. The Sandur State was merged in the Bellary Division.

A total length of M. 171–3 of roads in the Pudukkottai Territory was taken over by Government and the rest was left in charge of the Tiruchirappalli District Board.

Out of 23 special subdivisions formed during the previous years and existing on 1st April 1949, eight were closed during the year and the rest continued throughout the year. Eighteen special subdivisions were formed during the year.

**Works—Progress of expenditure.**—This department continued to maintain the progress of expenditure as indicated below :—

	Year.	Expenditure
		in lakhs.
		RS.
1946-47	.. .. .	375
1947-48	.. .. .	437
1948-49	.. .. .	627
1949-50	.. .. .	751

The particulars of expenditure incurred during the year are given below :—

	Expenditure
	in lakhs.
	RS.
50. C. W.—Provincial—Original works	.. 116.64
50. C. W.—Provincial—Original repairs	.. 288.41
50. C. W.—Central works and repairs	.. 49.50
81. Capital outlay—Central	.. .. . 28.70
<b>Total, Provincial and Central</b>	<b>.. 483.25</b>
District Board road works (original)	.. .. . 100.07
Repairs	.. .. . 129.86
Non-road works	.. .. . 36.76
<b>Total, District Board works</b>	<b>.. 267.59</b>
<b>Total, Government and District Board works</b>	<b>.. 750.84</b>

During the year there were 144 (76) works costing over Re. 1 lakh each in progress on Government and district board roads. The number of works costing less than Re. 1 lakh each in progress on Government and district board roads was 2,602 (2,118).

**Post-war Road Development Programme.**—This was the third year of the programme and so far only less than half the programme was covered. Out of the programmed expenditure of Rs. 8.5 crores an expenditure of Rs. 2.05 crores on Government works and Rs. 1.31 crores on district board works was so far incurred. The preliminaries in the implementation of the programme took a longer time than expected. The progress of Post-War Road Development works by district board had been very slow. An expenditure of Rs. 1.31 crores only was incurred and an allotment of Rs. 70 lakhs only was indicated for 1950-51, leaving Rs. 3.13 crores for the last year of the programme to complete the programmed expenditure.

**Transport and Machinery Division.**—This division participated in the exhibition conducted by the College of Engineering, Guindy, and the Indian Roads Congress at Bombay in the month of January 1950.

To meet with the dearth of roller drivers three batches of drivers were trained during the year, by starting separate training classes.

In the beginning of the year there were 238 lorries under the control of the department. Four new lorries were purchased during the year, bringing the strength to 242. These lorries were distributed among the various divisions in the department, and they were under the control of the Divisional Engineers (Highways) concerned. When lorries were let out, hire charges were recovered at the rate of Rs. 60 per day for the first 60 miles run plus Re. 1 for each mile in excess of the first 60 miles. Daily, fortnightly and monthly log reports were being maintained for each lorry.

**Firka Development works.**—The execution of firka development works was generally entrusted to the villagers themselves in preference to professional contractors. The officers of the Highways department attended to preparation of plans and estimates, sanction, supervision, measurement, check-measurement and preparation of bills. The bills so prepared are paid by the Collectors concerned. Works completed were handed over to the respective District Board for future maintenance.

**Board of Communications.**—One meeting of the Board of Communications was held on the 28th September 1949. Some resolutions given notice of by Sri K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder, M.L.A., were discussed and recorded. The review of expenditure during 1948-49 was also recorded.

**Traffic census.**—On the suggestion of the Chief Engineer (Highways), the State Government ordered that one census should be recorded during the third week of September throughout the State, and the other during the peakload period for each road or group of roads, the Superintending Engineers being authorized to fix the peak load periods, taking into consideration all the relevant factors affecting traffic volume. The detailed traffic counts are recorded under four different classifications of motor vehicles and seven types of other vehicles, mostly iron tyred. Accordingly census was recorded in all the divisions during the year 1949-50. The most outstanding feature was that the volume of traffic during the years 1947-49 was much more than that during the pre-war years.

Another important feature was that the increase in motor vehicle traffic was much higher than that in cart traffic. On several roads, heavy traffic of transport vehicles had made its appearance for the first time.

**Avenue plantations.**—A five-year scheme was drawn up for planting avenue trees for the whole State at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. The control of avenues on Government roads in municipal reaches was vested with the municipal councils. Government also approved the proposals that avenue trees on roads under the control of the Highways department excluding National

Highways in remote places where the revenue is abnormally low be leased on tree patta system outside municipal and panchayat limits.

**Ferries.**—Proposals for cutting of summer paths and provision of summer pandals across rivers along ferry routes wherever necessary were approved by the Government during the year. Government also approved the enhancement of rates of tolls levied at the ferries of the Highways department in Krishna district by 10 per cent over the rates of 1948-49.

The Manchala and Madhavaram Ferries in Bellary district were ordered to be retransferred to the district board.

**Encroachments.**—The Presidents of District Boards were advised by Government to delegate their powers to remove encroachments on district board roads to the Divisional Engineer (Highways) in order to secure speedy removal of encroachments on District Boards roads.

Type-designs for box stalls were prepared and issued to the Collectors of districts, Special Officers of District Boards and Commissioners of Municipal Councils for their guidance in installing box stalls.

**Inspection bungalows and travellers' bungalows.**—The following inspection bungalows were transferred to the Public Works Department during the year :—

- (1) Inspection bungalow at Jupad.
- (2) Inspection bungalow at Kambam tank bund.
- (3) Inspection bungalow at Sirvel.
- (4) Inspection bungalow at Santhajatur.

**Accidents.**—During the year, there were two major accidents of which one proved fatal. The victims were coolies employed on road works and it involved payment of compensation to the tune of Rs. 1,710.

**Floods and monsoon damages.**—There were very heavy rains and cyclonic weather during the year in the districts of Chittoor, Krishna, Kurnool, Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore and Visakhapatnam. There were several cases of interruption to traffic. All the important interruptions occurred in the Andhra districts due to heavy rains and cyclonic weather. Prompt action was taken and traffic was restored as early as possible in all those cases.

## CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

### Archaeology

A sum of Rs. 21,929 (Rs. 15,153) was spent under Special Repair works. Fifteen special repair works were taken up for execution and only eleven were completed. A sum of Rs. 46,304 (Rs. 47,610) was spent under Annual Repairs and Maintenance charges.

**Exploration.**—During the year, the Pre-History Section of the Department of Archaeology, Southern Circle, Madras, was busy studying the stone artefact collections from the various regions of India made during the last year's expedition along with Dr. Zeuner, Geochronologist, University of London, Institute of Archaeology, London. The stone artefacts and soil samples collected by the expedition party during their exploration were despatched through the Mercantile Marine Department, Government of India, to Dr. Zeuner for his study and report.

