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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION 1937-38.

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PREFATORY NOTE.

This volume replaces the former Part II (the detailed section) of the Presidency Administration Report. The material has been rearranged in an attempt to make the arrangement more logical. Some new sections and new features have been introduced. It deals with the work of the various departments in the official year which, generally, last preceded the compilation of the volume. The Red Letter Chapters giving an account of the machinery of administration which were formerly included in this part, have been removed from it. The material contained in them has been incorporated in a separate publication "Handbook of Information on the Administration of the Madras Presidency." The former Part I (the General Summary) of the Presidency Administration Report dealing with the calendar year 1938 is published separately under the title "Madras in 1938."

MADRAS ADMINISTRATION 1937-38.

CHAPTER I.—THE EXECUTIVE.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1937-38).

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency throughout the year.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1937. The following Members of the Governor's Executive Council and Ministers accordingly vacated office on 1st April 1937:—

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

- (1) Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E. (Law).
- (2) Rao Bahadur (now Sir) A. T. Pannir Selvam (Home).
- (3) Sir Charles Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Revenue).
- (4) Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Finance).

MINISTERS.

- (5) Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili (Local Self-Government).
- (6) Sir P. T. Rajan (Public Works).
- (7) Rajkumar M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad (Education and Public Health).

His Excellency the Governor appointed the following gentlemen to be members of his Council of Ministers under the new constitution from 1st April 1937 :—

- (1) Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E. (Public, Revenue and Legal).
- (2) Rao Bahadur (now Sir) A. T. Pannir Selvam (Home and Finance).
- (3) Rajkumar M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad (Local Self-Government).
- (4) Khan Bahadur P. Kalifulla Sahib Bahadur (Public Works).
- (5) Sri Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja (Development).
- (6) Sri R. M. Palat (Education and Public Health).

These Ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by His Excellency, with effect from 14th July 1937. His Excellency appointed the following gentlemen to be members of his Council of Ministers from the same date :—

- (1) Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier (Public and Finance).
- (2) Sri T. Prakasam (Revenue).
- (3) Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur (Public Works).
- (4) Dr. P. Subbarayan (Education and Legal).
- (5) Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Public Health).
- (6) Sri Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai (Agriculture and Rural Development).
- (7) Sri V. V. Giri (Industries and Labour).
- (8) Sri S. Ramanathan (Administration Reports and Public Information).
- (9) Sri K. Raman Menon (Courts and Prisons).
- (10) Sri B. Gopala Reddi (Local Administration).

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, was in Madras during the First Session of the new Legislature and presided at the Convocation of the Madras University on 30th July. His Excellency was again in Madras in August and September and addressed the Joint Session of the Legislature on the 31st August. In October His Excellency toured the Coimbatore and Salem districts, with which was combined a visit to

Vellore in the North Arcot district. In the course of this tour His Excellency visited Coimbatore, the Anamalai Hills, Erode, Palayakottai, Mettur, Salem and Yercaud. In December His Excellency presided at the Convocation of the Andhra University at Waltair. In February 1938 His Excellency made a tour of the Vizagapatam, Guntur and the Nellore districts, and visited Rajahmundry on the way. In the Vizagapatam district His Excellency visited Vizagapatam, Anakapalle, Kondakarla, Jammadevipeta, Anantagiri and Sunkari Metta.

CHAPTER II.—THE LEGISLATURE.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

Council.—The distribution of parties in the Council at the introduction of Provincial Autonomy was as follows:—

Congress	27
Justice	7
Independents	16
Muslim League	4
Total	54

There was one bye-election during the year which did not affect the distribution of parties. One Congress member was nominated.

Assembly.—The strength of the parties in the Assembly at the introduction of Provincial Autonomy was—

Congress	159
Justice	18
Independents	18
Muslim League	11
Europeans	7
Anglo-Indians	2
Total	215

There were four bye-elections during the year with a net result of one gain to the Congress Party, and one loss to the Justice Party. Two Independents joined the Congress Party.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

The following Acts were passed during the year and became law:—

- (1) Act IX of 1937 (Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act) fixes the salaries and allowances of the Prime Minister and the other Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the

Assembly, President and Deputy President of the Council, Parliamentary Secretaries, and Members of the Assembly and Council, and also provides that no one is disqualified from being a Member of the Assembly or Council by reason only of his holding the office of Parliamentary Secretary and receiving the emoluments in respect thereof.

- (2) Act X of 1937 (Madras Prohibition Act) provides for the introduction and extension of the prohibition of the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the Province of Madras. The Act empowers the Government to grant exemptions in certain cases.)
- (3) Act XI of 1937 [Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act] substitutes co-option by members for nomination to District Boards, and empowers Government to amalgamate bifurcated District Boards.
- (4) Act XII of 1937 (Madras Regulation of Sale of Cloth Act) provides for the licensing of cloth dealers, those who deal exclusively in hand-woven cloth being exempt from fee.
- (5) Act XIII of 1937 [Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act] extends the benefits of State aid to cottage and village industries.
- (6) Act XIV of 1937 [Madras Revenue Recovery and City Land Revenue (Amendment) Act] makes the procedure prescribed in the Third and Fourth clauses of section 36 of the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and in the Third and Fourth clauses of section 18 of the Madras City Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867, inapplicable to cases where immovable property is purchased by Government in sales for arrears.
- (7) Act XV of 1937 [Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] empowers Government to extend the term of office of certain members of local bodies up to 31st March 1938.
- (8) Act I of 1938 [Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act] repeals the provisions for minimum salaries to certain officials of the Corporation and permits the Corporation to fix the salaries subject to Government sanction.

- (9) Act II of 1938 [Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act] provides for the adoption of the relevant portions of the electoral rolls prepared for the Madras Legislative Assembly as the electoral rolls for local bodies in the Province.
- (10) Act III of 1938 [Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act] provides that sums payable to local bodies under section 10 of the principal Act shall be expenditure charged on the revenues of the Province.
- (11) Act IV of 1938 (Madras Agriculturists Relief Act) provides for the scaling down of debts and arrears of rent due by agriculturists. The main provisions are as follows :—
- (i) In the case of debts incurred before 1st October 1932 all interest outstanding on 1st October 1937 is wiped out and only the principal or such portion of the principal as may not have been paid will be due from the agriculturist.
 - (ii) Where an agriculturist has paid twice the amount of the principal to his creditor by way of interest or principal or both, the entire debt (principal and interest) is wiped out.
 - (iii) Where the repayments made exceed the principal but are less than twice the principal, only such amount as would be necessary to bring up the amounts repaid to twice the principal or such portion of the principal as is outstanding, whichever is less, need be paid.
 - (iv) In the case of debts incurred on or after 1st October 1932 the principal or such portion thereof as may be outstanding is not affected and will have to be repaid and interest is calculated at 5 per cent per annum simple interest.
 - (v) In the case of debts which have been scaled down under the provisions of the Act, interest on the principal amount due on the date up to which they have been scaled down will not exceed $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum simple interest.
 - (vi) No debt incurred by an agriculturist after the 22nd March 1938 will bear interest at a rate exceeding $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum simple interest.

(vii) Arrears of rent due for fasli 1345 and prior faslis are deemed to be discharged in the proportion which the rent paid for faslis 1346 and 1347 bears to the rent due for those faslis provided that the rent for fasli 1347 is paid in full by 30th September 1938.

- (12) Act V of 1938 (Madras Traffic Control Act) is designed to unify the control of road traffic in the Province and to remove the distinction for taxation purposes between motor lorries plying for hire, motor lorries used for trade purposes and other motor lorries.

Under a notification of the 14th September 1937, the Moplah Outrages Act, 1859, ceased to be in force.

CHAPTER III.—LAND REVENUE AND EXCISE.

LAND REVENUE: SOURCES AND REALIZATION.

(Fasli 1346—1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937.)

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The charges in the Land Revenue Department are debited to General Administration and amounted in all to Rs. 220·61 lakhs or 26·4 per cent of the total land revenue and cess collected. Of this, Rs. 103·74 lakhs represented District Administration charges and Rs. 116·87 lakhs the village service charges. The department collects land, excise and stamp revenue and also performs multifarious duties connected with general administration. Much of the time of a Collector and his subordinates is occupied with magisterial work, while the village establishment serves every department of the Government. The actual cost of collecting the land revenue cannot be accurately estimated, but is certainly much less than the total cost of the department:

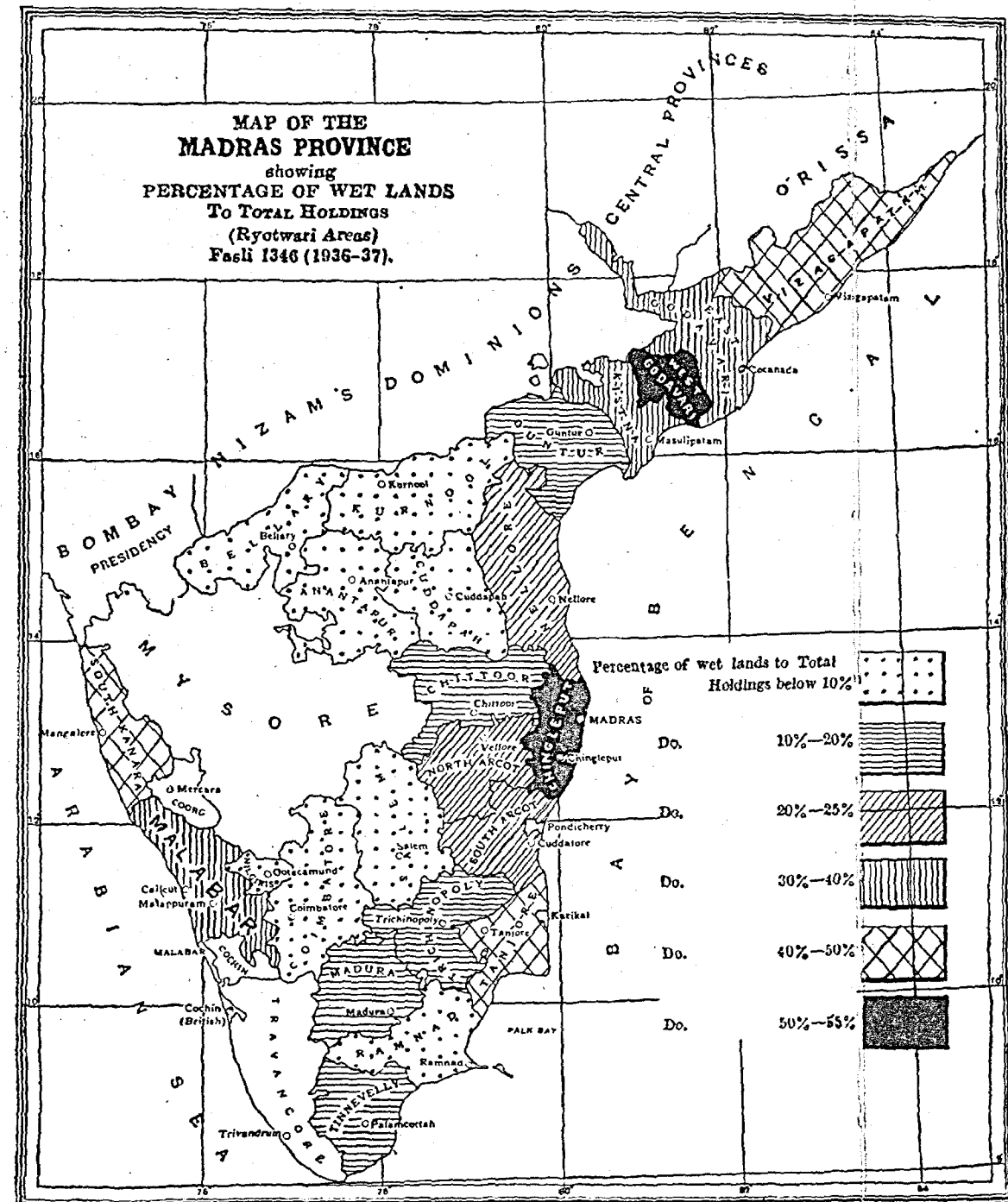
RYOTWARI HOLDINGS.

Extent.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli increased by 15,321 acres to 27,572,867 acres. The increase was shared by all districts except South Arcot, East Godavari, North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Ramnad, Madura, Nellore, Bellary and Tanjore; it was considerable in the districts of Vizagapatam, South Kanara and Guntur.

Cultivation.—The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings rose from 20·32 million acres to 20·67 million acres. The area under dry increased by 351,325 acres but that under wet decreased slightly by 1,559 acres.

The total assessment on holdings increased by Rs. 34,416 from Rs. 602.09 lakhs to Rs. 602.44 lakhs.

Water-rate and Second-crop Charges.—The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charge fell by Rs. 8,819 from Rs. 36·28 lakhs to Rs. 36·19 lakhs as a



result of increases of Rs. 3,04,533 in some districts and a slightly larger decrease of Rs. 3,13,352 in others. There was a marked increase in Tanjore following the introduction of the Cauvery-Mettur Project in Blocks I and II in the Arantangi taluk, in Madura owing to good rainfall and good supply in the Periyar lake, and in Tinnevely due to increase in second-crop cultivation. The appreciable decreases in North Arcot and Chingleput were caused by inadequate supply of water.

Miscellaneous Revenue.—Miscellaneous revenue includes jodi and quit-rent in minor inams, water-rate and second-crop charge on inam lands water-rate in permanently settled estates, penal water-rate for irregular irrigation and charges for occupation of lands not assigned. The revenue under these heads fell by nearly Rs. 6 lakhs from Rs. 119·80 lakhs to Rs. 113·89 lakhs as a result of an increase of Rs. 3,48,997 in some districts and a decrease of Rs. 9,40,075 in others.

Remission and Suspension.—The total remissions fell by Rs. 7 lakhs from Rs. 91·95 lakhs to Rs. 84·77 lakhs, the fall being both in season and other fixed remissions and in special remissions. Season and other fixed remissions decreased by over Rs. 4½ lakhs from Rs. 37·44 lakhs to Rs. 32·75 lakhs owing to more favourable seasonal conditions. The decrease was marked in the districts of Coimbatore (Rs. 2,37,190) and in East Godavari (Rs. 2,11,458). Special remissions were once again granted owing to the continued low level of prices of agricultural products. The amounts remitted were 2 annas in the rupee on garden lands in Malabar and South Kanara, 1½ annas in the rupee on wet lands in districts resettled before 1918-19, the percentage enhancement subject to a maximum of 3 annas in the rupee on wet lands in districts resettled in or after 1918-19, and a reduction of 8 per cent in the rates of water-cess in the districts of East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur (deltaic tracts). The remission of dry assessment granted in the previous year was not continued. The cost of these special remissions was Rs. 52·02 lakhs which was Rs. 7 lakhs less than the figure (Rs. 59·45 lakhs) for fasli 1345. There were, however, remissions in fasli 1346 of Rs. 2·62 lakhs in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts on dry assessment on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions and of Rs. 3·14 lakhs in Guntur district on account of the cyclone.

SOURCES AND COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

The sources of land revenue apart from ryotwari assessment and water-rate are peshkash (revenue from permanently settled estates), shrotriyam jodi (quit-rent on inam villages), and miscellaneous revenue. There was a decrease of Rs. 8 lakhs in demand, of which nearly Rs. 6 lakhs was under miscellaneous revenue. Collection improved from 91.2 per cent to 92.4 per cent; there was a slight reduction in sums written off from 6.5 per cent to 6.4 per cent; and a substantial reduction in the amount whose collection was suspended or postponed from 0.9 per cent to 0.03 per cent. The outstanding balance was nearly Rs. 4 lakhs less than in the previous year.