**Excavation.**—A party consisting of the scholar, the draughtsman surveyor, the technical assistant, photographer and the Circle draughtsman started the work of thorough excavation of typical monuments at Sanur (a protected megalithic site), Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district. Two intact monuments of the D-3 type adjacent to each other were taken up for excavation and the work was in progress.

Thirty-six drawings, 69 photographic negatives of samples, sculptures, etc., 14 lantern slides and 1,223 prints were prepared during the year.

The total receipts by way of lease amounts of usufructs of trees, grass, lotus flowers and sale proceeds of wind-fallen trees realized from the protected ancient monuments and sale of photo prints to the public were Rs. 2,386.

### Epigraphy

During the year, about 193 stone inscriptions were copied in different parts of the Madras State and as many as 42 copper plate records were received for decipherment and study. By far, the most noteworthy of the year's copper plate collection is the find of a set of 55 copper plates, along with two rings, bearing scales of the Chola King Rajendra Chola I, and is dated in the eighth-year of his reign. They were discovered at Puttur, near Ammapet, Tanjore district and were secured for examination through the good offices of the Karandai Tamil Sangam. It records the gift, by the king of the village Tribhuvanamahadevichaturvedimangalam to a number of Brahmans. The inscription contains

very valuable historical information pertaining to the Chola dynasty. Equally noteworthy in the year's collection of copper-plate charters is the one received from the Director, Sri Venkateswara Oriental Institute, Tirupati. The charter belongs to the reign of the early Pallava king Narasimhavarman II, who lived about the beginning of the eighth century A.D. It registers the gift, made by the king, of the village of Reyuru situated in Mel-Mundarashtra, to a learned Brahmana Somayaji Kumara-Mandasarman. From Pondicherry was received a curious bronze plaque which contains figures in relief of gods and goddesses and some artisan tools. The reverse of the plaque contains an inscription in Telugu which registers an agreement between two disputant communities. The inscription is not dated but may be referred to the 16th century A.D. on palaeographical grounds.

A number of stone inscriptions were copied in the Nellore, Guntur and Kurnool districts of the Telugu country and in the districts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Chingleput in the Tamil area. Of the records collected in the Telugu districts, the earliest, discovered at Turimella, Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district, belongs to the reign of the Western Chalukya king Satyasraya Vikramaditya and is dated in the second year of his reign. On palaeographical grounds, the inscription may be assigned to the 7-8th century A.D. and the king of the record may either be Vikramaditya I or II of that name. At the same place, Turimella, was found a Kannada record which mentions a king called Indranarendra and his army. The characters of the inscription may be referred to the 10th century A.D. and the king may be identified with Indra III of the Rashtrakuta family of whose reign a few inscriptions were found in the Cuddapah district.

In the Tamil country, a few inscriptions in the Vetteluttu script belonging to about the 10th century A.D. were copied at Samanarmalai near Kilakkudi, Madurai taluk. The inscriptions are engraved below some Jaina images and mention a number of Jaina ascetics named Chandraprabha, Gunasenadeva, Daivaladeva and others.

Ilaiyangudi, famous in Saiva hagiology as the birth-place of the Tamil saint, Mara-Nayanar, was visited during the year and a large number of inscriptions copied. But none of them contains any reference to the saint. Nevertheless, the place has yielded some interesting inscriptions. One of them refers to the levy of a certain sum from the residents of Ilaiyangudi towards the blackmail to be paid to the Hoysala general *Mahapradhani* Bhoga-Dandanayaka for immunity against his plundering raids. It is dated in the 20th reginal year of Maravarman Sundara-Pandya I, corresponding to A.D. 1236. Another inscription from the same place, dated in the 11th year of the reign of Jatavarman Sundara-Pandya, discloses the fact that in the previous year there was a famine in the village and that in order to relieve the distress, the



residents sold some jewels belonging to the God, Rajendracholisvarar. In the next year, when normal conditions returned, they restored the ornaments to the deity through the munificence of a certain Sikalivendan who donated 110 panam for the purpose. In return for the gift, the villagers agreed to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple. Another instance of the munificence of a Pandya subordinate is found in a record of the reign of Maravarman Kulasekhara I (c. 1268-1312 A.D.) engraved on the walls of the Venugopalaswami temple at Ilaiyangudi. The inscription states that Vanadarayan Kalingarayan, son of Gangaikonda Suryadevan, constructed a number of temples and *mathas*, instituted many charitable endowments and religious services in temples and established several *agraharas* at different holy places in the Tamil Country.

At Kayalpattanam in the Tiruchendur taluk, a number of Arabic and Tamil inscriptions were copied. They are mostly tomb-stone inscriptions recording the death and burial of some important persons. They bear dates in the Hijra era and belong to the 16th century A.D. However, the place has yielded one Pandya inscription of the reign of Kulasekhara (13-14th century A.D.) which is of importance inasmuch as it establishes the antiquity of the place. The record which has been secured from Mohammadan graveyard called *Karpudaiyarpalli* is unfortunately damaged. It registers a gift of money, two *achchu*, for burning a perpetual lamp, evidently in a temple at Kayalpattanam.

## Charitable Institutions

### Monegar Choultry, etc.

The average number of in-door paupers dieted daily was 42 (39) and out-door paupers was 131 (143). The average cost of diet for one in-door pauper was Re. 0-4-7 (0-4-2) 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. 1,141 (2,397). The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,670 (14,365) and the expenditure was Rs. 16,311 (15,621) leaving a closing balance of Rs. 500 (1,141).

### Triplicane Langarkhana

The number of members on the roll at the beginning of the year was 111 (120). There were 10 (9) casualties and the number at the end of the year was 101 (111). The average daily strength was 105 (115).

The average cost of aid to each pauper was Rs. 3-1-10 (2-13-2).

Including the opening balance of Rs. 551-5-8 (358-3-8) the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,459-13-8 (4,758-3-8). The expenditure was Rs. 4,243-4-0 (4,758-3-8) leaving Rs. 1,216-9-8 (nil) closing balance.

### Miscellaneous

Particulars of the number of Charitable Institutions in the State and their income under each head during 1949-50 are given below :—

Class of institution.	Number of institutions.	Income in cash in lakhs of rupees.
Supported by the Government .. .. .	253 (262)	22.91 (22.91)
Supported by the general public .. .. .	1,746 (1,682)	14.34 (15.26)
Supported partly by the Government and partly by the general public.	163 (120)	5.71 (6.79)
Supported by local taxation .. .. .	439 (413)	5.58 (5.20)
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,601 (2,477)</b>	<b>48.54 (50.16)</b>

The variations in the figures for the last year and this are due to the fact that some of the institutions have become defunct, while some new institutions have come into existence. One institution in South Kanara district has gone over to the jurisdiction of the Mysore State.

The number of persons given relief (aided) by the Charitable Institutions during the year was 1,24,50,404 (1,20,67,114).

The extent of lands owned by Charitable Institutions as reported by the Collectors is 27,47,206 acres. The Collectors' reports generally show that attempts are being made to cultivate lands owned by the Charitable Institutions whenever practicable.

### Stationery

The transactions of the Stationery Department are given below :—

	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
	RS.		
	(IN LAKHS.)		
Opening balance .. .. .	5.95	5.21	11.16
	(5.80)	(1.18)	(6.98)
Receipts .. .. .	39.73	25.73	65.47
	(19.99)	(18.52)	(38.51)
Issues .. .. .	32.83	28.98	61.82
	(19.85)	(14.48)	(34.33)
Closing balance .. .. .	12.85	1.96	14.81
	(5.95)	(5.21)	(11.16)

The main reason for increase during 1949-50 is due to the compliance of all pending indents of the previous year and also the supply of stationery on the due dates to all the departments for this year. Further, Europe paper D.F. 20 lb. was supplied to departments for want of Indian mill-made paper during the early parts of the year.

## Government Press

The details of Receipts and Expenditure are given below :—

Receipts.	1948-49.	1949-50.	Increase (+) Decrease (-).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts .. .. .	9,86,288	29,25,117	+ 19,38,829
Sales including sales by Commission Agents.	1,01,576	1,24,774	+ 23,198
<b>Expenditure—</b>			
Expenses .. .. .	24,80,689	25,45,628	+ 64,939
Printing and binding charges .. ..	23,54,248	24,09,880	+ 55,632
Paper and binding materials cost ..	15,74,701	25,39,006	+ 9,64,305
Maps, stereos and blocks .. .. .	37,003	47,356	+ 10,353
Repairs to rubber stamp pads, etc. ..	27,380	28,493	+ 1,113
Bills for Government printing done at private presses.	2,47,608	5,09,225	+ 2,61,617
Bills for electoral rolls .. .. .	6,935	6,63,153	+ 6,56,218
<b>Capital Expenditure—</b>			
Plant added .. .. .	2,01,707	4,64,806	+ 2,63,099
Value of the plant at the close of the year.	12,39,003	15,66,605	+ 3,27,602
<b>Output value—</b>			
Face value of Acts and books published.	1,78,959	1,86,436	+ 7,477
Full issues (from Publication Store) ..	60,532	63,225	+ 2,693
Closing balances of stores .. .. .	2,52,286	2,85,619	+ 33,333
<b>Output quantity—</b>			
Number of covers and forms printed, both standardized and non-standardized.	310.4 millions.	311.39 millions.	+ 0.99 million.
Type Foundry output (in lb.) .. .. .	99,275 lb.	1,33,452 lb.	+ 34,177
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales.	13,04,747	14,84,405	+ 1,79,658
Number of papers placed at the disposal of the Press including the Grow More Food, Madras Information, Indian Women Civil Corps, Indo.-Com. Journal, M.L.A. and M.L.C. proceedings, etc.	6,84,880	8,62,330	+ 1,77,450
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>			
Value of bills checked for private bodies.	3,00,757	3,36,927	36,170

The increase in receipts is mainly due to the recovery of a portion of extra cost of printing Electoral Rolls under the New Constitution for the Union Government. The rise in expenditure is chiefly due to the work of khadi instead of mill-cloth for all binding purposes. Owing to printing of large number of copies of standardized forms, the printing, binding and paper charges has increased. The increase in expenditure under printing at private presses is due to printing of Electoral Rolls under the New Constitution and also due to the printing of High Court cases at the local presses. The addition of numbering machines, Lino machines, cutting machines, etc., has increased the capital expenditure.

The printing of "Grow More Food" journals, "Madras Information", etc., has contributed to the increase under the items number of books distributed apart from sales and number of papers placed at the disposal of the Press, etc.

### Political Pensions

There were 499 (498) pensioners in all on 1st April 1950 drawing a total pension of Rs. 4.73 (5.28) lakhs. During this year 13 (20) pensions amounting to Rs. 6,064 (230) per mensem were newly sanctioned, and 12 (20) pensions amounting to Rs. 6,385 (373) 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. 4.65 (5.14) lakhs.

### Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 1,23,451 references as against 1,20,078 in the previous year.

During the year, a common competitive examination was held for the selection of candidates for appointment to the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and in the Central Branches of the Madras Secretariat Service. Five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (3,698) candidates were admitted to the competitive examination, of whom 3,705 (1,659) were selected for appointment during 1950.

For appointment as typists and steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and Madras Secretariat Service, 348 (295) candidates were selected out of 397 (323) admitted to the examination. The selection was made on the results of a written competitive examination either in Essay paper only or in all the four papers of the competitive examination. Those who appeared for Essay 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 the local boards and municipal councils and the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, the Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams and the Market Committees established under the Madras Commercial Act, 1933, 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 605 (618) candidates of whom 110 (80) 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 9,289

(7,652) candidates for the examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests held in June 1949, and 9,632 (8,423) candidates for the examinations held in December 1949.

The Commission selected candidates for 67 classes of posts against 64 in the previous year by competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview.

During the year the Commission held for the second 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 45 (44) references relating to the recruitment to the Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 26 (27) appeals, 20 (10) memorials or petitions, 15 (26) proposals for disciplinary action, 8 (10) cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants, and 35 (9) 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 1949-50 :—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts in 1949-50.	Cost in 1949-50.	Total number of pensioners in 1949-50.	Cost in 1949-50.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service .. .. .	60	* 202.85	153	177.61
Indian Administrative Service .. .. .	55		283	
Other All-India Services .. .. .	106		1,205	
Provincial Services .. .. .	4,208	948.00	36,094	
Subordinate Ministerial and inferior services excluding village establishment.	160,110			
Village establishment .. .. .	106,388	170.65	..	..
Government contribution payable under I.C.S. family pension.	..	..	..	0.09
Contribution payable to Central Revenues under section 156 of Government of India Act, 1935, towards pension, etc., of Military Officers in respect of Civil Employment.	..	..	56	2.22
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,70,927</b>	<b>1,321.50</b>	<b>37,791</b>	<b>179.92</b>
<b>Salaries and Pension .. .. .</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,501.42</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

\* Includes a sum of Rs. 5.03 lakhs on the salaries of His Excellency the Governor, Ministers, Pay of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, President and Deputy President and Members.