The figures for faslis 1345 and 1346 are given below :—

	Fasli 1345.	Fasli 1346.	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Demand.—(For the fasli).</i>			
(1) Peshkash	46,77,060	46,81,840	+4,780
(2) Cesses on permanently settled estates.	20,84,566	21,07,727	+23,161
(3) Shrotriyam jodi ..	7,34,717	7,34,802	+85
(4) Cesses on whole inam villages.	6,90,727	7,37,770	+47,043
(5) Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,30,08,544	7,18,86,414	-11,22,130
(6) Cesses on do.	86,80,682	89,11,997	+2,31,315
Total, Demand ..	8,98,76,296	8,90,60,550	-8,15,746
Collected	8,19,26,369	8,22,72,247	
Written off	58,04,964	56,92,423	
Collection postponed or suspended.	7,81,943	28,554	
Balance at the end of the fasli (including balance from previous faslis).	26,18,788	22,38,989	-3,79,799

Coercive Processes.—The following statement shows the number of coercive processes of each kind issued during the last four faslis :—

	Faslis.			
Coercive processes.	1343.	1344.	1345.	1346.
Demand notices	1,499,500	1,527,206	1,382,465	1,157,992
Distrain or attachment notices.	192,160	135,479	125,473	95,659
Sale notices	143,344	96,347	94,826	76,595
Sale (number of defaulters).	14,655	13,414	13,588	11,839

The figures show an all round decrease in coercive processes in fasli 1346. Of the processes, 1,219,726 were served by the village establishment and 45,436 by special agency. The properties of 116,659 defaulters were attached; 39.49 per cent of them paid up the arrears before sale notices were issued, the last fasli figure being 37.86 per cent. The number of notices of sale was large in Tanjore (21,221), South Arcot (14,068) and Malabar (15,478). The number of defaulters whose property was sold was over 12 per cent less than in the previous year and represented 0.19 (0.22) per cent of the total holdings; there was a corresponding fall in the extent of land sold from 1 in 1,030 acres to 1 in 1,305 acres; the percentage of actual sales to sale notices increased, however, from 14.32 to 16.77. The extent of land sold fell from 9,937 acres to 6,969 acres of dry land and from 3,866 acres to 3,546 acres of wet land. The lands were estimated to be worth Rs. 6,72,131 and were sold for Rs. 2,00,383, to realize arrears of Rs. 1,99,178. In the previous fasli properties valued at Rs. 7,70,960 were sold for Rs. 1,91,518 to realize arrears of Rs. 1,96,749. The price of land sold to private individuals bore a higher ratio to the assessment than in the previous year, being 6-1/7 against 5-3/7 for dry lands and 8-5/11 against 6-4/9 for wet lands. The area of dry land bought in by Government for lack of bidders fell from 10,738 acres to 8,173 acres of dry land while that of wet land rose slightly from 2,180 acres to 2,438 acres.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

Advances are made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts. The advances for the improvement of agricultural land, the purchase of seed and cattle and similar purposes rose by over Rs. 2 lakhs from Rs. 9.83 lakhs to Rs. 12.14 lakhs, as a net result of increases in fourteen districts and decreases in ten districts. The amount advanced under the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of indebtedness rose sharply from Rs. 1.68 lakhs to Rs. 16.85 lakhs. The total amount of principal and interest repayable under the main Act (including the outstanding balance) was Rs. 18,26,790. Of this, Rs. 16,24,318 or 89 per cent was collected, Rs. 45,619 realized by sale of movable and immovable properties and Rs. 8,613 was

written off leaving a balance of Rs. 2,02,472. The aggregate sum of principal and interest repayable under the Amendment Act was Rs. 22,096 and of this Rs. 18,785 was collected.

SURVEYS.

PARTIES.

There were two parties at work during the year, with headquarters at Salem and Nellore ; they worked in sixteen districts.

OPERATIONS.

The total outturn was 266·3 square miles in terms of re-survey, 71·5 linear miles of street survey and 4·4 linear miles of road survey.

Ryotwari Areas.—The bulk of the work was done in ryotwari areas. It included initial cadastral survey of scattered areas in eleven districts, a cadastral re-survey of parts of five districts (including splitting up of fields above the 800-feet contour line in villages of Omalur and Dharmapuri taluks affected by the Stanley reservoir), and a supplemental survey in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts as a result of the revision of the ayacut in villages commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal system.

Estates.—The survey of estate lands brought under the Peddalanka scheme in Kaikalur taluk, Kistna district, was completed, and a start was made in the survey of parts of estate villages in Divi and Gannavaram taluks benefited by the Kistna Bank Canal Scheme.

Town and Panchayat Surveys.—Surveys were completed in Coimbatore, Salem, and Bellary Municipalities, and street survey was completed in Kodaikanal, and in progress in Villupuram and Tadpatri. Street surveys were also conducted in eight panchayat areas. Of miscellaneous items, the chief was verification of frontier boundaries. The verification of the Coimbatore-Travancore boundary was in progress, those of Polavaram-Hyderabad, and Ponnani-Cochin were under consideration, and those of Salem-Mysore (forest boundary near Bavanankal) and Bellary-Mysore were accepted.

CENTRAL SURVEY OFFICE.

The area of village maps printed (including reprints) was 788 square miles. Other maps printed included the Presidency Road Map (twice reprinted owing to the demand), taluk maps, revenue maps of towns, ward maps and street survey maps. The total value of departmental maps published was Rs. 1,01,436. Free supplies to other departments amounted to Rs. 56,797, work charged to others to Rs. 20,674 and sales to the public to Rs. 9,974.

FINANCE.

The expenditure on the Central Office was Rs. 2,26,801 and that on other survey work was Rs. 4,50,883. Of the latter figure, Rs. 4,27,200 was debitable to the Government and the rest to estates and local bodies.

SETTLEMENTS.

PARTIES.

There were three settlement parties at work at the beginning of the year, working in fourteen districts. Two of the parties were disbanded during the year.

OPERATIONS.

The principal feature of the year was the abandonment of resettlements. Resettlement work already started in Coimbatore and Tinnevely districts was stopped, and the work due to be taken up in the Chingleput district, the Karur Taluk of the Trichinopoly district, and the Chica-cole and Ichchapur taluks of the Vizagapatam district was not started. The Government decided not to enforce the new rates based on a consideration of prices and approved for the Guntur and Kurnool districts, and the enhanced acreage rates approved for lands cultivated with special crops in the Shevaroy and the Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks of the Nilgiris district. The work in these areas was, consequently, confined to the introduction of changes other than those relating to percentage enhancements of the rates, and to the preparation of accounts based on the existing rates. In the Nellore and Cuddapah districts and the Tirupattur taluk and the Javadi Hills of the North

Arcot district, for which scheme reports had already been prepared, resettlement operations other than the revision of rates were continued. The scheme for the Nellore district was published, representations were received, and the final proposals were under consideration. Final proposals for the northern taluks of the Salem district, and the Tirupattur taluk of the North Arcot district were submitted to the Government. Settlement operations in 103 villages of the Palkonda agency of the Vizagapatam district were continued, as they were being settled for the first time on scientific principles. Miscellaneous items of work incidental to resettlement were done in fourteen districts.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

Work connected with Records of Rights and Settlements of Rents under the Estates Land Act was in progress in seven districts.

REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION (1937-38).

TRANSFER OF REGISTRY OF HOLDINGS.

The uninteresting but necessary work of transfer of revenue registry is designed to secure the correctness of the revenue registers on which collection is based. The transfers fall under two heads, viz., those made on applications and notices received from Sub-Registrars and those made on applications and intimations from parties, village officers and others. The total of applications for disposal including the opening balance was 839,008 and 765,308 of them were disposed of as against 698,086 out of 776,030 in the previous year leaving a balance of 73,700 as against 77,944 in the previous year. Of the applications 3·3 per cent were rejected as against 3·7 per cent in the previous year, chiefly owing to defective title and failure to produce documentary evidence. An experimental scheme to ensure a correct record of unregistered cases of transfers which had been tried successfully in seven districts was introduced throughout the Presidency. The scheme ties down the karnam to a definite statement regarding each field once in a period of one to three years. There was delay in some districts in starting the scheme owing to

shortage of forms. In those districts where the scheme was worked there was a substantial increase in recorded changes of registry.

MAINTENANCE.

The work of maintenance involves the repair and renewal of survey marks, and the survey and mapping of new survey fields and of subdivisions in old ones. The object of the work is to ensure that survey marks and records are kept up to date for the benefit of the ryot and the convenience of land revenue administration. Regular maintenance work was in progress in all ryotwari areas of the Presidency, except in some villages of Salem and Malabar districts, and the Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiris district. These excepted tracts were unsurveyed, or under resettlement, or were recently resurveyed.

SURVEY MARKS.

Ryotwari Areas.—There were 30·77 million survey marks in the ryotwari areas of the Presidency, of which 18·89 million were to be inspected during the year, and 18·60 million were actually inspected by karnams, while 3·69 million were overchecked by Revenue Inspectors and 0·45 million by Tahsildars. The overcheck by Revenue Inspectors was 63,466 more, and that by Tahsildars 36,534 more than in the previous year. Five hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and forty-five marks or 3·1 per cent of the stones inspected were found to require renewal or repair during the year and including the existing balance, the total for renewal and repair was 1,450,826. Of these the Revenue staff attended to 382,593 (2,516 more than the previous year) and the ryots to 148,039 (1,454 less than the previous year) leaving a balance of 924,803 which was 56,000 more than the previous year's balance (868,181).

Zamindari Areas.—There were 1·08 million survey marks in Zamindari areas, of which 1·03 million were to be inspected and 0·77 million were actually inspected by karnams during the year. One hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight were overchecked by Revenue Inspectors and 23,062 by Tahsildars. Including

the opening balance, the total number of marks for renewal or repair was 84,623 of which the revenue staff attended to 22,971 and the ryots to 5,164 leaving a balance of 57,576, or 12,385 more than the previous year.

Subdivisions.—The number of subdivisions sanctioned fell by 25,095 to 158,595 and the balance remaining for checkmeasurement at the end of the year was 26,248 or 7,340 less than in the previous year. The arrears of subdivisions to be mapped fell from 74,688 to 74,081.

Special Operations.—Considerable extents of waste blocks, disafforested areas, railway lands, roads, fuel coupes, mining blocks and lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act were surveyed by District Deputy Surveyors or special staff under the supervision of the Inspecting Tahsildars. A special staff in Bellary investigated 2,130 survey errors.

TRAINING.

Three Sub-Deputy Registrars in Tinnevely district were trained in survey. In nine districts Inspecting Tahsildars held schools in survey at which 261 candidates were trained in the survey duties of Revenue Inspectors. There were in all 65 schools held in all districts except Madras and the Nilgiris for a period of six weeks to train karnams. Of 1,606 persons trained, 842 were private candidates. The work done at these schools greatly helped in reducing arrears of stone maintenance. One hundred and twenty karnams of estate villages in four districts were given one week's training in survey.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL STATIONS.

The condition of Great Trigonometrical Stations and Bench Marks was generally satisfactory. Repairs were effected or put in hand where necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars inspected the equipment of all karnams in twenty districts (excluding Madras) and of most of the karnams in the Nellore, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, and Ramnad districts.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

Two Acts closely affecting the general condition of revenue and rent-paying classes were passed during fasli 1347, viz., the Agriculturist Relief Act and the Prohibition Act. The former provides for scaling down of debts and arrears of rent. The latter was in force in Salem district.

REVENUE-PAYING CLASSES.

The principal revenue-paying classes are the zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari landholders, the last class paying the bulk of the land revenue.

RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

Estates Land Act.—The tenants in Zamindari and whole-inam villages pay rent to their respective landholders. There was an all round decrease in the number of suits and applications under the Madras Estates Land Act filed in fasli 1347 owing to the Agriculturists Relief Act. The landholders continue, however, to prefer the filing of suits under section 77 of the Act to the elaborate and expensive procedure under sections 112 to 131 of the Act. The amendment of 1936 extended the Act to whole-inam villages, but as the rules under the amendment were only recently framed, the effect of the amendment cannot yet be judged. The general economic condition of ryots in Salem district has improved as evidenced by the fall in the number of holdings brought to sale for realization of arrears of rent. The improvement is attributed to the Prohibition Act. There was no general tendency on the part of ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes.

Malabar Tenancy Act.—While the working of the Malabar Tenancy Act was generally satisfactory, experience revealed certain defects. The question of amending the Act was under consideration.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Nil.

WARDS' ESTATES.

ESTATES UNDER MANAGEMENT.

The same twelve estates remained under the management of the Court of Wards in fasli 1346 as in fasli 1345. Management had been assumed in five of these estates owing to the minority of the proprietor, in three at the proprietor's request for the discharge of debts, in two for the discharge of debts, in one on account of the sex of the proprietor, and in one under section 9 (d) 1 of the Court of Wards Act.

Cultivation and Holdings.—The percentage of cultivation to holdings in all the estates was 88·3. The percentages were above 75 in nine estates and below 75 in Kurupam (73), Marungapuri (61), and Singampatti (65).

FINANCE.

Demand.—The gross demand of all the estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 48·54 lakhs, and the net demand to Rs. 47·28 lakhs, the remission under all the heads being Rs. 1·26 lakhs. The increase in the gross demand of the fasli was mainly due to the inclusion of the commuted value of the rent in kind in the demand of the Ramnad Estate for fasli 1346. There was an increase of Rs. 1,54,718 in the net demand for fasli 1346, which was the net result of increases in nine estates and decreases in the remaining three estates.

Collection and Balance.—Out of the net demand of Rs. 47·28 lakhs, Rs. 30·97 lakhs were collected, and Rs. 0·04 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions and the amounts recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli, the net recoverable balance on 1st October 1937 was Rs. 14·35 lakhs or 30·35 per cent. The balance exceeded 20 per cent in four estates, Bagalur (22·2 per cent), Ramnad (27 per cent), Vizianagram (37 per cent) and Kurupam (38·7 per cent).

Financial Condition.—The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 8·42 lakhs, the total cash receipts Rs. 65·76 lakhs, the total cash expenditure Rs. 62·77 lakhs, and the cash balance at the close of the fasli Rs. 11·41 lakhs. Including Government promissory notes, other securities, and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs. 2·17 lakhs, and the estimated value of grain at the

end of the fasli, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 15·59 lakhs. The closing balance was over Rs. 8 lakhs in Ramnad and over Rs. 4 lakhs in Vizianagram.

Establishment Charges.—The average percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts rose from 15·23 to 17·3. It exceeded 20 per cent in Ramnad and Singampatti estates which are unsurveyed.

DEBTS.

Debts due to the Estates.—The debts due to the estates, together with interest and costs accrued, amounted in all to Rs. 8·44 lakhs, of which Rs. 0·21 lakh was collected and Rs. 0·03 lakh written off leaving a balance of Rs. 8·20 lakhs. No fresh loans were advanced. The outstanding balances were large in South Valluru Part I (Rs. 6·67 lakhs), Kurupam (Rs. 0·37 lakh), Poravipalayam (Rs. 0·33 lakh), and Ramnad (Rs. 0·64 lakh). Almost the entire debt in South Valluru Part I estate was due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver, who is administering the Senior Zamindar's property, did not declare any dividend during the fasli. The remaining debts are secured or in process of recovery.

Debts due by the estates.—The liabilities of the estates including interest, costs, and new debts amounted to Rs. 64·88 lakhs. Of this Rs. 12·77 lakhs was repaid and Rs. 1·23 lakhs written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 50·88 lakhs. Two estates had no debts and the debts of another (Arni) were subsequently cleared. The debt exceeded Rs. 16 lakhs in Vizianagram and Rs. 29 lakhs in Ramnad.