## State Broadcasting

With the 31st March 1950 the State Broadcasting Department completed the twelfth year of its existence. As usual this department continued to instal and maintain rural and municipal radio receiver sets in the State and also assist the other Departments of the Government like the Police, Publicity, Rural Welfare, Public Health, Fisheries, Jails, etc., in installing and maintaining their own wireless equipment. Out of the 500 battery receivers purchased in 1948-49, 340 radio receiver sets were installed during the year in rural centres. The experimental scheme of assembling 20 departmental community receiver sets was completed and 17 of these sets were installed in various centres in the Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayavada zones.

The permanent loud speaker equipment installed by this department in the Rajaji Hall was being utilized by the public for the functions that take place there.

The two Research Schemes of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on the "Electrolytic Condensers" and "Lead Acid Batteries" were closed on the 31st August 1949 as the researches were completed.

The research on loud speakers was continued during the year.

The 16 propaganda vans in the districts with their equipments were continued to be maintained by this department during the year. Sixteen sets of Public Address system equipments were purchased for installation in the vans.

The department participated in the exhibition organized by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee in Teynaupet and also in the Exhibition conducted by the Radio Merchants' Association at Madras.

Ten new Service Stations were opened during the year.

The receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 3,91,771 (1,81,377) and Rs. 6,06,217 (6,93,231), respectively.

Listening to radio broadcasts for education and recreation through community radio centres in the villages have come to stay in this State. More than 1,500 community rural radio centres are being used in the State now. Hundreds of new villages are applying to the department for installation of sets.

## Resettlement and Employment

There were eight Sub-Regional Employment Exchanges at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Vellore, Anantapur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore and Kozhikode at the end of March 1950 in addition to the Regional Employment Exchange at Madras. Besides, there were 16 District Employment Offices under this

Directorate, of which 15 were situated in the respective headquarters of the rest of the districts in this State excepting Nilgiris and the remaining one is situated at Mercara in Coorg State. The Employment Office at Mercara was set up on 1st May 1949 and it is under the direct jurisdiction of this Directorate in the matter of employment assistance. At the end of March 1950, therefore, 25 employment offices have been functioning all being under the control of this Directorate.

Up to 31st March 1950, 6,88,719 persons had registered at employment offices for employment assistance, of which 3,90,506 were ex-servicemen. The total number of persons placed in employment up to 31st March 1950 was 1,53,871. This figure includes 84,481 ex-servicemen also.

Under the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India, 30 Training Centres were functioning in the Southern zone (Madras State and the States of Cochin, Travancore and Mysore) with a seating capacity of 3,004 trainees in 34 different trades. Of these 30 centres, 9 were Co-operative Societies. The number of trainees on the rolls as on 31st March 1950 was 1,268.

There were also 13 Vocational Training Centres catering to about 1,112 trainees. Out of the 13 Vocational Training Centres, 5 were Co-operative Land Colonization societies. The total number of trainees on rolls as on 31st March 1950 was 1,112.

Forty Apprentice Training Centres also were functioning with a seating capacity of 605 trainees. Out of 605, only 117 were under training on 31st March 1950. The training was given only to the ex-servicemen in all the Technical, Vocational and Apprentice Training Centres.

**Co-operative workshops.**—The following ten workshops continued to carry on the business as usual by engaging their ex-servicemen members in production work :—

- (1) The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works.
- (2) The Visakhapatnam Co-operative Metal Works.
- (3) The Visakhapatnam Co-operative Timber Works.
- (4) The Malabar District Co-operative Metal Works.
- (5) The Malabar Co-operative Timber Works.
- (6) The Tirunelveli Co-operative Timber Works.
- (7) The Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops, Madras.
- (8) The Reid Co-operative Timber Works.
- (9) The Katpadi Co-operative Metal Works.
- (10) The Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works.

By the close of 1948-49, proposals in respect of the first five workshops were approved by the State Government, and the Committee for the Administration of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund. The proposal for the re-organization of the Tirunelveli Co-operative Timber Works was approved by Government during

the year. Proposals for the re-organization of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshops, Madras, are under the consideration of Government. It was considered that the remaining three workshops, viz., the Reid Co-operative Timber Works, the Katpadi Co-operative Metal Works and the Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works might for the present continue to be run on manual labour basis.

The workshops have been training their ex-servicemen members in their respective industries under the Technical Training scheme of the Government of India. They are getting free services of the technical staff besides the fees for imparting training to the ex-servicemen members. The admission of trainees was stopped with effect from 30th June 1949.

There were 1,289 (1,408) members with a paid-up share capital, of Rs. 87,700 (96,901). The workshops purchased raw materials to the value of Rs. 3,77,573, manufactured goods worth Rs. 4,67,128 and disposed of finished products to the value of Rs. 5,00,027 during the year.

**Co-operative Motor Transport Societies.**—There were 13 Co-operative Motor Transport societies in the districts of Malabar, Tirunelveli, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madras, Krishna, Guntur and Visakhapatnam. There were 768 (827) members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.83 (2.47) lakhs. All the societies had 289 (288) lorries which were put on road. During the year the societies earned Rs. 30.27 (31.98) lakhs as hire charges. The lorries plied over 33.18 (36.10) lakhs of miles during the year. The societies were able to absorb 682 (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. 17.84 (17.43) lakhs was drawn. A sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs was repaid.

The undertaking of transport of materials for the Malampuzha Scheme by the Malabar society and transport of materials for the Muchkand Hydro-electric Scheme by the Visakhapatnam society are some of the important items of work undertaken by the societies. Special mention has to be made about the services rendered by the Visakhapatnam society during the cyclone in the district. The lorries were utilized for transporting people, boats and life belts from flood-affected areas. The postal authorities made use of the lorries for conveyance of mail bags which were accumulated on account of stoppage of trains. The movement of foodgrains was entrusted to the society on account of the dislocation of the railway traffic. The society won the appreciation of the public and the authorities for the services rendered by it.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras was pleased to visit the societies at Madurai and Guntur. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of India opened the newly constructed M. & B



sheds of the Tiruchirappalli society. In order to take stock of the position and to devise measures for solving the problem, chiefly those arising out of inadequate petrol supply, undertaking passenger transport, etc., a business conference of secretaries and managers of the societies was convened during the year. The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance and Transport, inaugurated the conference. Many subjects of interest and important problems were discussed and decisions arrived at.