Encumbered Estates.—The provisions of section 45 of the Madras Court of Wards Act relating to encumbered estates were still in force in the estates of Mandasa, Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Arni, Ramnad, Singampatti and Bagalur. The total liabilities of the Ramnad estate were Rs. 31·82 lakhs, of which Rs. 2·06 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·10 lakh struck off leaving a balance of Rs. 29·66 lakhs. The total liabilities of the remaining six estates were Rs. 6·76 lakhs. Of these Rs. 2·03 lakhs were repaid, and Rs. 0·01 lakh written off, leaving a balance of

Rs. 4.73 lakhs. Re-payments were made by all the estates except Bagalur, where securities of the face value of Rs. 15,800 had been accumulated against the single liability of Rs. 39,823.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In the Vizianagram estate steps were taken to maintain stud bulls in suitable centres to improve the breed of the ryots' cattle.

MARAMAT WORKS.

The maramat expenditure of Rs. 7.17 lakhs formed 11.9 per cent of the total ordinary charges of Rs. 59.85 lakhs.

EDUCATION OF WARDS.

The wards of school-age studied mainly in local schools and colleges. The Mandasa ward and the Bagalur Poligar's son passed the S.S.L.C. examination and were admitted into the First Year University Class of the Madras Christian College at Tambaram. The Kurupam wards continued their studies in the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The health and conduct of all the wards were generally satisfactory.

INSTITUTIONS ATTACHED TO THE ESTATES.

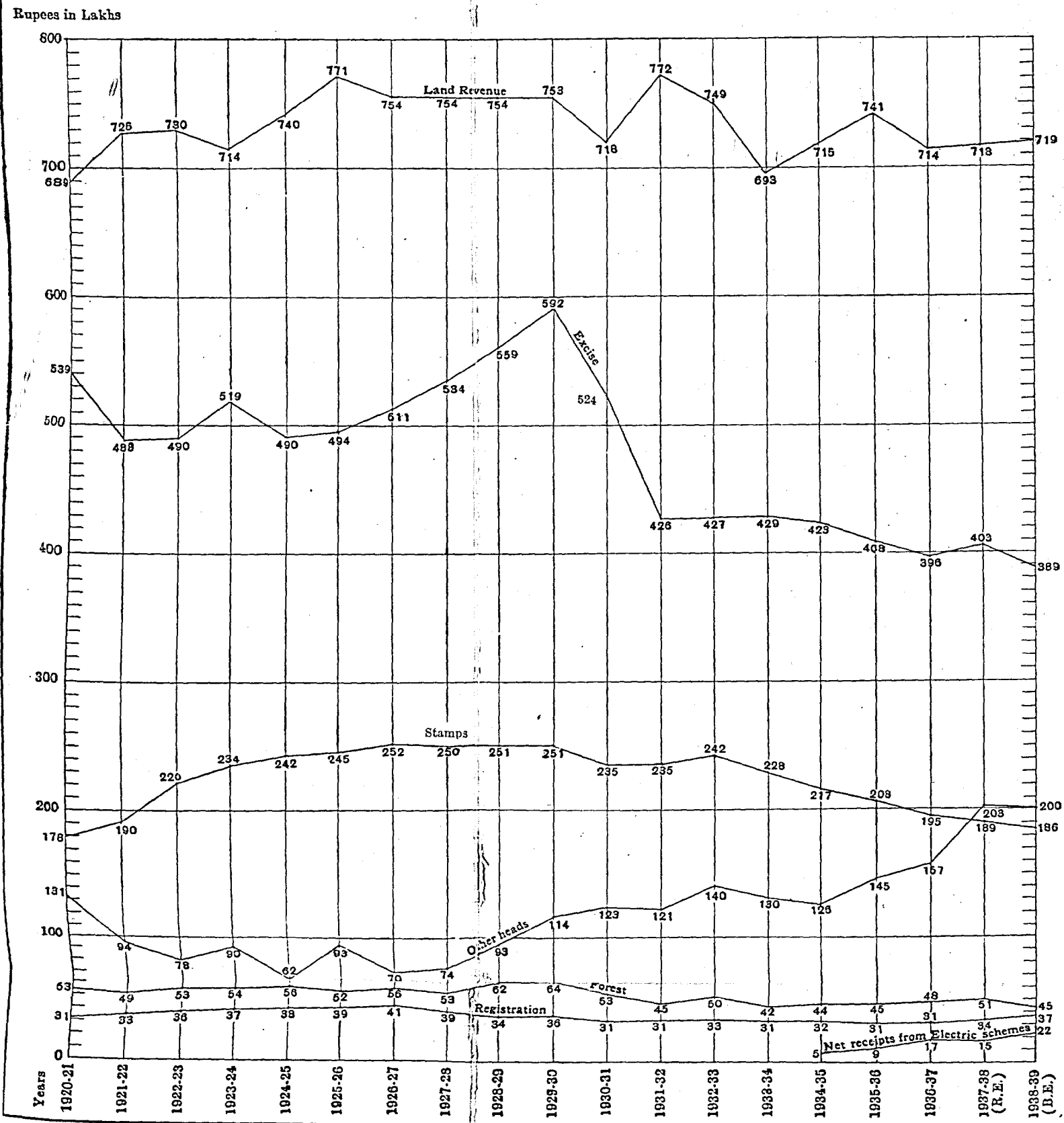
The administration of the religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates was satisfactory and their financial condition generally good. The Vizianagram estate maintained a first grade arts college, a high school, a Sanskrit college, a music college, and three hospitals (the Maharaja's Hospital with a leprosy clinic, a gosha hospital, and a veterinary hospital); the Ramnad estate maintained the Raja's High School, Ramnad; the Mandasa estate maintained four schools and a dispensary; and the Arni estate contributed Rs. 550 as usual to the Board High School and the Coronation Elementary School at Arni.

FIELD SURVEY WORK.

A Special Revenue Inspector was appointed for three months for maintenance work in the South Valluru Part I

REVENUE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS UNDER VARIOUS HEADS FROM 1920-21 TO 1938-39 (BUDGET ESTIMATE)

Scale 1 Inch = 100 lakhs



estate. He attended to a portion of the maintenance in Koppaka Tana village. The Kurupam estate, which is unsurveyed, cannot spare funds for a survey. The Marungapuri estate was surveyed under Act XXVIII of 1860 and cannot afford a resurvey. The Mandasa estate cannot undertake the survey of its unsurveyed portion because of its financial position.

FORESTS.

The forests in Arni and Vizianagram estates were worked in accordance with the rules framed under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act, and those in Kurupam and Marungapuri in accordance with the rules under section 26 of the Act. The Forests in Kurupam were divided into reserves and unreserves. There were no proposals for afforestation or disafforestation. The Vizianagram estate has extensive forests covering an area of 400 square miles, of which 231.5 square miles are governed by the Madras Forest Act. A Government Forest Ranger appointed as Forest Superintendent was reorganizing the forest establishment in accordance with the suggestions made by the District Forest Officer.

INAM ALIENATIONS.

Ten of the eleven grants in Arni estate were resumed after enquiry; three grants were resumed and fully assessed in Kurupam; and the grants in Vizianagram and the single alienation in Ramnad were being investigated.

GENERAL.

The general economic situation continued to affect the finances of the estates and the well being and prosperity of the ryots. The intricacies of the procedure prescribed by the Madras Estates Land Act further retarded the collection of rents. In spite of these disadvantages the financial stability of the estates was maintained, and progress made in the repayment of debts. Excluding Vizianagram, Ramnad and Singampatti, which came under the Court's management in fasli 1345, the cash balance of the estates increased by Rs. 22,195 and the value of Government securities by Rs. 1,800.

EXCISE AND OPIUM.

GENERAL.

There was an increase in the consumption of arrack and opium during the year and a decrease in that of foreign liquor, ganja and in the number of trees marked for toddy tapping in the current lease period.

The increase in the consumption of arrack is attributed to the low rate of selling price of arrack, better economic conditions and the rigorous steps taken to suppress illicit distillation in certain parts. Illicit distillation was rife in the Chicacole and Parvatipur circles of the Vizagapatam district, and in the whole of Cuddapah and Kurnool districts and was prevalent in parts of Anantapur, Bellary, Coimbatore and South Kanara districts. The special armed staff employed in the Chicacole, Cuddapah and Jammalamadugu circles for the suppression of illicit distillation conducted systematic raids with good results. Though illicit distillation has not spread to new areas it is still rampant in some parts of the Presidency where it has so deeply linked itself with the economic life of certain classes of people that without advance of education among these classes and effective co-operation from the general public it is not possible for the department to expect more than a partial success from its efforts to keep this class of crime under control.

The experiment of sale of cashew arrack in South Kanara district was continued during the year. There was no general demand for cashew arrack in preference to molasses arrack. The Government permitted manufacture of cashew arrack in the Chowghat Distillery for supply in bottles to meet the demand from a small section of the population in South Kanara district.

The system of sale of molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore town was continued during the year. The demand for such bottled liquor was, as before, confined to the higher classes.

The orders prohibiting the sale of liquor of any kind to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris district except on a medical certificate, continued to be in force during the year. The limit of private possession of arrack without a licence was reduced from 4 to 2 drams from 1st April 1937

in this district to reduce the scope for clandestine purchases through middlemen. The situation remained practically unchanged.

The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy drinking areas continued to be in force in Shiyali and Tiruthuraipundi taluks of the Tanjore district and Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi taluks of the Ramnad district. No crime of any serious nature was reported in these areas during the year.

The abkari and opium revenues of the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri were being leased every year to the Travancore Government. This system was discontinued and the administration of the abkari and opium revenues of the two villages was taken over by the Madras Government from the 1st July 1937.

The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

TODDY.

There was no change in the rates of tree-tax for the year 1937-38 except in the tree-tax areas in the Agency tracts of the East Godavari district, where the rates were enhanced from 1st October 1937. There was no change in the limit of private possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease 1937-38, 881,840 coconut trees, 575,792 palmyras, 628,301 dates and 3,389 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total in terms of coconut trees fell from 1,720,730 to 1,691,347. There was a decrease in the number of shops sold for the toddy lease 1937-38 from 10,400 to 9,865. (All toddy shops in Salem district were closed from 1st October 1937 on the introduction of Prohibition. The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year fell by Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 2,13,37,682.)

In order to minimize the admixture of fermented toddy with sweet toddy and to avoid evasion and reduce the strain of continual watching a special scheme was introduced with effect from 1st October 1937 for the working of toddy shops in Tinnevely district and in parts of Ramnad district. Under this scheme, shops were sold subject to the condition that renters should mark 125 per cent of the average number of palmyras marked for the shops in the previous five normal years and pay the prescribed tree-tax for that number. The renters were allowed

to mark, in addition, up to 75 per cent of the average number of palmyras free of tree-tax. The scheme was found to work satisfactorily.

Agency Tracts.—During the year the tree-tax system was in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and in 26 villages of the Golugonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency. In the East Godavari Agency, it was in force in the whole of Polavaram taluk, 121 villages of Chodavaram, 147 villages of Yellavaram, 45 villages of Bhadrachalam and 17 villages of Nugur taluk.

Sweet Juice.—The sweet juice rules were in force in the East Godavari (ordinary areas and the tree-tax areas of the Agency) and West Godavari districts, in the Repalli and Bapatla taluks of the Guntur district, and in the Kavali, Atmakur, Nellore and Kavur taluks of the Nellore district. In the rest of the province tapping for sweet juice was not under control.

(Trees tapped in British Territory for Indian States and vice versa.—The arrangements for the tapping of trees in Mysore State for shops in Salem district and *vice versa* were terminated on the introduction of Prohibition.)

Offences.—The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy reported during the year showed a fall from 8,197 to 6,272.

ARRACK.

There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack except in Vizagapatam district. In the Chicacole Circle of the Vizagapatam district which was generally supplied with cane jaggery arrack by the Aska Distilleries, the sale of ippa arrack also was introduced from 1st April 1937. (On the introduction of Prohibition in Salem district, the contract for the supply of arrack to that district held by Messrs. Parry & Co., was terminated.)

The following licence fees were introduced from 1st April 1937 :—

- (1) A fee for the arrack supply contract licence of 3 pies per bulk gallon of arrack to be collected quarterly in arrears on every gallon issued from the distillery or warehouse to shops and depots.
- (2) A fee of Rs. 50 per annum for each warehouse licence.
- (3) A fee of Rs. 15 per annum for each arrack depot licence.

The rates of duty on arrack were Rs. 8 per proof gallon in eight districts and Rs. 6-8-0 per proof gallon in the remaining districts except in special tracts. The issue strength of arrack remained at 35° U.P. throughout the province except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° U.P. The issue strength of ippa arrack for sale in Chicacole Circle of the Vizagapatam district was fixed at 60° U.P. There was no change in the limits of private possession of arrack without a licence except in the Nilgiris district where it was reduced from 4 to 2 drams. (On the introduction of Prohibition in Salem district the Government prohibited the possession of country spirits or toddy outside the licensed premises of arrack and toddy shops within ten miles of the boundaries of the district except under a licence or permit. The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of country spirits increased from 5,826 to 5,879. There was an increase in consumption from 999,685 proof gallons in 1936-37 to 1,095,127 proof gallons in 1937-38. The total revenue derived from country spirit increased to Rs. 128-34 (119-02) lakhs.)

Agency Tracts.—There was no change in the system in which liquor was supplied in the Agency tracts. In the Vizagapatam Agency, the Central distillery system was in force in the Gummalakshmipuram range in Parvatipur taluk. Eight shops were working under the system and they were supplied with mohwa arrack of 60° U.P. by the Kapaguda Distillery in Orissa Province through a depot at Elwinpeta in this province. Under the outstill system which is in force in certain parts of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, there were six combined shops and still licences. In the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks of the East Godavari Agency, the Central distillery system continued. The total consumption in all the areas under the Central Distillery system in the province was 89,409 gallons of 60° U.P. ippa arrack.

The number of cases of illicit distillation and cognate offences reported fell to 3,880 (4,517).

FOREIGN LIQUOR.

The rates of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits and on imported spirits remained unaltered. The rate of duty on coconut toddy arrack was reduced from Rs. 21-14-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1937.

The rate of duty on Indian-made rectified spirits was reduced to Rs. 21-14-0 per proof gallon from 1st April 1937. The rate of duty on beer brewed in India was also reduced from annas 12 to annas 10 a gallon from 1st April 1937. On imported beer the standard rate of Re. 1-2-0 per gallon and the preferential rate of annas 14 per gallon introduced in consequence of the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, continued to be in force. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the licensed premises rose from 20 to 22, those for the sale of beer from 28 to 30, while the number of retail "off" licences rose from 206 to 218. There was a decrease in consumption under wines and beer and a very slight increase under spirits. The decrease under wines was due to the high cost of imported wine. The consumption of beer brewed in India shows an increase to 218,861 (183,488) which is due to the reduction of duty from annas 12 to annas 10 a gallon from 1st April 1937.

Denatured Spirits and Methyl Alcohol.—The rate of licence fee per gallon of denatured spirits and methyl alcohol consumed was raised from annas 8 to annas 10 from 1st April 1937.

Spirituous Preparations.—The rates of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations in culinary, aerated water or flavouring essences, extracts, colouring, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province were enhanced to Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively from 1st April 1937. The rates of duty on spirit contained in medicinal preparations and in culinary, aerated water and other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province by land or under bond by sea remained unaltered at Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively. The enhanced rate of duty of Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon on the spirit contained in certain medicinal preparations introduced with effect from 1st November 1935 was continued.

Gallionage Fees.—The scheme for the levy of a fee on a gallionage basis, i.e., on the volume of retail sales on foreign liquor resulted in an appreciable increase in the revenue, the total amount of fixed fees and gallionage fees amounting to Rs. 4,66,370 against Rs. 2,95,548. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor increased from Rs. 14,11,961 to Rs. 15,23,156.

DRUGS.

The hemp plant was cultivated at Bhimavaram near Nandyal in Kurnool district and at Santaravur in Guntur district. The outturn at Bhimavaram was 791·38 maunds of ganja and 102·77 maunds of bhang and that at Santaravur was 569·28 maunds of ganja and 75·5 maunds of bhang.

Botanical Investigation.—During the year no important scientific work was undertaken and the investigation was confined to improvements in general cultivation methods. The experiments were conducted at Bhimavaram in a seed farm and an experimental plot.

Duty.—The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per seer respectively during the year. The consumption of ganja and bhang fell from 38,117 to 36,563 seers and the total revenue derived from hemp drugs fell from Rs. 17·31 lakhs to Rs. 16·96 lakhs. The number of cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant detected during the year fell appreciably to 21 (74) and the number of cases of smuggling to 41 (61).

Cocaine.—The transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M. 1 and M. 2 licences. The total sales fell slightly to 2 lb. 9 oz. 138 grs. (2 lb. 15 oz. 422 grs.).

OPIUM.

The issue price of opium was enhanced from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per seer from 1st April 1937. There was no change in the limit of private possession of one tola in the ordinary tracts except in Anjengo and Tangasseri villages and two tolas in the Agency tracts. The revenue derived from opium rose to Rs. 27·76 lakhs from Rs. 26·79 lakhs, of which Rs. 7·53 (Rs. 7·78) lakhs represented shop rentals. The number of shops rose from 492 to 496.

Convictions under the Opium Act decreased from 112 to 97.

PROHIBITION.

(The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, prohibits all dealings in liquor and intoxicating drugs (except for medicinal, scientific, industrial or similar purposes). The Act was brought into force in Salem district from the 1st October 1937. The Madras Abkari Act, 1886, as subsequently amended, ceased to be in force in that district from

that date and all liquor and drug shops were closed. The Prohibition Act does not affect the operation of the Opium Act, 1878, or the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930. The Excise staff was withdrawn from the Salem district and the enforcement of the Act was entrusted to the Police staff, which was strengthened for the purpose. The control of the administration of the provisions of the Act was vested in the Board of Revenue.)

STAMPS (1937-38).

The total revenue from stamps in 1937-38 fell by Rs. 2.39 lakhs from Rs. 195.08 lakhs to Rs. 192.69 lakhs. The receipts from the sale of judicial stamps were Rs. 110.85 lakhs or a decrease of Rs. 6.1 lakhs from the previous year. The decrease is attributed to a decrease in litigation owing to a tendency on the part of the public to settle their claims out of Court.

The receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps were Rs. 81.84 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 3.71 lakhs over the previous year's figure. The increase is attributed to a tendency on the part of creditors to settle their claims out of Court by obtaining sale-deeds in satisfaction of their claims.

CHAPTER IV.—FINANCE.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

The following statements give the figures for the past two years of provincial revenue and expenditure as well as the capital expenditure on Irrigation works, Hydro-electric schemes and Civil works not charged to Revenue.

The year 1937-38 was the first year in which Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, was in force. There were a number of changes in regard to both receipts and charges as a result of the financial arrangements connected with the introduction of the new constitution on 1st April 1937. These changes are described in detail later.

1-A.—Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras.

Heads of Account.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	RS.	RS.
Revenue Heads—		
IV. Taxes on Income		18,75,000
VII. Land Revenue	4,65,59,040 (a)	4,95,89,950
VIII. Provincial Excise	3,95,57,863	4,03,07,316
IX. Stamps—		
A. Non-Judicial	78,13,164	81,84,375
B. Judicial	1,16,94,792	1,10,84,792
X. Forest	48,28,868	50,45,597
XI. Registration	30,69,109	33,29,070
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	(b)	53,95,207
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	(c) 82,130	2,87,397
XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept.	1,22,80,177	1,01,78,818
XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	93,30,099	(a) 82,97,153
XX. Interest	25,18,553	19,53,673
XXI. Administration of Justice	16,73,503	15,71,015
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	6,70,122	6,26,189
XXIII. Police	5,83,267	6,39,921
XXVI. Education	7,49,044	8,02,787
XXVII. Medical	9,22,939	10,97,578
XXVIII. Public Health	2,39,741	3,01,580
XXIX. Agriculture		3,54,100
XXX. Veterinary	5,95,578	78,754
XXXI. Co-operation		3,95,641
XXXII. Industries	15,87,242	16,94,635
XXXIV. Broadcasting		2,977
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	(d) 55,94,175	7,05,838
XXXIX. Civil Works	20,43,070	23,63,242
XL. Receipts from Electric Schemes	16,81,533	17,53,083
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,55,494	2,57,572
XLV. Stationery and Printing	4,74,303	4,24,406
XLVI. Miscellaneous	(e) 9,90,183	14,63,950
Total, Revenue Heads ..	15,58,03,989	16,00,61,532
Total, Receipts Carried Over ..	15,58,03,989	16,00,61,532

(a) Does not include the "Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation works" which is included under the heads XVII and XVIII.

(b) Is included in (d).

(c) Represents figure shown under the old major head "IX. A. Scheduled Taxes."

(e) Includes Rs. 205 shown under the old major head "XX. Ports and Pilotage."

1-A.—Statement of Revenue and Receipts of the Government of Madras—cont.

Heads of Account.	1936-37. RS.	1937-38. RS.
Total Receipts Brought Forward ..	15,58,03,989	16,00,61,532
Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—		
Permanent Debt ..		1,64,02,900
Special Loans ..	2,52,148	
State Provident Funds ..	3,47,84,672	67,98,914
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial Concerns ..	10,028	19,004
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	27,26,601	4,37,749
Famine Relief Fund ..	17,81,849	2,34,120
General Police Fund ..		41,682
Fund for the Development of Rural Water supply ..		18,00,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity ..		4,09,017
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity ..		1,63,607
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	1,67,434	1,45,019
Deposits of Local Funds ..	2,19,43,465	8,16,02,805
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits ..	2,17,51,931	6,54,86,546
Other Accounts ..	20,81,787	9,25,216
Advances Repayable ..		33,60,756
Permanent Advances ..		36,883
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States ..		2,37,886
Accounts with the Government of Burma ..		3,24,703
Accounts with the Reserve Bank ..		78,145
Suspense Accounts ..	6,36,323	2,25,63,596
Cheques and Bills ..		2,23,99,523
Departmental and Similar Accounts ..		10,496
Miscellaneous Government Account ..		4,580
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc. ..	68,90,042	32,76,403
Loans to Government Servants ..		1,58,331
Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering Account to the same Accountant-General ..		23,21,33,346
Remittances by Bills ..		66,35,545
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments ..		12,28,83,712
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account ..		7,17,997
Total, Debt, Deposits, etc., Heads ..	9,30,35,280	58,92,88,461
Grand Total, Receipts ..	24,88,39,269	74,93,49,993

1-B.—Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras.

Heads of Account.	1936-37. RS.	1937-38. RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
7 Land Revenue ..	17,88,251	26,30,661
8 Provincial Excise ..	33,14,551	33,68,258
9 Stamps ..	5,37,739	5,54,698
10 Forest ..	(a) 43,10,425	41,17,563
11 Registration ..	23,91,792	29,18,508
12 Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts ..	(b) ..	44,12,094
13 Other Taxes and Duties ..	(c) ..	1,640
17 Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	77,78,288	84,30,813
18 Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	45,75,217	43,73,626
19 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works ..	2,30,643	3,59,784
22 Interest on Debt and Other Obligations ..	(f) —28,13,926	(f) —49,44,483
23 Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	27,26,601	4,37,749
25 General Administration ..	(d) 2,72,06,393	2,76,54,851
27 Administration of Justice ..	94,47,377	93,50,527
28 Jails and Convict Settlements ..	23,32,446	23,39,820
29 Police ..	1,60,75,662	1,60,99,756
36 Scientific Departments ..	1,05,467	89,449
37 Education ..	2,56,32,502	2,57,95,528
38 Medical ..	92,06,436	94,69,950
39 Public Health ..	24,37,224	44,07,446
40 Agriculture ..		22,36,769
41 Veterinary ..	42,52,336	11,11,947
42 Co-operation ..		13,38,256
43 Industries ..	22,86,722	25,45,412
45 Broadcasting ..		114
47 Miscellaneous Departments ..	(e) 61,53,648	21,01,950

(a) Includes Rs. 3,02,216 shown under the old major head "8. A. Forest Capital Outlay."

(b) Is included in (c).

(c) Represents old major head "9 A. Scheduled Taxes."

(d) Includes Rs. 19,562 shown under the old major head "27. Ports and Pilotage."

(f) For explanations of these minus figures see below.

1-B.—Statement of Expenditure of the Government of Madras—cont.

Heads of Account.	1936-37. RS.	1937-38. RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—cont.		
50 Civil Works ..	1,24,60,248	1,24,12,835
51 Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes ..	11,44,573	14,03,133
54 Famine ..	17,20,767	3,49,789
55 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	87,22,647	91,72,293
56 Stationery and Printing ..	19,40,034	22,30,569
57 Miscellaneous ..	3,72,515	4,45,137
55A Commuted Value of Pensions Financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	7,45,268	10,09,147
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	15,77,37,346	15,82,95,601
Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—		
68 Construction of Irrigation, etc., works ..	36,42,502	20,18,892
72 Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	(f) —15,988	(f) —1,30,446
79 Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes ..	70,40,244	1,02,72,747
81 Civil works outside the Revenue Account ..	11,16,755	15,91,577
Total, Capital Expenditure ..	1,17,83,513	1,37,52,770

Debt, Deposit, etc., Heads—		
Loans from the Central Government ..		6,77,799
State Provident Funds ..		41,33,668
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Commercial Concerns ..	1,545	6,070
Famine Relief Fund ..	60,93,194	2,16,651
General Police Fund ..		33,228
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	67,516	32,123
Deposits of Local Funds ..		7,84,65,419
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits ..		6,70,55,866
Other Accounts ..	17,31,842	19,55,500
Advances Repayable ..	7,26,742	32,93,113
Permanent Advances ..	2,11,717	14,205
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States ..	2,37,886	
Accounts with the Government of Burma ..		3,24,703
Accounts with the Reserve Bank ..		1,19,796
Suspense Accounts ..	6,16,775	3,05,61,533
Cheques and Bills ..		2,21,01,618
Departmental and Similar Accounts ..	25,059	71,416
Miscellaneous Government Account ..	63	12
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc. ..	57,48,841	55,57,347
Loans to Government Servants ..	2,22,198	1,85,302
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India ..	7,99,01,673	
Cash Remittances and adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General ..		23,14,00,252
Remittances by Bills ..		65,12,513
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments ..		12,27,66,344
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account ..		7,05,212
Total, Debt, Deposits, etc., Heads ..	9,55,85,051	57,61,89,690
Grand Total, Expenditure ..	26,51,05,910	74,82,38,061

(f) For explanations of these minus figures see below.

CASH BALANCES.

On the 1st April 1937 the Provincial Government's opening cash balance amounted to Rs. 21.59 lakhs held in the treasuries of the Province and Rs. 104.16 lakhs in deposit in the Government's account with the Reserve Bank of India, making a total Provincial balance of

Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues" (Rs. 2.01 lakhs), "Interest on Debt, etc." (Rs. 20.31 lakhs), "Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt" (Rs. 22.89 lakhs), and "Famine" (Rs. 13.71 lakhs).

The sum of Rs. 44.12 lakhs newly shown under "12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts" was set off by a corresponding reduction of Rs. 40.57 lakhs under "47. Miscellaneous Departments" due, as already explained, to a change in classification.

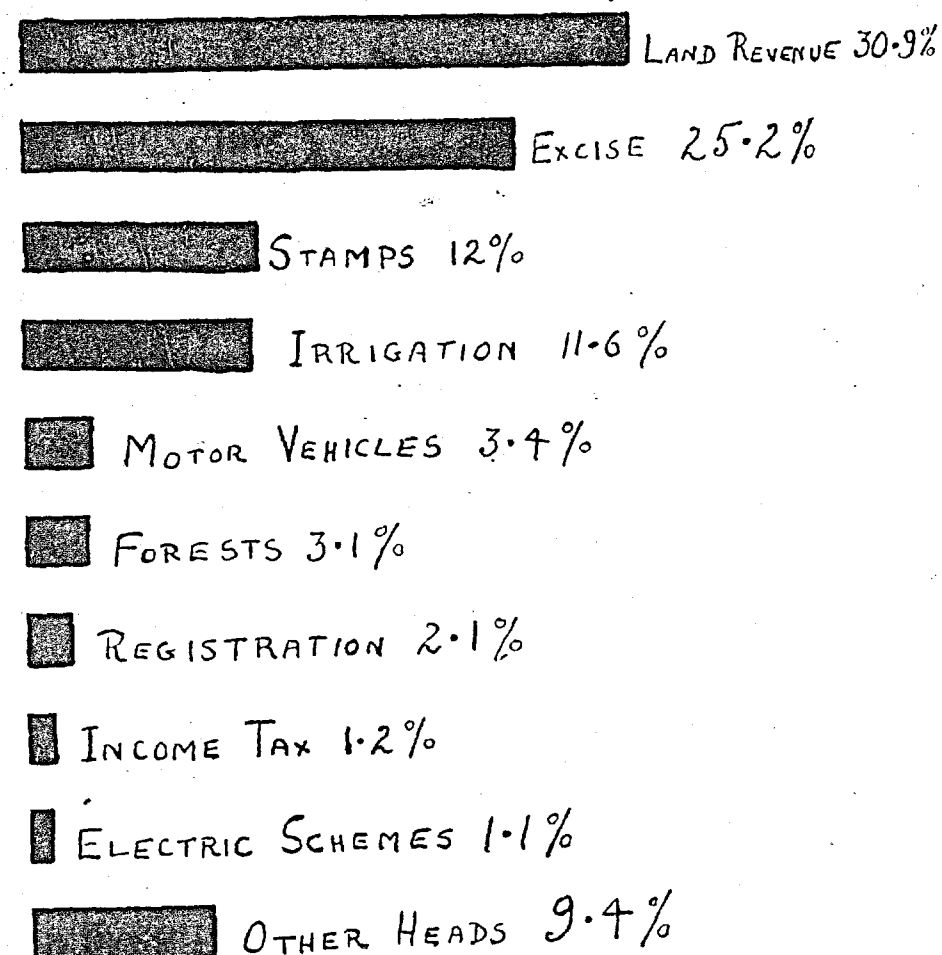
RECEIPTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Taxes on Income.—Before the 1st April 1937, the Provincial Governments were entitled to receive from the Central Government a share of the proceeds of the income-tax equivalent to 3 pies in each rupee of the amount by which the assessed income of any year relating to the Province exceeded the corresponding figure for 1920-21. Owing to the general trade depression and the consequent fall in assessed income, the Provincial Government received no share of the proceeds of the income-tax from 1931-32 to 1936-37.

From the 1st April 1937 the share of the Provincial Government is regulated by section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936. Section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Central Government and that a prescribed percentage of the net divisible proceeds after making certain deductions shall be assigned to the Provinces, etc., and shall be distributed among them in such manner as may be prescribed. The Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, prescribes that the assignment to Provinces, etc., shall be 50 per cent of the net divisible proceeds of the tax, and that the share of the Madras Government shall be 15 per cent of the assignment.

During the five years 1937-38 to 1941-42, however, the Central Government will retain either the whole of the share assigned to the Provinces, or, if this is less, the amount by which the Central Government's share of the divisible net proceeds of the income-tax together with the contribution of the Railways to the Central revenues

Sources of Revenue (Actuals), 1937-38.



falls short of Rs. 13 crores. In the five years 1942-43 to 1946-47, the amount retained by the Central Government will gradually decrease. In 1937-38 the Madras Government received Rs. 18.75 lakhs as their share of the proceeds of the income-tax.

Land Revenue.—The gross receipts under land revenue amounted to Rs. 715.06 lakhs in 1937-38 against Rs. 714.30 lakhs in 1936-37. The difference is small.