Since the close of the year, the Government permitted the societies to undertake passenger transport. The Societies at Cuddalore, Guntur and Visakhapatnam have put buses on road.

**Co-operative Land Colonization Societies (31st March 1950).—**The ten Land Colonization societies in existence continued to function during the year—

- (1) Kalavapudi Agricultural Land Colonization Society—West Godavari district.
- (2) Komaragiripatnam Agricultural Land Colonization Society—East Godavari district.
- (3) Kalidindi Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Krishna district.
- (4) Rudravaram Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Kurnool district.
- (5) Meyyur-Gudapakkam Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Chingleput district.
- (6) Chinnakalpalayam Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Coimbatore district.
- (7) Manivilandan Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Salem district.
- (8) Thirumangalakottai Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Tanjore district.
- (9) Dr. Rajan Nagar Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Tiruchirappalli district.
- (10) Piduguralla Agricultural Land Colonization Society—Guntur district.

The society at Bhavadevarapalli (Krishna district) intended for settling 100 ex-servicemen on an extent of 500 acres could not commence work, as encroachers have to be evicted before the lands could be made available to the colonists. There is a proposal to settle about 45 ex-servicemen on an extent of about 150 acres at Nallavanniankudikadu in Tanjore district.

There were 1,382 (1,118) members on rolls of all societies with a paid-up share capital of over three (1.06) lakhs. Out of about 11,000 acres comprised in all the 10 colonies, nearly 5,100 (3,845) acres were brought under cultivation. The remaining extent could

not be cultivated as it had either to be reclaimed or necessary irrigation facilities had to be provided. The progress in colonization received a set back on account of the drought conditions in the South and cyclone in the North. The loans and grants sanctioned by the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee have been placed at the disposal of the societies to be utilized for share capital, purchase of bulls, implements, seeds, manure, etc., according to the prescribed scale, to the best advantage of the members.

Out of a grant of Rs. 8,50,500 asked for from Central Government, a partial contribution of Rs. 2,18,000 was received and the adjustment of that amount to the provincial revenues, out of which the initial capital expenditure was met, is under the consideration of Government. Subsidiary occupations such as poultry-farming, kitchen-gardening, bee-keeping, mat-weaving, etc., are followed in the colonies, though they are not very remunerative. Dairy-farming has been introduced in Meyyur-Gudapakkam and Thirumangala kottai colonies and in course of time the possibility of introducing it in other colonies will be tried.

Adult education is being introduced in the colonies. There are schools, post offices and other similar amenities provided to the colonists. Steps are being taken to bring the colony areas within the jurisdiction of village panchayats, so that further amenities required by the colonies may be provided through their agency.

### Disciplinary Proceedings

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings tried mainly cases relating to Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and above and cases against officers drawing less than Rs. 150 if connected with them, in respect of matters involving corruption on the part of such Government servants in the discharge of their official duties and also a few cases not involving corruption, which the Government considered should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Sri T. Anantha Acharya continued to be Chairman till 31st December 1949, on which date Sri T. A. Subbiah Pillai assumed charge as Chairman. Sri M. Ramachandra Rao continued throughout to be Member. The term of the Tribunal was extended up to 31st December 1950.

Of the 35 cases in respect of which final orders were due at the time of the submission of the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1949, orders were received in 27 cases. In 18 cases, the recommendations were accepted by the concerned authorities; in 7 cases the punishments were modified and in 2 cases the recommendations were not accepted. Orders were still due in respect of 8 cases.

On 1st April 1949, 75 cases were pending disposal. During the period 1st April 1949 to 31st March 1950, 117 cases were received. Of these, 40 cases were against officers holding Gazetted posts, including one against an officer of the Indian Force Service and the remaining 77 cases were against Non-Gazetted officers. Thus there were 192 cases for disposal during the year under review. Of these, in 1 case the proceedings were withdrawn by Government and in another case the officer concerned was reported to be dead before the enquiry was taken up. One hundred and eighteen cases were disposed of during the period under review as against 94 in the previous year. Seventy-two cases were pending disposal on 1st April 1950 as against 75 on 1st April 1949.

Out of the 118 cases disposed of in 34 cases, the officers concerned were recommended to be acquitted, and in the remaining 84 cases, punishments were recommended as shown hereunder :—

Nature of punishment recommended.	Bench.	Chairman.	Member.	Total.
Dismissal .. .. .	5	18	4	27
Removal from service .. .. .	4	1	3	8
Compulsory retirement .. .. .	6	5	11	22
Reduction to a lower post .. .. .	1	1	3	5
Reduction in pay .. .. .	1	2	1	4
Stoppage of increment .. .. .	2	2	4	8
Postponement of increment .. .. .	1	..	..	1
Censure .. .. .	4	1	4	9
Total ..	24	30	30	84
Acquittal .. .. .	15	9	10	34
Total disposed of ..	39	39	40	118

Out of the 34 cases in which the officers were recommended to be acquitted, final orders accepting the recommendations have been received in 27 cases, and orders were due in the remaining 7 cases.

Out of the 84 cases where punishments were recommended, final orders were received in 24 cases. In two cases the officers have been acquitted and in the remaining 22 cases, punishments as shown hereunder were awarded. Final orders were due in respect of 60 cases.

Dismissal .. .. .	8
Compulsory retirement .. .. .	2
Reduction to a lower post .. .. .	2
Stoppage of increment .. .. .	6
Postponement of increment .. .. .	1
Censure .. .. .	2
Warning .. .. .	1
Total ..	22

During the period under review, enquiries were held at Madras and the places mentioned hereunder and 1,167 witnesses were examined :—

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Anantapur.   | (8) Nellore.          |
| (2) Bellary.     | (9) Ongole.           |
| (3) Chidambaram. | (10) Rajahmundry.     |
| (4) Coimbatore.  | (11) Salem.           |
| (5) Cuddapah.    | (12) Tanjore.         |
| (6) Mangalore.   | (13) Tirunelveli.     |
| (7) Madurai.     | (14) Tiruchirappalli. |
|                  | (15) Visakhapatnam.   |

### **Welfare of Ex-servicemen and their dependants and of families of Ex-servicemen**

The Government of Madras are continuing to maintain the entire organization of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the Madras State at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 per annum, or about 23 per cent of the cost of the proposed Revised Scheme of the Government of India. The Government of India, Ministry of Defence, have reimbursed the expenditure of Rs. 1,72,111-0-3 incurred on the organization by the Government of Madras during the period of transition from 1st April 1947 to 14th June 1948.

**The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.**— After the inauguration of the Republic, the 'Provincial' Board has been changed into the 'State' Board. Another welcome change is that the Army, rather than the Navy, has been considered to have inter-service predominance, such that the words 'Sailors' and 'Soldiers' have changed places in the nomenclature of these Boards. The State Board controls and co-ordinates the work of the District Boards in accordance with the policies laid down by the Central Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board from time to time. The Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, as the ex-Officio Secretary of the State Board inspected nine District Boards and the Assistant Directors of Employment Exchanges inspected 22 Boards during the year, with a view to ensure their sustained efficient working and to effect the necessary improvements from time to time. The inspection by the superior officers of the Employment Organization has improved the standard of work in the District Boards a good deal.

The State Board continues to administer the "Madras State Military Benevolent Fund" intended to alleviate the distress of destitute families of ex-servicemen and the incapacitated and deceased service personnel by means of monthly grants ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 pocket money to Tuberculosis and Leprosy patients in Sanatoria, transport charges for admission into and after discharge from Sanatoria, loans to ex-servicemen in straitened circumstances, etc. A sum of about Rs. 25,000 has thus been

disbursed during the year. The Fund has practically no sources of income and efforts are since under way for obtaining a fresh free grant of a lakh of rupees from the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund of the State, to keep the Benevolent Fund going for about five years more.

The State Board acted as the Agent of the Indian Red Cross Society in distributing the Medical After-care Grants to the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and watching the prompt disbursement and proper utilization of these grants to the ex-servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy and cognate diseases. A sum of about Rs. 17,500 was thus distributed in 91 cases during the period.

The State Board held two half-yearly meetings, on 27th April 1949 and 4th November 1949, at which matters of policy and general interest to ex-servicemen were discussed.

**The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.**—The Employment Officers of the Government of India continue to be the ex-Officio Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. The Collectors of the districts were the Presidents and the Assistant Recruiting Officers of the respective areas were the Military Members and ex-Officio Vice-Presidents. The Boards had been meeting once a quarter to discuss various welfare problems affecting the interests of ex-servicemen, etc. In five of the 24 districts, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board offices are located along with the Employment Offices in the Ex-Services Centre buildings, while in 18 districts, the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and the Employment Officers are housed in one and the same building. The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have been assisting the ex-service men and families of serving, incapacitated and deceased service personnel in every possible way in the matter of obtaining financial assistance, medical aid, education concessions for their children and dependants, presentation of medals and stars, correspondence regarding disability and family pensions, assignments of land, attending to complaints of dispossession of land held by ex-servicemen, etc.

The State and District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards are being audited by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. Necessary follow-up action is being taken on the observations made in the Audit Notes.

**Taluk Soldiers' Committees.**—During the year, a special drive has been made in forming or re-organizing the Taluk Soldiers' Committee in each taluk. These Committees have been formed in almost all the taluks and are serving as a very useful link by taking up with the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards applications and complaints from ex-servicemen, etc., residing even in remote corners of the districts.

**The Ex-Services Centres.**—There are now six Ex-Services Centres in the District Headquarters of Guntur, North Arcot, South

Arcot, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore, the first five being under the immediate supervision of the Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards concerned and the last one being managed by a committee. They are serving a very useful purpose by providing the much needed accommodation and amenities to ex-servicemen visiting district headquarters. The last-mentioned centre has been self-supporting since 1st July 1948 and has built a credit balance of about Rs. 4,000. By housing the Employment Officers of the Government of India and collecting a rent of about Rs. 3,500 per annum and charging rent for visitors and subscription for members, the first-mentioned five centres have become self-supporting from 1st April 1949 and been able to build a credit balance of about Rs. 9,350 as on 31st March 1950. Proposals are under way for the construction of Ex-Services Centres in 11 more districts.

**Soldiers' Clubs.**—Besides Ex-Services Centres, there is a Reading Room in Ootacamund, and Soldiers' Clubs in Krishnagiri (Salem district), Kurnool, Anantapur, Cannanore (Malabar district), Vellore and Tirunelveli. Direct amenities are being provided by the District Collectors from out of the War Fund collection reserves available in the districts. The Reading Room in Ootacamund was started with the help of a free grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Post-War Services Reconstructions Fund.

### Rural Welfare Scheme (1949)

The Rural Welfare Scheme is a new and promising activity of the Madras Government based on the Gandhian plan of rural reconstruction. It is the outcome of the recognition that an all-round improvement of rural life demands the highest priority among the activities of a modern welfare State. Its aim is to improve the living conditions in the villages, and to create in the villagers an active and intelligent interest in their problems, and make them self-confident and self-reliant. Emphasis is specially laid on the improvement of the economic and sanitary conditions, because the main objective of the scheme is to organize the villages for a happier, fuller and more prosperous life "in which the individual villager will have the opportunity to develop both as an individual and as a unit of well integrated society".

The Government started the intensive rural reconstruction work in 34 selected firkas and centres with a view to gradually extend it throughout the State.

The selection of the firkas was based on considerations of general backwardness of the firka in regard to communications, sanitation, lighting, water-supply, etc., presence of electric installation in or within the easy reach of the firka or centre, the presence of available

conditions for intensifying the production of hand-loom cloth and for the development of other cottage industries.

The Collector of the district is in direct charge and is primarily responsible for the successful working of the Rural Reconstruction Scheme in his district. Each selected firka is in charge of a Firka Development Officer of the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar and under him there are Grama Sevaks of the rank of Revenue Inspectors, one for each or the four of five groups into which each firka or centre has been divided. The necessary subordinate staff have also been provided for.

A Provincial Firka Development Officer of the status of a head of a department has been appointed to be in direct provincial charge of the Government's Scheme of Rural Reconstruction, Khadi and Cottage Industries in the selected areas. He is generally concerned with the technical aspect of the scheme and is responsible for its proper co-ordination and execution. He is at present assisted by two Regional Firka Development Officers.

The staff connected with the scheme conduct an enquiry in the villages and survey their needs in consultation with the villagers. Firka Development committees consisting of officials and non-officials have also been constituted in each firka and centre to implement the scheme drawn up for the improvement of the villages. There is also a Provincial Firka Development Board comprising some of the heads of departments and influential constructive workers, which formulates and frames schemes of rural reconstruction.

A Central Publicity Committee was constituted by the Government during 1949. The Committee was charged with the task of effectively organizing propaganda in order to educate public opinion and to give publicity to the work actually done. Necessary orders were issued on the recommendations of the Publicity Committee. The Government have also constituted a Standing Advisory Sub-Committee of the Provincial Firka Development Board to draw up a detailed programme of work in the selected firkas and centres.