In accordance with a change in classification, the portion of land revenue due to irrigation is now 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 during 1936-37 and 1937-38 was as shown below :—

	1936-37. LAKHS. RS.	1937-38. LAKHS. RS.
Land Revenue	714.30	715.39
<i>Deduct—</i>		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which Capital Accounts are kept"—		
(a) Productive works	150.46	131.17
(b) Unproductive works	6.84	7.31
(ii) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept."	91.41	81.01
Net receipts shown under "VII. Land Revenue"	465.59	495.90

The large increase in the net receipts shown under "VII. Land Revenue" was due to a more accurate adjustment of the loss on account of land revenue concessions and season remissions as between the portion of land revenue due to irrigation and the remaining portion.

Excise.—The receipts under "Provincial Excise" amounted to Rs. 403.07 lakhs during 1937-38 as against Rs. 395.58 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 7.49 lakhs was mainly due to increased consumption of arrack during 1937-38.

Stamps.—The total receipts under "Stamps" (Rupees 192.69 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 195.08 lakhs) by Rs. 2.39 lakhs. This was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 6.10 lakhs under "Judicial Stamps" and an increase of Rs. 3.71 lakhs under "Non-Judicial stamps". The decrease under the former was due to a fall in litigation owing to a tendency on the part

of the public to settle their claims out of Court. The increase under the latter is also attributed to a number of claims being settled out of Court by creditors obtaining sale deeds in respect of their debtors' landed property.

Forest.—Forest revenue rose from Rs. 48.29 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 50.46 lakhs in 1937-38. The increase of Rs. 2.17 lakhs was due to the extraction and sale of a larger quantity of sandalwood and timber than in the previous year, the better prices obtained for timber, firewood, charcoal, bamboos and minor produce, and the realization during the year of the greater part of the proceeds of the sales in the previous year of rosewood of export quality.

Registration.—The increase of Rs. 2.60 lakhs under "Registration" was due partly to an increase in the number of documents registered, and partly to the enhancement of the scale of registration fees from the 1st January 1938.

Motor Vehicles Acts.—"Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts" is a new major head opened with effect from 1937-38. Taxes and fees levied under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, and the rules issued thereunder, are credited to it. The total receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 53.95 lakhs as against Rs. 48.54 lakhs in the previous year. The improvement was chiefly due to an increase in the number of vehicles, mainly under lorries and buses plying for hire.

Other Taxes and Duties.—The receipts shown under the head "Other Taxes and Duties" for 1936-37 included only the revenue from the betting tax. The figures for 1937-38 include, in addition to the betting tax, fees paid under the Indian Electricity Rules and for the inspection of cinemas, and the royalty collected from the Mysore Government for the utilization of the Cauvery water at Sivasamudram for the generation of electricity, which were previously shown under "Miscellaneous Departments". The receipts under the Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act, 1937, are also credited to this head.

The betting tax is levied at a percentage of sums paid into totalizators and of sums paid by bookmakers to backers. There was an increase in the receipts under the tax owing to the enhancement of the rate levied in respect

of the Madras Races from $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from the 1st April 1937.

Interest.—The decrease of Rs. 5.65 lakhs under "Interest" was largely due to the liquidation of the entire loan outstanding against the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund in 1936-37 and the special repayment of loans by the Tuticorin Port Trust in 1936-37 which caused a subsequent fall in interest receipts. The figure for 1936-37 also included the interest paid by the Central Government on the deposits made with them from the Provincial Government's balances. From 1937-38 investments from the Provincial Government's balances can only be made by buying treasury bills or other securities, and the amount available for such investment was small.

Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit.—In 1936-37 the receipts of the Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative departments were credited under the same major head "Agriculture," but under different sub-major heads. From the 1st April 1937 the receipts are credited under a separate major head for each of the three departments. The total receipts for all the three departments were Rs. 8.29 lakhs in 1937-38 against Rs. 5.96 lakhs in 1936-37. The increase of Rs. 2.33 lakhs was due mainly to the inclusion as revenue of the amounts transferred from the deposit account of grants from the Central Government, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and to the increased receipts under audit fees in the Co-operative Department.

Civil Works.—Under the head "Civil Works" the amount transferred from the Central Road Fund during 1937-38 exceeded that transferred in 1936-37 by Rs. 5.37 lakhs. There was, however, a decrease of Rs. 2.53 lakhs in 1937-38 under "Recoveries of expenditure," due to the fact that there was a special recovery of a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Cochin Harbour works in 1936-37. The net result of all the variations was an increase of Rs. 3.20 lakhs under this head in 1937-38.

Miscellaneous.—The increase of Rs. 4.74 lakhs under the head "Miscellaneous" was partly due to increased receipts under "Collection of payments for services rendered" and partly to increases under "Transfers from deposit account". The increase under the former was due to the transfer to this head from "Land Revenue" of commission on private estates under Government

management, and to larger recoveries of election expenses from non-union panchayats and of leave and passage contributions on account of officers lent to Orissa. The increase under "Transfers from deposit accounts" was the result of the increased amount received from the Central Government under grants for rural uplift schemes.

EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

The increase of Rs. 8.43 lakhs under "Land Revenue" was mainly due to the change in classification, according to which allowances to religious institutions paid from the land revenue collections of the villages concerned and formerly treated as deductions from revenue under "VII. Land Revenue" were debited to this head. The increase was partly set off by a decrease of expenditure under "Settlement Parties," resulting from the stoppage of resettlement operations and the abolition of settlement parties.

Forest.—The decrease of expenditure under "Forests" from Rs. 43.10 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 41.18 lakhs in 1937-38 was due mainly to the absence of any expenditure under "Forest capital outlay."

Motor Vehicles Acts.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts is a new major head opened in 1937-38. The expenditure incurred in administering the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, and the rules issued thereunder and the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, and on the collection of the Madras Motor Vehicles Tax is debited to this head. In previous years this expenditure was debited to the head "Miscellaneous Departments." Compensation to local bodies for loss of toll income is also debited to this head. There was an increase of Rs. 2.75 lakhs in expenditure in 1937-38 as compared with the previous year, due mainly to the payment of a larger amount of compensation to local bodies for the loss of toll income, as a result of increased receipts under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept.—There was an increase of Rs. 6.53 lakhs under the head "Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept". In 1936-37 an interest rate of 3.33 per cent was adopted in respect of capital outlay prior to 1917-18 and a rate of 4.85 per cent in respect of capital outlay from 1917-18

Expenditure, 1937-38 (Actuals).

OTHER HEADS	1.2				
INDUSTRIES	1.6				
FORESTS	2.6				
PUBLIC HEALTH	2.8				
MOTOR VEHICLES	2.8				
AGRIC., VETY., & CO-OPN.	3.0				
CIVIL WORKS	5.4				
MEDICAL	6.0				
IRRIGATION	7.3				
EDUCATION	16.3				
		DEBT, PENSIONS, STATIONERY	8.3		
				STAMPS &c	0.7
				JAILS	1.5
				LAND REVENUE	1.6
				REGISTRATION	1.8
				EXCISE	2.1
				JUSTICE	5.9
				POLICE	10.2
				GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	17.9
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	50.0%	COMMON CHARGES	8.3%	PRIMARY FUNCTIONS	41.7%

onwards. In 1937-38 a uniform rate of 4.35 per cent was adopted in respect of all capital outlay and this accounts for the increase.

Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.—The expenditure under the head “Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues” decreased from Rs. 45.75 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 43.74 lakhs in 1937-38. The decrease of Rs. 2.01 lakhs was mainly due to a reduction in old maintenance charges of the Cauvery delta system, a surrender of funds as a result of certain Tank Restoration Scheme works in Dowlaiswaram Circle not being executed, and the inclusion of several minor irrigation works in the special accelerated programme of improvements debited to capital.

Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works.—The increase of Rs. 1.29 lakhs under the head “Construction of Irrigation Works” was due to the outlay on the Thippayapalem project.

Interest on Debt and other Obligations.—The interest paid by the Provincial Government to the Central Government and on special loans, State Provident Funds and other obligations is debited to the head “Interest on Debt and other Obligations.” The interest on capital outlay relating to Irrigation, Hydro-Electric schemes and Commercial concerns is, however, shown as a deduction from the total expenditure under this head and transferred to the respective heads of accounts. The amounts so transferred were more than the interest actually paid by the Government and the final result was thus a minus entry under this head.

The loans due to the Central Government as on the 31st March 1937 have been consolidated into a single loan bearing interest at 4.50 per cent and repayable by equated half-yearly instalments in forty-five years beginning with 1937-38. The annual equated payment in respect of both interest and principal is Rs. 39.29 lakhs. The portion representing interest is debited to this head. The interest portion will decrease in each successive year, as a result of the gradual repayment of the principal. The portion representing repayment of principal (which is debited to the head “23. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt”) will therefore increase in successive years to the same extent. The net betterment of Rs. 20.31 lakhs was due to a decrease in the payment to the Central Government

as a result of the consolidation of loans and also to the deduction of a larger sum on account of interest transferred to commercial departments.

Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.—The decrease of Rs. 22.89 lakhs in the expenditure in 1937–38 under the head “Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt” was due to the smaller repayment of principal to the Central Government on account of the consolidation of the debt to the Central Government into a single loan, as already explained.

General Administration.—The chief factors contributing to the increase in expenditure by Rs. 3.88 lakhs under the head “General Administration” were an increase in the Governor’s secretarial staff, additions to establishments under “District Administration,” the introduction of the rural debt redemption scheme into more districts, the constitution of more debt conciliation boards and increased expenditure from the Central Government’s grants for rural development.

Education.—The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 256.32 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 257.95 lakhs in 1937–38. The largest increase occurred under “Primary Education” (Rs. 3.12 lakhs), “European Education” (Rs. 0.65 lakh), and “General” (Rs. 0.94 lakh). The increase under the head would have been greater but for decreases under “University Education” (Rs. 2.17 lakhs) and “Secondary Education” (Rs. 0.88 lakh). The increase under “Primary Education” was mainly due to the payment of the Government contribution under section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, in respect of the proceeds of the education tax levied by local bodies and the payment of increased teaching grants to District Educational Councils, while the increase under “European Education” was under teaching, boarding and building grants. Additional expenditure due to the appointment of four Divisional Inspectors and their establishments contributed to the increase of expenditure under “General.” There was also increased expenditure on account of new schemes such as—

- (1) the appointment of additional subordinate inspecting officers with staff in both the men’s and the women’s branches;
- (2) teaching grants to secondary schools newly admitted to aid;

- (3) the opening of a hostel attached to the Government Secondary School for Mappillas at Malappuram; and
- (4) the purchase of a bus for the conveyance of gosha girls of the Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta.

The decrease under “University Education” and “Secondary Education” was due to smaller expenditure by about Rs. 2.67 lakhs under “Building and Equipment Grants” and by Rs. 0.51 lakh under laboratory stores, etc., for Government Arts and Professional Colleges.

Medical.—The increase of Rs. 1.74 lakhs was due partly to an increase in the number of patients in the City and mufassal hospitals, and partly to new schemes of expenditure such as—

- (1) the installing of an X-ray apparatus in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool;
- (2) an increase in the bed strength and the employment of additional staff in the Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore;
- (3) the opening of more rural dispensaries and the consequent payment of more subsidies; and
- (4) building grants to private leper and tuberculosis hospitals and also to certain local and municipal hospitals.

There was also an increase under expenditure in England.

Public Health.—The expenditure under “Public Health” rose from Rs. 24.37 lakhs in 1936–37 to Rs. 44.07 lakhs in 1937–38. The increase was mainly due to larger grants to local bodies for public health purposes, extra expenditure on more extensive anti-plague measures and on the free distribution of quinine, and the constitution of a separate fund for the improvement of rural water supply (Rs. 18 lakhs).

Agriculture, Veterinary and Co-operative Credit.—Before the 1st April 1937 the expenditure of the Agricultural, Veterinary and Co-operative departments was all debited to the same major head “Agriculture,” but under different sub-major heads for each department. From 1937–38, however, the expenditure of these departments is debited under three separate major heads. There was an expenditure of Rs. 46.87 lakhs in 1937–38 under the above three

heads as against Rs. 42.52 lakhs in 1936-37. The increase was mainly due to the change in classification according to which expenditure from grants from the Central Government, the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is shown under this head, increased establishments in the departments and the special provision for equipment of depots in the Agricultural Department.

Industries.—The increase of expenditure by Rs. 2.58 lakhs under the head "Industries" was mainly due to the payment of a grant and subsidy (Rs. 0.90 lakh) to the All-India Spinners' Association in connection with the development of the hand spinning movement in this Province, the purchase of machinery and raw materials for the Industrial Schools and the Kerala Soap Institute, the demonstration of the preparation of coconut and palmyra jaggery in Salem district and the conduct of factory tests in regard to the suitability for refining purposes of jaggery manufactured from sweet coconut toddy, and the introduction of experiments on coir retting, courses of instruction in the manufacture of leather goods, metal work and pottery and the scheme for developing the small scale woollen industries of the Province.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The increase in expenditure under the head "Interest on Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes" was due to the large increase in the capital outlay on hydro-electric schemes.

Famine.—The expenditure under "Famine" fell from Rs. 17.21 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 3.50 lakhs in 1937-38 for the reasons explained below:—

The major head "Famine" is divided into two sub-major heads, "Famine Relief" and "Transfers to Famine Relief Fund."

In 1936-37 Rs. 0.21 lakh was debited under the head "Famine Relief". In 1937-38 there was famine in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts and relief operations were started on a large scale in all the three districts and the entire expenditure in 1937-38 was incurred for this purpose.

In 1936-37 a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs was transferred from revenues to the Famine Relief Fund for investment with a view to raising the Famine Relief Fund to the statutory minimum of Rs. 60

lakhs. There was no such transfer in 1937-38. This accounts for the decrease in expenditure under the head "Famine" as a whole.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—The expenditure on "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" increased by Rs. 4.49 lakhs on account of the growth in the pension list.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase of Rs. 2.91 lakhs under "Stationery and Printing" was mainly due to the larger amount of stationery purchased during the year and the higher prices that had to be paid.

Commuted Value of Pensions.—The increase in expenditure under "Commuted Value of Pensions" by Rs. 2.64 lakhs was due to more applications being made for commutation during the year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works.—There was a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 16.24 lakhs under the head "Capital Outlay on Irrigation, etc., Works" due to smaller expenditure on the Cauvery-Mettur project, the Peddalanka channel and the Kistna East Bank Canal, which were nearing completion and to the large amounts surrendered from the funds provided for the Appapuram project and Kistna High Level Channel.

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.—The expenditure under the head "Capital Outlay on Industrial Development" relates to the cinchona plantations in the Anamalais. The new capital outlay in the year is at present usually smaller than the credit for the bark harvested from the plantations. Consequently the transactions under this capital head usually result in a net minus figure.

Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes.—The expenditure under "Capital Outlay on Electric Schemes" was Rs. 102.73 lakhs in 1937-38 against Rs. 70.40 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 32.33 lakhs is explained below:—

I. Hydro-Electric Schemes—A. Pykara Hydro-Electric Project.—The net increase of Rs. 31.59 lakhs under this project was due to increased expenditure on the purchase of pipe line and other materials

for the additional generating machinery at Pykara, the construction of a larger number of extensions in the Pykara system in order to increase the area supplied, and the supply of power to Virudhunagar, Rajapalaiyam and Madura. The increase would have been greater but for the transfer of the capital cost of the Erode sub-station to the Mettur system and the decrease in expenditure on the Mukurti Dam, which was nearing completion by the beginning of the year 1937-38.

B. Mettur Hydro-Electric Project.—A net decrease of Rs. 24.77 lakhs occurred under this project in 1937-38 due to smaller expenditure under the Mettur Main scheme as the major part of the expenditure on civil works and power station transmission lines and sub-station equipment was incurred in 1936-37. There was also decreased expenditure under the Trichinopoly-Negapatam extension scheme. The decrease was off-set to some extent by increased expenditure due to extension of supply to Ranipet, Kaveripakkam and Conjeeveram, and to the construction of a larger number of extensions in the Mettur system.

II. Thermo-Electric Schemes.—There was an increase in expenditure by Rs. 21.59 lakhs under the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermo-Electric schemes which were started in 1936-37, as considerable progress was made with them in 1937-38. Expenditure was also incurred on the supply of electric power to Bobbili.

Capital Outlay on Civil Works.—The increase of Rs. 4.74 lakhs in Capital Outlay on Civil Works was mainly on account of the construction of quarters for the Police staff in different parts of the Presidency.

DEBT, DEPOSIT, ETC., HEADS.

Before the 1st April 1937 the Government of India held, and were liable to repay, various deposits (including interest-bearing State Provident Fund deposits, interest-free balances of municipal and other local authorities, departmental and judicial deposits, etc.), which are of an intrinsically local nature or definitely associated with Provincial functions. The balances at the credit of these

deposit accounts pertaining to the Madras Presidency on the 31st March 1937 amounted to Rs. 7,71 75 lakhs.

The liabilities attached to these balances were transferred to the Provincial Government as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March 1937. The balances themselves on that date were not handed over to them in cash, but were adjusted in reduction of their pre-1921 irrigation debt to the Government of India of Rs. 8,28.19 lakhs, leaving an amount of Rs. 56.44 lakhs still outstanding on that account.

The figures relating to the various debt, deposit and remittance transactions are given in the accounts for 1937-38.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The Madras Presidency owned assets valued at Rs. 30,96.32 lakhs, excluding the value of securities held in the Famine Relief Fund, and its liabilities amounted to Rs. 18,25.20 lakhs, on the 31st March 1938.

The chief assets were the remunerative irrigation and electric works (Rs. 18,51.72 lakhs), the outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. (Rs. 4,54.01 lakhs), the unproductive irrigation and navigation works (Rs. 4,64.70 lakhs), and the capital outlay on Civil Works (Rs. 85.76 lakhs) and on Cinchona plantations and Industries (Rs. 23.46 lakhs). In addition there was a closing balance of Rs. 2,16.58 lakhs on the 31st March 1938, of which Rs. 79.71 lakhs represented temporary investments in treasury bills of the Central Government.

The chief liabilities were the consolidated loan to be repaid to the Central Government (Rs. 7,49.94 lakhs), deposits, advances and remittances (Rs. 5,19.05 lakhs), the balances of members of the State Provident Funds (Rs. 3,74.50 lakhs), the loan raised in the open market in 1937-38 (Rs. 1,64.03 lakhs) and the depreciation reserve funds of Government Presses and commercial undertakings (Rs. 15.16 lakhs).

PROVINCIAL BORROWING.

From the 1st April 1937 the Provincial Government have full powers under section 163 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to borrow on the security of the revenues

of the Province. The Central Government's consent would however be required, if the Provincial Government wished to raise a loan outside India. So long as the Provincial Government have not fully repaid their debt to the Central Government, they have also to obtain the Central Government's consent before raising a loan in India. The Act provides that the Central Government shall not unreasonably withhold consent, and that, if any dispute arises as to whether a refusal of consent is justified, the decision of the Governor-General in his discretion shall be final.

A loan of Rs. 1,64.03 lakhs was accordingly raised by public subscription in 1937-38. The loan bears interest at 3 per cent per annum on the face value and the issue price was Rs. 99 per cent. It is repayable at par in 1953, fifteen years after the date of issue. This was the first loan raised by the Government of Madras in the open market, and the flotation was considered very successful.

LOANS AND ADVANCES.

The total balances outstanding under loans and advances by the Provincial Government, including loans to local bodies for railway construction amounted to Rs. 4,28.71 lakhs at the beginning of the year 1937-38 and Rs. 4,51.51 lakhs at the end of the year.

The loans advanced to the Madras Corporation in 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 5.95 lakhs. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of roads and bridges and the like amounted to Rs. 19.20 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 3.99 lakhs.

Advances to cultivators amounting to Rs. 20.52 lakhs were disbursed in 1937-38 against Rs. 26.26 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that the scheme for making advances to enable agriculturists to pay off their debts was held in abeyance during 1937-38 pending the passing of the Agriculturists Relief Act. A sum of Rs. 0.02 lakh was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. Advances to Kallar Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 0.36 lakh, and advances to Co-operative Building Societies and Co-operative Sale Societies amounted to Rs. 4.74 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakh respectively. A sum of Rs. 0.25 lakh was also advanced to the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Government of India Act, 1935, did not provide for the continuance of the Famine Relief Fund established under the Devolution Rules, but the Madras Government considered it essential to set up a statutory fund on the same lines. The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, accordingly provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund constituted under the Devolution Rules was wound up and its closing balance formed the nucleus of the new Fund and was invested in securities of the Government of India.

The position of the Fund during 1937-38 was as follows:—

The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 1.37 lakhs and the market value of the securities on the 31st March 1937 was Rs. 58.59 lakhs. The receipts of the Fund amounted to Rs. 2.34 lakhs, consisting of transfers from revenue account (Rs. 0.04 lakh), interest receipts (Rs. 2.19 lakhs) and recoveries of famine expenditure (Rs. 0.11 lakh). A sum of Rs. 2.17 lakhs was spent on the purchase of Government of India securities during the year. At the end of the year, there was a cash balance of Rs. 1.54 lakhs and the market value of securities on the 31st March 1938 was Rs. 63.00 lakhs. The total assets at the end of the year including the cash balance, thus amounted to Rs. 64.54 lakhs.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

The table below gives a summary of the transactions in 1937-38 of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Provincial Government and of the University Fee Funds of the three universities in the Province.

of this province, viz., the Marwaris of Madras (who are mostly pawn brokers) and the Nattukottai Chettiars of Chettinad (who have most of their business outside British India) appear to have met with no reverses worth mention. There was, however, a distinct tendency among the Nattukottai Chettiars to sever their connection with Burma and to bring back their capital to British India. Demand for rosewood from England and elsewhere and for timber in general for the manufacture of railway sleepers and other purposes brought good profits to timber merchants in the Western districts and in the Northern Circars. Cashew-nuts and cardamoms did well in the year. Business conditions as a whole were more favourable in the year under report than in the preceding year, and the result was a better yield of revenue.

Financial Results.—Out of 58,343 persons in the register of assesseees only 36,008 were actually found liable to tax during the year. The net demand (deducting refunds) rose to Rs. 130.82 lakhs against Rs. 112.17 lakhs under “Income-tax” and to Rs. 17.47 lakhs against Rs. 9.18 lakhs under “Super-tax”. The net collections were Rs. 120.91 lakhs under “Income-tax” and Rs. 15.19 lakhs under “Super-tax” against Rs. 107.08 lakhs and Rs. 8.79 lakhs respectively. The increase in demand is attributable to the favourable economic conditions. The total income brought under assessment rose from Rs. 17.35 crores to Rs. 18.46 crores. Refunds under “Income-tax and Super-tax” rose to Rs. 29.47 lakhs and Rs. 0.78 lakh against Rs. 26.23 lakhs and Rs. 0.68 lakh respectively in 1936-37. The expenditure fell to Rs. 11.38 lakhs against Rs. 11.77 lakhs in 1936-37. The Local Government’s share of the net proceeds assigned to the provinces was Rs. 20.64 lakhs.

CUSTOMS.

The total customs revenue including duty on imports from Burma amounted to Rs. 651.31 lakhs. Excluding the duty on imports of kerosene and motor spirits from Burma, viz., Rs. 170.14 lakhs the receipts increased by Rs. 77.77 lakhs to Rs. 481.17 lakhs. Import duty accounted for Rs. 463.46 lakhs compared with Rs. 384.86 lakhs in 1936-37. Export duty increased by Rs. 0.13 lakh to Rs. 3.59 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Customs

department throughout the Province inclusive of the contribution to the Travancore and Cochin Durbars amounted to Rs. 28.79 lakhs. Of the offences detected by the department 438 cases infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,641 cases related to the Sea Customs Act.

SALT.

The administration of the Madras Salt Revenue Department continued in combination with the Madras Land Customs and Outports Departments.

TRANSACTIONS.

Manufacture.—As in the previous year, manufacture of salt was seriously retarded in the factories north of Madras by heavy intermittent rains throughout the greater part of the 1937 season, but this was off-set by the early commencement and excellent progress of manufacture, aided by favourable weather, in the 1938 season. The output of salt was 121.13 lakhs of maunds made up of 119.61 lakhs of excise salt and 1.52 lakhs of Government salt. Including 48.64 lakhs in stock at the beginning of the year and 17.44 lakhs imported during the year mainly from Bombay, the total stocks amounted to 187.21 lakhs of maunds.

Issues.—The total issues amounted to 135.37 lakhs of maunds as compared with 138.93 lakhs in 1936-37, giving a net closing balance of 47.31 lakhs on the 31st March 1938 after deducting wastages. The decrease in issues during the year was chiefly due to the low stocks in many of the northern factories. The quantity exported to Calcutta was 83,240 maunds against 25,200 maunds in 1936-37.

Prices.—The average wholesale price per maund of 82-2/7 lb. at the excise factories throughout the presidency was 4 annas, exclusive of duty, as compared with 2 annas 11 pies in 1936-37; the average price of salt sold by Government was 5 annas 6 pies, as compared with 2 annas 10 pies in 1936-37. The increase in excise prices was due to shortage of stocks in Northern Division where prices ruled very high for some months. Stocks of Government reserve salt in the area were sold to retail dealers in limited quantities at a moderate price until the general price level returned to

CHAPTER V.—LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE.

POLICE (1937).

The year 1937 was comparatively peaceful but by no means uneventful. The General Elections of February 1937 owing to a vastly increased electorate involved elaborate police arrangements but passed off without trouble except for some minor disturbances. Communal tension gave cause for anxiety in some districts, and in the Perambur area of Madras City Hindu-Muslim friction necessitated constant attention for some considerable time. Labour troubles increased, notably in Madras and Coimbatore, but disturbances were reduced to a minimum. There was little improvement in economic conditions and the rainfall in large areas was defective. Despite these difficulties, there was in the year a continuance of the progress of the last ten years in the detection of crime. The previous year's percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was maintained and the percentage of detection of grave crime achieved a new high record of 46 per cent. The last three years showed a steady decline in murders as a whole, but there was in 1937 a marked increase in murders due to local factions. There was also an increase in cases of rioting and unlawful assembly. The Police Department received increasing co-operation from the public. Village Vigilance Committees were firmly established in most villages except those where local factions made their formation undesirable. The enforcement of the Prohibition Act in Salem district from 1st October 1937 involved novel duties which the department successfully tackled with initiative and vigour.

POLICE FORCE.

Strength and Cost.—The total strength of the permanent police force in the Presidency (excluding the Malabar Special Police) was 26,952 at the end of 1937, an increase of 77 over the previous year due mainly to reorganization of the Traffic department of the City Police. The force represents a ratio of 0·6 per thousand of the population.

The total cost of the department for 1937-38 excluding the final accounts for March 1938 rose slightly from Rs. 1,56,51,096 to Rs. 1,57,71,749 or approximately 5 annas 10 pies per head of the population.

Recruits and Training.—There was no difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits except in Madras City, where steps were taken to remedy the defect. The Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, for officers and the three central recruits schools for constables at Vellore, Anantapur and Coimbatore continued to work efficiently. The health of the force was generally satisfactory, the percentage of absence from duty on grounds of sickness being 3·7. Government quarters were available for 71·2 per cent of sergeants, 34·2 per cent of sub-inspectors, 67·7 per cent of head constables and 67·2 per cent of police constables. The lack of quarters is chiefly felt in Madras City. Illiterates are being steadily eliminated and their numbers fell from 4 to 3 among head constables and 665 (3 per cent) to 593 (2·7 per cent) among constables.

Discipline.—The discipline of the force was well maintained; the percentage of punishments to the force falling from 3·3 to 2·7; there was also a fall in the percentage of punishments cancelled or modified on appeal; but there was an increase in dismissals.

Rewards.—The number of rewards granted to private individuals outside Madras City showed a further increase from 6,661 to 6,828, indicating improved co-operation between the public and the police.

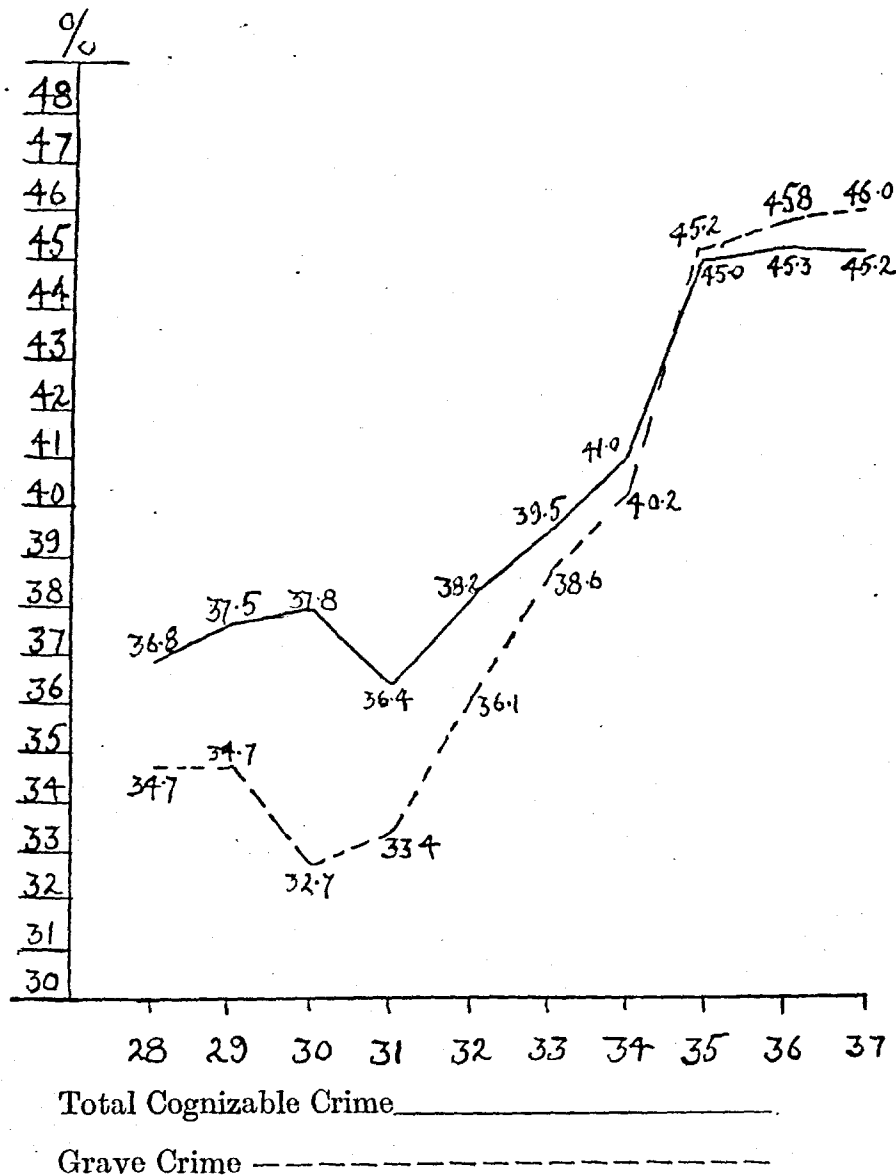
CRIME.

There was a further fall in both total cognizable and grave crime.

Cognizable Crime.—The number of true cases of cognizable crime (other than offences under the Special and Local Laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code) fell from 39,457 to 38,422. The fall was attributed to more effective control over criminal organizations, to increased co-operation from Village Vigilance Committees and the public, to the intelligent application of the abeyance system of control over Criminal Tribes members, and to efficient work in intelligence bureau and by the district police. The number of cases under Special and

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Detection of Crime, 1928—1937.



Local Laws increased by 8,807 or 25.6 per cent and of nuisance offences by 30,806 or 16.3 per cent. The policy of prevention by warning and advice tried in Madras City in 1936 did not prove successful and it was necessary to revert to prosecution.