In implementing the Rural Welfare Scheme fresh ground had to be broken, for, there were no precedents or examples to follow. To reform the villager's entire outlook on life by awakening him to a sense of his duties and responsibilities as a citizen of a free State was indeed no easy task. Secondly, there was the handicap in finding proper personnel capable of working the scheme successfully. The Firka Development Officers could not be given a reasonably adequate or sustained training to shape and fit them out for this novel and difficult task of rural reconstruction which demands a new technique. In spite of these difficulties substantial results have been achieved both in the direction of improving the amenities in the selected firkas and centres, and in bringing about a healthy and significant change in the mental outlook of the villagers.

The following account gives a comprehensive picture of the work done from the commencement of the Scheme in all the firkas under each of the important heads :—

**Rural Water-supply.**—Four hundred and twenty new wells were sunk ; 393 wells, tanks and ponds were repaired or improved.

**Communications.**—Four hundred and thirty-five miles and four furlongs of roads in addition to 154 other roads for which linear measurements were not given were formed. Forty-three miles and two furlongs of roads in addition to 65 other roads were improved. Eighty-two miles and six furlongs of cart-tracks, village rasthas and foot-paths were laid in addition to 245 numbers. Three hundred and forty-four culverts, dams across channels and foot-bridges were constructed and repaired.

**Education.**—Seven hundred and eighty elementary schools, adult schools, night schools and basic education schools in all were started.

Twenty-five central libraries and 672 branch and other libraries and reading rooms were started. Sixty-three reading rooms and libraries were improved. Two hundred and six buildings for schools, libraries, reading rooms and radio houses were constructed. Forty-four radio sets were installed.

**Medical and Public Health.**—Fifty-five dispensaries, maternity centres and child-welfare centres were opened. Two hundred and thirty-five latrines of Wardha and other types, 75 septic tanks, 267 dust bins, 200 cesspools, 53 bath-rooms and 14 miles and 4 furlongs of drainage were constructed. Twenty-seven latrines were repaired. One thousand six hundred and twenty-two soak pits were dug and 2,660 insanitary pits filled up. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-three manure heaps were removed to places outside dwelling localities. Forty-nine first-aid centres were formed.

**Agriculture.**—Three thousand and seventy acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Nine thousand and ninety-four manure and compost pits were dug. Thirty model agricultural farms and 389 demonstration plots were started.

**Irrigation.**—Two ponds and 11 dams were constructed and 10 supply channels were excavated. Sixty-two minor irrigation and two kudimaramath works were carried out. Twenty-three channels and 29 sluices were repaired.

**Co-operation.**—A determined effort was made to form co-operative societies in all villages with the result that at the end of 1949 out of a total of about 1,000 villages, there remained only 85 villages not covered by co-operative societies.

**Finance.**—A special fund of Rs. 4 crores has been constituted for financing general schemes of rural reconstruction, Harijan Uplift, cottage industries, and Khadi schemes. A sum of rupees one crore has been set apart from this fund for financing the general



schemes of rural reconstruction. The Government contributed a further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to the fund for village reconstruction and Harijan Uplift during 1949-50. The Government of India have recognized the scheme as eligible for financial assistance from that Government. The entire expenditure incurred during 1947-48 was met from the Government of India grant. Fifty per cent of the expenditure incurred during 1948-49 and 1949-50 were also subsidised by the Government of India.

### Intensive Khadi Scheme

This Government took up at about the end of 1946 a scheme for the development of khadi as an integral part of a wider scheme to make the villages of the State self-sufficient economic units. The intensive part of the scheme was introduced early in 1947 in the following seven selected centres of the State in which khadi had already been developed to some extent by the efforts of the All-India Spinners' Association:—

Name of centre.				Number of villages comprising the centre.
Avanashi	..	..	..	} 28
Chinnasalem	..	..	..	
Vellakoil	..	..	..	
Payyanur (in Kerala)				.. } 15
Erragondapalem	..	..	..	} 19
Guruvareddipalem	..	..	..	
Kota-Uratla	..	..	..	
(in Andhra)				.. } 21
				.. } 31

The main object of the scheme was to attain self-sufficiency in cloth in terms of khadi in the villages included in the centres by producing sufficient cloth to clothe the entire population at the rate of 20 yards per adult and 10 yards per child per annum.

The financial and administrative supervision in respect of the scheme was entrusted to the Provincial Textile Commissioner till April 1948. In May 1948, the administration of the scheme was transferred to the Provincial Firka Development Officer, who was made the head of the department for the purpose. The Provincial Firka Development Officer is assisted by a gazetted officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector designated as "Khadi Special Officer."

The Local Branch Secretaries of the All-India Spinners' Association were appointed as Honorary Regional Khadi Officers in their respective areas. A Centre Khadi Officer was appointed to each centre to attend to the day-to-day administration of the centre under the instructions and guidance of the respective Honorary Regional Khadi Officers. A Village Khadi Committee has been constituted for each village in the centre, and a Centre Khadi Committee for each centre. These Committees are responsible for carrying on intensive propaganda to introduce at least one charka into each family having none, and to encourage each family

in the centre to contribute at least one efficient spinner. The Central Committees were further charged with the responsibility for reviewing the progress of the scheme frequently and ensuring its successful working.

The Government supplied to the Local Committees at cost price charkas and carding and slivering equipments required for the families at the centres. In the case of Harijans and other persons, as to whose poverty the Centre Khadi Officer is satisfied, the price is recovered in not more than twelve instalments. Cuts were supplied to spinners at concessional prices. Cotton was also supplied to spinners in the area who do not grow it themselves. Provision was made in the scheme to grant a subsidy of about four annas a yard to spinners who take the cloth made out of their own yarn to meet the clothing requirements of themselves or their families. The Government have further ordered that the khadi produced at the centres should be supplied also to the residents of the villages included in the centres. They have also directed that khadi should be used for all State purposes, that all officers of the Government, who have been enjoined to use uniforms should use khadi for the purpose, and that the requirements of all departments of the Government in cloth should be met from khadi. The surplus khadi cloth was thus supplied to Government departments, local bodies and other Government institutions.

During the year 1950 a total quantity of 2,585,886 yards of khadi was produced out of which a quantity of 1,418,176 yards was consumed within the centres, and a quantity of 715,351 yards was sold outside the centres to the Government departments, local bodies, etc. The quantity consumed within the centres includes the cloth got woven by self-spinners on subsidy basis, which is 863,607 yards.