Grave Crime.—Cases of grave crime showed a further decrease of 992 cases or 4.0 per cent to 23,770. There was a further striking decrease in dacoities from 139 to 71 or 48.9 per cent and in robberies from 557 to 372 or 33.2 per cent. Murders as a whole decreased again from 1,075 to 1,056 but murders due to faction rose from 106 to 155. There was an increase in cases of rioting and unlawful assembly from 622 to 674. Generally, however, the public peace was well maintained. The police had to resort to firearms to restore order only on two occasions. There were eight cases of bombs being used with criminal intent, all the bombs being of the usual crude type. There were nine deaths treated as justifiable homicide.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 45.2 substantially maintaining the previous year's record figure of 45.3 per cent, while detection of grave crime rose from 45.8 per cent to a new record of 46 per cent. The detection in both classes has steadily progressed since 1931. In house-breaking, which, of all forms of crime, offers the biggest challenge to police efficiency, detection in Madras in 1936 (35.5 per cent) was higher than in any other province, the next best being Bombay (27.3 per cent). In 1937 a new record of 36.8 per cent was achieved. The Presidency also obtained considerably more crime work from its police than other Provinces in India. In 1936 the proportion of crime investigated to the strength of the Police Force was 9.4 in Madras, the next highest figure being 3.9 in the United Provinces. The percentage of property recovered to property lost has risen steadily from 22.6 per cent in 1935 to 29.5 per cent in 1936 and 34.7 per cent in 1937. The Police prosecuted 17,081 cases under the Penal Code, and of these 75.3 per cent ended in conviction, against 75.7 per cent in 1936. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused fell from 4.8 per cent to 4.3 per cent (1,666).

LABOUR DISPUTES.

The number of strikes more than trebled from 22 in 1936 to 68 in 1937. The strikes were chiefly in Madras and Coimbatore. In about one third of the strikes the workers' demands were conceded, in another third the workers resumed work on assurances that their grievances would be considered and the remainder proved abortive. The conduct of the strikers was on the whole good and very few disturbances occurred but the situation required close attention.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES.

There was prolonged communal trouble between Hindus and Muhammadans in Perambur area from April to October 1937. The trouble started from a trivial incident and resulted in 5 murders, 20 riotings, 47 stabbings and 64 incendiarism cases as well as other offences. The whole area had to be heavily patrolled and picketed for 3½ months to combat the guerilla tactics adopted by both communities. There was also communal tension in a number of districts, but only one minor disturbance. Bombs were used in a factious riot in Ramnad and much vigilance was necessary in the Nadar and non-Nadar faction in Kallurani in the same district. The anti-untouchability movement continued to grow in Malabar.

AGRARIAN MOVEMENTS.

There was a propaganda march of Andhra peasants through certain villages of the Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts, advocating the abolition of the zamindari system. There was some agrarian trouble in the Venkatagiri estate, and some attempt to launch a no-tax campaign. There was anti-zamindari agitation in parts of Chittoor district and some Peasants' Associations were formed in Malabar district.

TRAFFIC.

There were estimated to be 21,466 motor vehicles in use in the mufassal at the end of the year, an increase of over 2,000 over the 1936 figure of 19,434 vehicles. Of these 4,456 were buses plying for hire. The total number of accidents and deaths due to motor vehicles has risen in

the last three years. The increase is chiefly outside towns where systematic and sustained control cannot be exercised over traffic. The percentage of accidents and deaths has fallen in towns where control is possible. Pedestrians and pedal cyclists were responsible for nearly 50 per cent of the accidents.

PROHIBITION ACT.

(The enforcement of the Prohibition Act in Salem district from 1st October 1937 was entrusted to the district police with additional staff. These novel duties were successfully tackled with co-operation from officials and non-officials. Four hundred and thirteen cases involving 485 persons were charged under the Act up to the end of the year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Criminal Investigation Department.—The crime section of the Criminal Investigation Department made steady progress in dealing with organized cheating and theft, counterfeiting and conspiracy. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau continued to function efficiently in liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau. One sub-inspector has been trained as a fire-arms expert.

Finger-print Bureau.—The Finger-print Bureau received 16,053 finger-print slips and after eliminations had a total of 265,507 slips on record. Twenty-one thousand and two slips were sent for search including 15,839 relating to cases in the Presidency and 5,041 were traced. Expert finger-print evidence was given on 309 occasions.

Shorthand Bureau.—The shorthand staff attended 139 conferences and 1,640 meetings the former figure being a decrease and the latter an increase. One Tamil and one Telugu Shorthand Sub-Inspector attended the September and December Sessions of the Legislature.

Armed Reserves.—The District Armed Reserves and Presidency General Reserves maintained their standards of efficiency and discipline. In their usual tours of the Vizagapatam and East Godavari agencies systematic prophylactic measures were extremely successful in preventing malaria. The Temporary East Coast Special Police Force, raised in 1936 to assist the customs authorities in stamping out smuggling on the French frontiers in the South Arcot and Tanjore districts, was disbanded in the year.

Malabar Special Police.—The Malabar Special Police was reorganized and stationed in four posts, its strength being altered from 28 to 27 Indian officers and from 736 to 737 other ranks. Service in the force was as popular as ever. Efficiency and discipline were maintained at the usual high level and there was an improvement in tactics and work off the parade ground; signalling also maintained the usual high standard. One Indian officer and nine petty officers attended courses at different army schools and all qualified with merit.

Railway Police.—The Railway Police were as usual organized in two districts of which one policed part of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line in the Orissa Province. There was an increase in thefts, which received attention. There were nine attempts to wreck trains of which three resulted in derailment but not loss of life, a small boy being responsible in one case and a lunatic in another. There were two train collisions in one of which the Railway Company dealt with the driver at fault while in the other the cabin man responsible was sentenced to imprisonment. The number of persons killed by trains rose from 418 to 451 of whom 110 were cases of suicide, the remainder being trespassers.

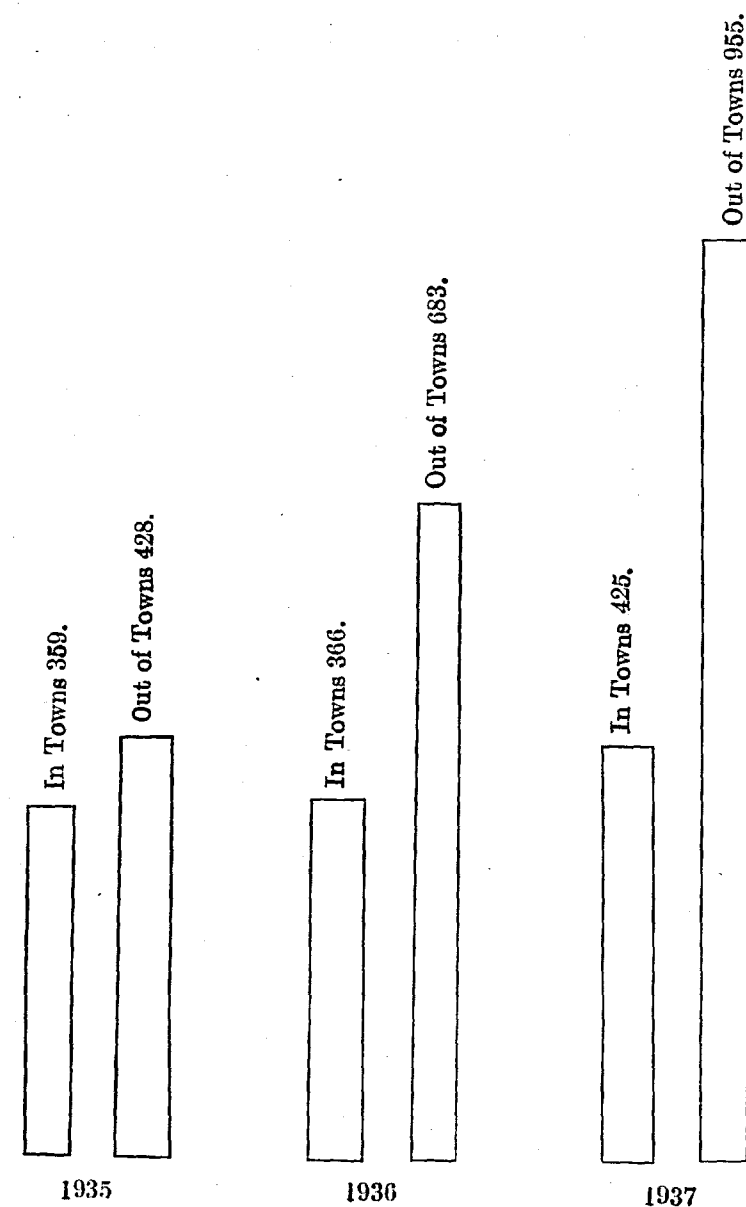
Port Police.—The Harbour Police Establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Cuddalore, Mangalore and Cochin continued to work well.

Village Police and Village Vigilance Committees.—There was a further improvement in co-operation between Village officers and the police in combating crime and maintaining law and order. Village Vigilance Committees numbered over 20,000 or over 3,000 more than the previous year and rendered invaluable public service. They were responsible for the arrest of accused with property in 1,357 Penal Code cases (of which 322 were cattle theft cases) for the tracing or arrest of a number of bad characters, warrantees and criminal tribe members, and for putting up 887 gambling cases. Village headmen are ex-officio members of these committees.

MADRAS CITY POLICE.

Strength and Cost.—The sanctioned strength of the Madras City Police Force excluding Gazetted officers was increased by 58 to 2,265 owing to the reorganization

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS. 1935-1937.



of the Traffic department. Of 201 recruits enlisted in the year, 159 came from the mufassal owing to a dearth of suitable recruits in the city. The cost of the force rose from Rs. 14.03 lakhs to Rs. 14.38 lakhs.

Health and Accommodation.—There was some deterioration in the health of the force, admissions to hospitals rising from 159 per cent to 170 per cent. Accommodation was constructed for 97 men leaving 839 officers and men without Government quarters.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed reserve was in daily use for nearly five months during the communal troubles in Perambur, and also rendered useful service in extricating persons buried under the debris of the class rooms which collapsed at the Government School of Technology. The force also carried out its usual training.

Crime.—The total cognizable crime (excluding nuisance cases) remained practically unchanged at 3,018 and grave crime fell from 2,191 to 2,141. One thousand and fifty-seven cases were brought to trial and 911 or 86 per cent ended in conviction. Investigation was refused in 6.6 per cent of the cases reported. Murders rose from 10 to 17 mainly owing to the communal friction and there was an increase in criminal breach of trust from 147 to 173. Cheating and theft cases decreased and house-breaking remained practically unchanged. The percentage of property recovered rose from 24.3 to 32.8. In nuisance and obstruction cases the policy of warning started in 1935 proved ineffective and there was a large increase in prosecutions. The total number of prosecutions including those under the Indian Penal Code and special and local laws increased from 55,188 to 85,254 of which 85,003 or 99.7 per cent ended in conviction.

Traffic.—The number of motor vehicles newly registered increased again from 1,517 to 1,716. Two roundabouts were tried experimentally in Mount Road, where most accidents occur. The number of motor vehicle accidents remained practically the same at 305 (303), fatal accidents rising from 22 to 25. Of the 77 fatal or serious accidents, which involved all kinds of vehicles 53 per cent occurred at speeds between 10 and 20 m.p.h. and 58 per cent were due to pedestrians. Accidents are attributed mainly to lack of satisfactory pavements for pedestrians and to the deterioration of road surfaces at the margins which drives slow moving traffic to the centre of the road.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

KALLAR RECLAMATION.

Kallar reclamation carried on in Madura and Ramnad districts followed the usual lines, being confined in Ramnad to educational work in two schools. There were 255 Kallar elementary schools in Madura, of which 208 were made complete during the year by the opening of the fifth standard. The strength of the schools rose by nearly 2,000 to over 14,000 and attendance was satisfactory. Night schools were held in most of the schools for adults. Scouting continued to be popular and the work was commended by the Boy Scouts' Association of India. Facilities were given by scholarships and stipends for higher education.

There were 257 co-operative societies. Those in North Madura worked satisfactorily and collected dues promptly. Those in South Madura improved their collection of short-term loans but had large longstanding arrears. A labour society was formed to provide work by undertaking contracts.

The number of registered Kallars was 37,755. Of these 8,633 were under orders to report at intervals but all except 202 of these orders were in abeyance on condition of good conduct. The policy of trusting the Kallars was welcomed by the community and worked satisfactorily. Panchayats continued to render assistance in the detection and prevention of Kallar crime, which showed a further fall of 10 per cent during the year. There was a decrease in the number of Kallars on the register and in the number registered during the year. A Kallar Employment Bureau was formed and found work for 36 educated and 500 uneducated Kallars during the year.

KORAVAR RECLAMATION.

Koravar Reclamation in Salem district was confined to education. There were five Koravar reclamation schools (of which four were managed by the London Mission) and two Boarding Homes, one for boys and the other for girls, with a total strength of 180. The Boys' Boarding Home also conducted a farm. Nine pupils were given boarding grants for higher education. All the institutions worked satisfactorily.

TRIBE SETTLEMENTS.

The object of the settlements is to reform members of so called criminal tribes by providing them with the means, under supervision, of earning an honest livelihood. There were six settlements including a new one opened at Chintaladevi in Nellore district for Kanjar Bhats, which contributed to an increase in the population of the settlements by nearly 200 to 3,460. One settlement (Stuartpuram) was managed by the Salvation Army and the rest by the Government. Three of the settlements fulfilled their purpose satisfactorily; a fourth suffered from a lack of remunerative labour; steps were taken to improve a fifth; and the new settlement promised to be successful.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1937).

COURTS.

At the end of 1937 there were the following Criminal Courts in the Presidency: The High Court, 27 Sessions Judges, 2 Additional Sessions Judges, 22 Assistant Sessions Judges, 24 District Magistrates, 5 Additional District Magistrates, 3 Presidency Magistrates, 94 Subdivisional Magistrates, 13 Joint and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 475 Subordinate Magistrates, 62 Special Magistrates, 44 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 218 benches comprised of 1,712 Honorary Magistrates, 1,085 Village Magistrates and 3,555 Panchayat Courts.

ORIGINAL CASES.

The total number of cases instituted rose from 473,443 to 505,780. The chief increase was in Madras City (29,473) where the policy of prevention and warning in nuisance and obstruction cases tried in 1936 proved a failure, and the normal policy of prosecution was resumed. There was also a noteworthy increase in South Arcot. Twelve districts in the mufassal showed an increase and the remaining twelve a fall.

Village Magistrates' Courts.—The number of cases for disposal in Village Magistrates' Courts rose to 3,210, of which 2,974 were disposed of, and 1,241 persons convicted representing an increase in convictions from 9.46 per cent to 26.59 per cent.

Village Panchayat Courts.—In Village Panchayat Courts there were 43,765 cases for disposal; of these 36,445 were disposed of, both figures representing falls from the previous year. The percentage of convictions fell from 26·32 to 24·24.

Bench Courts.—Bench Courts afforded considerable assistance to stipendiary magistrates by disposing of 184,692 cases. The “Animal Court” and “Juvenile Court” in Madras City continued to function and a Special Court was started at Madras Central Station to try cases under the Indian Railways Act. The average duration of cases in Bench Courts was two days.

Regular Magistrates’ Courts.—There were 360,812 cases instituted in Regular Magistrates’ Courts, the pendency at the end of the year being 6,682. The average duration of cases in Subdivisional Magistrates’ Courts was 35 days and in Sub-Magistrates’ Courts 11·11 days.

Presidency Magistrates’ Courts.—The number of cases instituted in the Courts of Presidency Magistrates rose from 75,598 to 105,071 owing to the resumption of the policy of prosecution. 450 cases were pending at the end of the year. The average duration of cases was 1·8 days.