The total expenditure incurred on the Intensive Khadi Scheme as a whole was Rs. 41,01,673 while the total receipts by the sale of cloth, implements and cotton were Rs. 21,52,775. The scheme was included in the list of Post-war Development schemes, eligible for financial assistance from the Government of India. On the whole this Government have realized a sum of Rs. 10,90,139 by way of grant from the Government of India for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49, and a sum of Rs. 2,77,249 has been claimed for the year 1949-50 up to 31st December 1949.

The Extensive Khadi Scheme was sanctioned in May 1949. It has been introduced in the following nineteen selected firkas :—

- (1) Hindupur (Anantapur district).
- (2) Proddatur (Cuddapah district).
- (3) Dendulur (West Godavari district).
- (4) Rajahmundry (East Godavari district).
- (5) Ongole (Guntur district).
- (6) Kanupur (Nellore district).
- (7) Gara (Visakhapatnam district).

- (8) Polavaram (West Godavari district).
- (9) Alur (Bellary district).
- (10) Kalasapakkam (North Arcot district).
- (11) Kadambuliyur (South Arcot district).
- (12) Tiruvallur (Chingleput district).
- (13) Palladam (Coimbatore district).
- (14) Tellicherry (Malabar district).
- (15) Tirumangalam (Madurai district).
- (16) Malli (Ramanathapuram district).
- (17) Virapandi (Salem district).
- (18) Saliyamangalam (Tanjore district).
- (19) Pazhancottai (Tirunelveli district).

The scheme provides for the introduction of 1,000 charkas a year, in each of the 19 selected firkas. Under the scheme arrangements have also been made for supplying charkas at a concession price, and for the supply of cotton and instruments. Subsidy is paid to self-spinners as in the Intensive Khadi Scheme. The intention is that the Extensive Khadi Scheme should pave the way for the introduction of the Intensive Khadi Scheme in due course.

The Government issued the Madras Khadi (Development) Order, 1949, repealing the Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1947, with effect from the 17th February 1949. The new order requires that every producer of and dealer in khadi should obtain a licence from the Provincial Firka Development Officer for carrying on business. Sixty-nine producers' licences and 233 dealers' licences have been issued up to 31st December 1949.

### Women's Welfare Department.

Consistent with the policy to intensify rural activities the department has continued to concentrate on villages. Consequently apart from opening new branches in the villages, some of the urban branches have also been shifted to the villages. During the year 15 new branches were opened in the villages. On the whole there are at present 24 town branches including the City, and 43 rural branches with a total of 277 community centres.

The programme of the Department of Women's Welfare includes an increasingly wide range of services to families and individuals in the community. The lower middle and poor classes, obviously receive more attention. Employment has been secured with the help of friends and employment agencies. Relief is also being given by way of subsidiary industries, chiefly tailoring, preserve making, spinning and weaving. In addition, services and help in regard to sanitation, health, diet, child-care, nursing and hospitalization, planning, domestic work, etc., were being given freely.

Pre-basic classes are conducted in every branch for children between 2½ and 7 years; and help to children below 2 is given during house-visits. On an average, 25 children attend a pre-basic class.

The average response at the community service centres in villages is 30 to 40 per cent. Social education including adult education, literacy and citizenship training form the main items of the centre programme.

The Training Institute run by the department turns out a number of organizers every year. Thirty organizers who underwent training at Gandhigram, Seethanagaram and City were awarded certificates of training during 1949-50.

The third batch of 50 inmates was admitted this year in the Service Home totalling on the whole 150 inmates. The children's section attached to it consists of 35 children, six of whom are from the Certified schools. Group work is carried on in the Home, and history sheets are maintained for each resident. The course of studies which include general education for all, crafts including spinning and all its several processes, cutting and tailoring, rattan work and mat weaving and special training as Balasevakas, organizers, midwives, teachers, tailors and house-keepers continued to be given.

The Government have recently opened an Industrial Training Centre for Women at Madras. The sanctioned strength is 60, and the Women's Welfare Officer is the Principal of the centre. Training is given in cutting and tailoring, weaving of saree borders, gota, etc., and manufacture of glass-beads and chalk-making.

Three rural colleges for adult women were started at Tanjore, Kozhikode and Visakhapatnam in January 1950. The course is for 2 years.

The Government have entrusted the department with the Toda Welfare Scheme at Ootacamund. Proposals to start Welfare Centres in the Agency tracts are under consideration with the Government.

The Women's Welfare Journal has now completed the 6th year and is still being published in three additions, viz., General, Tamil and Telugu.

The Madras State Advisory Committee has been reconstituted with Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar as its President and the Women's Welfare Officer as its Secretary.

In her tour the Women's Welfare Officer visited all the branches of the department during the year.

## APPENDIX

### List of Official Reports used in the Compilation of this Volume

Subject.	Source of information.
<b>CHAPTER I.</b>	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
The Governor's Tours ..	.. Report of the Private Secretary to the Governor.
<b>CHAPTER II.</b>	
Strength of Parties ..	.. Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Course of Legislation ..	.. Note of the Legal Department.
<b>CHAPTER III.</b>	
Land Revenue, Sources and Realization.	Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1357 (1947-48).
Revenue Records and Registration.	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 Revenue 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 Excise revenue for the year 1948-49.
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.
<b>CHAPTER IV.</b>	
Provincial Finance, Revenue and Expenditure.	Note of the Finance Department.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER IV— <i>cont.</i>	
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—cont.

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 fashi 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 of 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 of Madras.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII— <i>cont.</i>	
Mental Hospitals .. ..	Report on the working of Mental Hospitals for 1948-49 from the Surgeon-General with the Government of 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.
<b>CHAPTER VIII—cont.</b>				
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.
State Broadcasting	..			Report on the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1948-49 from the Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Buildings).
<b>CHAPTER IX.</b>				
Utilization of Land	..	..		
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	..	..		
Agriculture	..	..		
Horticulture	..	..		
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	..	..		
Communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.				Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department from the Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare.

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).	Com-			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.

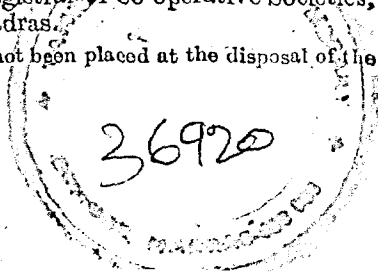
Tramways	..	..	..	Administration Report on Tramway for 1948-49 from the Agent, The Madras Electric Tramways (1904), Limited.
Boilers	..	..	..	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for 1948-49 from the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers.
Highways	..	..	..	Administration Report of 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, 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.

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