Sessions Courts.—The total number of cases for trial in mufassal Sessions Courts fell from 1,998 to 1,859. Coimbatore and Madura, as usual, contributed the largest number. Of 4,558 persons under trial, 2,174 were acquitted or discharged, 1,620 convicted and the cases of 246 referred to the High Court. The average duration of cases was 57 days from the date of commitment to disposal.

High Court Criminal Sessions.—There were 34 cases for disposal; all were disposed of and 46·34 per cent of them ended in conviction, the average duration being 47 days.

APPEALS.

Magistrates’ Courts.—Nine thousand eight hundred and twenty (8,825) persons convicted by Second and Third-class Magistrates appealed to First-Class Magistrates, and 37·62 (36·5) per cent of them were successful; the average duration of appeals was 28 days in the Courts of District Magistrates and 21 days in the Courts of other First-Class Magistrates.

Sessions Courts.—Three thousand and ninety-seven (2,951) persons appealed to Sessions Courts and 28·58 (30·72) per cent of them were successful; the average duration of appeals being 33 (34) days.

High Court.—Including the balance of the previous year there were appeals of 1,104 persons for disposal. The results in terms of persons concerned were: rejected *in limine* 74, sentences upheld 426, sentences modified or reduced 159, convictions reversed 82, sentences enhanced 5, and pending 358. No fresh trial or further enquiry was ordered. The percentage of entirely successful appellants fell from 15·83 to 11. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 130 persons; the acquittals of 22 were set aside and convictions recorded and cases of 59 were pending.

REVISION.

Seven hundred and forty-one petitions for revision were presented before District Magistrates and 2 cases taken up *suo motu* or on reference from Subdivisional Magistrates. Six hundred and eight petitions were filed in Sessions Courts and 13 cases taken up *suo motu* by Sessions Judges. There were in all 1,220 revision petitions for disposal in the High Court and the Court disposed of 915 of them.

REFERENCE.

The High Court disposed of references under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, in the case of 207 persons sentenced to death in mufassal Sessions Courts, the results being in terms of persons: sentences confirmed 142, commuted to transportation for life 33, commuted to rigorous imprisonment 5, and acquitted 24. The High Court also disposed of 10 references involving 38 persons under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and upheld the verdict of the Jury in the case of 11 persons, set it aside in the case of 11 persons and directed new trial in the case of 16 persons.

TRIALS BY JURY AND WITH ASSESSORS.

Of 881 persons tried by jury in mufassal Sessions Courts the verdict of the jury was accepted in the case of 849 persons. Two thousand six hundred and forty-two persons were tried with the aid of assessors. The Judges

agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,169 persons, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,009 persons, and differed from all of them in the case of 464 persons.

PUNISHMENTS.

The sentences passed by Courts other than Village and Panchayat Courts were: death 143, transportation 238, penal servitude *nil*, rigorous imprisonment 22,294, simple imprisonment 2,393, forfeiture of property 29, fine 413,837, and whipping 60. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 13.46 lakhs to Rs. 14.50 lakhs of which Rs. 31,228 was paid to complainants as compensation. There were 2,629 persons ordered to furnish security to keep the peace and 1,209 for good behaviour. Two thousand six hundred and seventy-four persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days or less fell from 5,646 to 4,987. Proceedings were taken against 156 persons under section 563, Criminal Procedure Code, for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances and 149 of them were convicted.

JUVENILES.

The number of juveniles convicted fell from 3,439 to 3,275 (2,927 boys and 348 girls). Of these 984 were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code, 307 were discharged after admonition and 374 delivered over to their parents or guardians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was an increase in reported offences under the Indian Penal Code from 87,170 to 90,473. There were noticeable increases in offences affecting public health, the human body, public tranquility, criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance and contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, and noticeable decreases in offences against property, against public justice and false evidence. Nine thousand two hundred and fifty-nine complaints were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Three hundred and ninety-six persons were directed to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

PRISONS (1937).

There was a further fall in the average number of prisoners in criminal jails by 8 per cent and in civil jails by 74 per cent, the latter decrease being mainly due to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code in respect of the arrest of judgment-debtors. There was, on the whole, a fall in the number of children, young persons and adolescents admitted to jails. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment almost doubled between 1932 and 1937. There was a fall in short term imprisonments for one month and less, and the Madras Probation of Offenders Act is expected to reduce the number still further. The health of prisoners improved, and as usual the majority of prisoners discharged had gained weight. Under the orders of the Government buttermilk was supplied to all prisoners and the issue of salt increased. There was a noticeable fall in prison offences. A number of members of the public evinced keen interest in the welfare of prisoners and in particular the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society greatly extended its useful work.

ACCOMMODATION AND PRISONERS.

The number of Central Jails (9), District Jails (2) and Special Jails (3) remained unchanged; 2 new sub-jails were opened raising the total to 288.

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES.

The number of prisoners fell from 15,743 at the beginning of 1937 to 14,070 at the end of the year; the daily average also fell from 15,967 to 14,718.

Health.—The daily average number of sick prisoners decreased from 250 to 200. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from 149 to 146 but this represents a slight increase in the ratio per thousand from 9.39 to 9.92. Of the prisoners discharged 63.18 (64.02) per cent had gained weight.

Convicts.—The convict population at the beginning of the year was 12,420 males and 273 females. The admissions fell from 34,923 to 32,492 males and from 2,251 to 1,893 females. Of the convicts 2,624 were released on appeal, 26,492 on expiry of sentences and 6,376 under remission rules. The number of convicts released

by order of the Government increased from 278 to 478. Of these 320 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment of one month and less fell from 17,886 to 15,471. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment rose progressively from 14.06 in 1932 to 28.10 in 1937. The reason for the increase is being examined.

Religions.—87.78 per cent of the convicts admitted were Hindus (including Sikhs), 8.31 per cent Muhammadans and 3.77 per cent Christians.

Under-trial Prisoners.—There were 2,506 under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year; 43,032 were received and 43,282 discharged, leaving a reduced population of 2,256. The daily average decreased from 2,749 to 2,487. Of the prisoners, 10,338 or 37.06 per cent were convicted and 17,511 or 62.78 per cent acquitted. There were 19 escapes and 24 deaths of which latter 20 occurred in sub-jails. The average period of detention of prisoners before Sessions Courts fell from 38.40 days to 35.42 days and before Magistrates from 17.42 days to 17.32 days.

Civil Prisoners.—Owing to the amendment of the Civil Procedure Code the daily average of civil prisoners fell from 543.90 to 143.24. There were 544 civil prisoners at the beginning of the year including State prisoners; 1,133 were admitted and 1,504 released leaving 154 at the end of the year.

State Prisoners.—There were six State prisoners at the beginning of the year, all of whom were transferred during the year outside the Presidency.

Star Class Prisoners.—Star class prisoners who are so called because of the red star mark stitched to their dress are housed apart from others at night and permitted to enjoy certain privileges. There were 416 of them at the beginning of the year, 647 were so classified during the year, and 758 were discharged leaving 305 at the close of the year.

Special Classification.—There were no "A" Class prisoners at the beginning or end of the year. Three "A" Class prisoners were admitted and released during the year. The number of "B" Class prisoners fell from 58 to 42.

Habituals.—Habituals formed 15.52 per cent of the convict population and their number at the beginning of the year was 3,289 against 3,120 in 1936. Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory, no habitual being awarded corporal punishment.

Youthful Offenders.—Eighteen youthful offenders under 15 years of age were committed to jails, 17 being for nuisance offences.

Mental Defectives, Leper and Tubercular Convicts.—As usual mental defectives, recovered criminal lunatics and epileptics were concentrated in Cuddalore District Jail; their numbers fell from 59 to 55. There were 114 lepers in the Leper Annexes at Salem and Trichinopoly at the beginning of the year and 104 at the end. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, had 77 inmates at the beginning of the year and 57 at the end.

ESCAPES AND OFFENCES.

Nine convicts escaped, 5 from intramural and 4 from extramural custody and 5 were recaptured. There was a fall in the number of offences from 1,246 to 1,122 (including 3 dealt with by criminal courts) and in the ratio of offences to average strength from 9.83 to 9.27. The number of corporal punishments fell from 6 to 2, one for assault on a warder and the other for refusal to work and hunger striking.

EDUCATION AND REFORM.

Education was as usual compulsory for all prisoners under 30 years of age and optional to others. Eighty-four per cent of the convicts admitted were illiterate. Each jail had a library. A radio set was presented to the Vellore Central Jail. Among the efforts made to reform convicts may be mentioned the restoration of conveyance allowances for religious and moral lectures, the extension of the Advisory Board scheme to habituals and old and decrepit convicts and the initiation of a scheme of premature release of convicts in batches. Advisory Boards held 26 meetings, considered 941 cases and recommended 401 of them for release. Of this number the Government rejected 35, and ordered the release of 291, while 4 were released in the ordinary course, and 71 pending orders.

6,377 (6,437) convicts came under the remission system; 2,663 (2,913) were awarded special remission for continuous good conduct and 1,176 (1,544) were granted extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

Several branches of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society were able to obtain employment for a greater number of discharged prisoners than in 1936. The Government, in reviewing the work done, observed "The Government note with pleasure the useful work done by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the various District Committees and hope that they will receive increasing support from the general public."

JAIL VISITORS AND INSPECTIONS.

The number of visits paid to Central and District Jails by official and non-official visitors rose from 798 to 896 and of inspections and visits to sub-jails from 2,724 to 3,823.

FINANCE AND JAIL INDUSTRIES.

The total expenditure fell from Rs. 16.81 lakhs to Rs. 16.70 lakhs. The cost per head increased from Rs. 105-4-10 to Rs. 113-7-10 and the dietary charges from Rs. 39-6-5 per head to Rs. 40-1-5. The total value of articles manufactured in jails fell from Rs. 9.28 lakhs to Rs. 9.16 lakhs and the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures increased from 33 to 36. The value of supplies made to Police, Stationery, Postal and Military departments declined. Efforts were made to secure more orders from Government departments and to increase the number of prisoners employed on industries which are profitable or have vocational value. The Coimbatore Central Jail continued to be self-supporting.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS.

Accommodation and Inmates.—There were as in the previous year two Borstal Schools established under the Madras Borstal Schools Act for the detention and reform of adolescent offenders between the ages of 16 and 21;

the time of admission. The minimum period of detention is normally two years. There was in 1937 an increase in the total population of the schools from 835 at the beginning of the year to 849 at the end; 437 inmates were discharged. While the health of the inmates was generally satisfactory there was an increase in the daily average number of sick from 6.15 to 8.31 and there were 4 deaths. Buttermilk was introduced as a new item of diet and the salt rations were increased.

Offences and Punishments.—There was a decrease in escapes from 4 to 1 and in offences against school discipline from 70 to 57.

Education and Reform.—Education was, as usual, given in literary subjects up to the fifth standard and the inmates were also given instruction by qualified instructors in various trades and industries which they could follow on their release such as carpentry, cotton weaving, masonry, tailoring, bookbinding, agriculture, oil pressing, rattan work and blacksmithy. Sixty-six per cent of the inmates admitted in 1937 were illiterate, while the figure among those discharged was 4 per cent. The Committees of visitors met five times and considered 27 cases, of which 19 were released under licence before the expiry of their terms of detention. Probation officers were appointed for 95.81 per cent of all the inmates discharged. The percentage of reversion to crime fell from 2.12 to 1.96.

Finance.—The total cost of the Borstal Schools rose from Rs. 1.28 lakhs to Rs. 1.37 lakhs.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1937).

Accommodation and Pupils.—There were as usual six certified schools established under the Madras Children's Act for the custody and reform of juvenile offenders and uncontrollable or destitute children under the age of 16. Three of the schools were conducted by the Government and three by private bodies with Government aid. The total strength of the schools rose from 1,013 (909 boys and 104 girls) at the beginning of 1937 to 1,163 (1,054 boys and 109 girls) at the end of the year. The health and conduct of the pupils were generally satisfactory.

Education and Reform.—Literary, educational and industrial training were given, as usual, and girl guide

training was included in the curriculum. Seventy-three per cent of the pupils admitted were illiterate; the figure amongst those discharged was 2·4 per cent. Of the 210 pupils discharged 11 were not traceable, 52 were in charge of their parents, 7 under probation officers, 69 employed and well-behaved, 8 unemployed, 3 behaving indifferently, 3 were re-admitted, 3 joined ordinary schools, 2 were again convicted and reports about 52 were not received.

Finance.—The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1·17 lakhs to Rs. 1·33 lakhs and grants made to private certified schools increased from Rs. 0·39 lakh to Rs. 0·48 lakh.

ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND SULPHUR LICENCES (1937).

ARMS ACT.

The number of licences in force under the Arms Act fell by 402 to 64,255 (64,657) covering 63,848 weapons. Most of the licences were for self-protection, sport or display (49,182) and for crop protection (14,287). Five hundred cases under the Act were tried during the year involving 522 persons, of whom 447 were convicted.

EXPLOSIVES ACT.

The number of licences for import and transport under the Indian Explosives Act fell sharply to 154 (263), but there was a considerable rise in the number of dealers and possession licences to 9,174 (6,704). The increase was chiefly under blasting licences which rose to 5,335 (3,147). One hundred and sixty-four persons were tried during the year in 139 cases under the Act and 134 of them were convicted.

SULPHUR LICENCES.

The number of licences rose slightly to 313 (297) of which 35 were new; the quantity of sulphur covered rose to nearly 1,700 tons (1,350 tons).

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1937).

There was a slight increase in the work of the department from 1,601 cases with 7,744 articles to 1,670 cases with 8,227 articles.

Human Poisoning.—Four hundred and twenty-six human poisoning cases were examined and poison detected in 255 cases or 59·9 per cent. Opium poisoning with 38 cases headed the list as in the previous year closely followed by oleander poisoning with 33 cases while datura or mydriatic alkaloid poisoning increased from 11 to 28 cases. Analyses of oleander poisons gave reason to suppose that three poisonous extracts which oleander (*nerium odorum*) was previously believed to yield are one poisonous principle in different degrees of purity.

Animal Poisoning.—Twenty-four cases of animal poisoning were examined and poison detected in 15 or 62·5 per cent. The chief poisons used were arsenic and oleander.

Stain Cases.—Nine hundred and sixty stain cases (5,023 articles) were examined of which 870 were for blood and 90 for semen stains. Blood was detected in 812 or 93·3 per cent of the blood stain cases and semen in 70 or 77·8 per cent of the semen stain cases. Four thousand and twenty-five detected blood stains were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta and he detected human blood in 3,815 of them.

Miscellaneous.—There were 84 miscellaneous medico-legal cases examined of which the chief were fire-arms and ammunition (19 cases) and other explosives (16 cases). Bomb cases fell from 44 in 1933 to 9 in 1937. Stolen wire such as telephone wire was identified with a comparison microscope by means of minute grooves and lands similar to the rifling marks on a bullet caused by imperfection in the dies through which the wire was drawn in manufacture. A sealed insured parcel of currency notes valued at Rs. 25,000 was found on receipt to contain only Rs. 100 in currency notes. With a comparison microscope and chemical tests of the seals and thread of the parcel, it was proved that the original sealed parcel had been opened, stitched and sealed again at the source.

One hundred and seventy-six articles were received for general analysis, the majority being for Government departments.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1937).

COURTS.

The permanent Civil Courts in the Presidency were the High Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the City Civil Court, 27 District Courts (including 2 for Agency tracts), 1 additional District Court, 45 Subordinate Judges' (including 1 Provincial Small Cause Court Judge, 6 for Agency tracts and 1 Revenue Divisional Officer), 157 District Munsifs (including 12 for Agency tracts and 4 Revenue Officers), 78 Revenue Courts, 6,407 Village Munsifs' and 4,169 Presidents of Panchayat Courts. There were also 3 temporary Additional District Judges, 1 Judge of the Civil Court, 13 Subordinate Judges and 17 District Munsifs for the whole or part of the year.

LITIGATION.

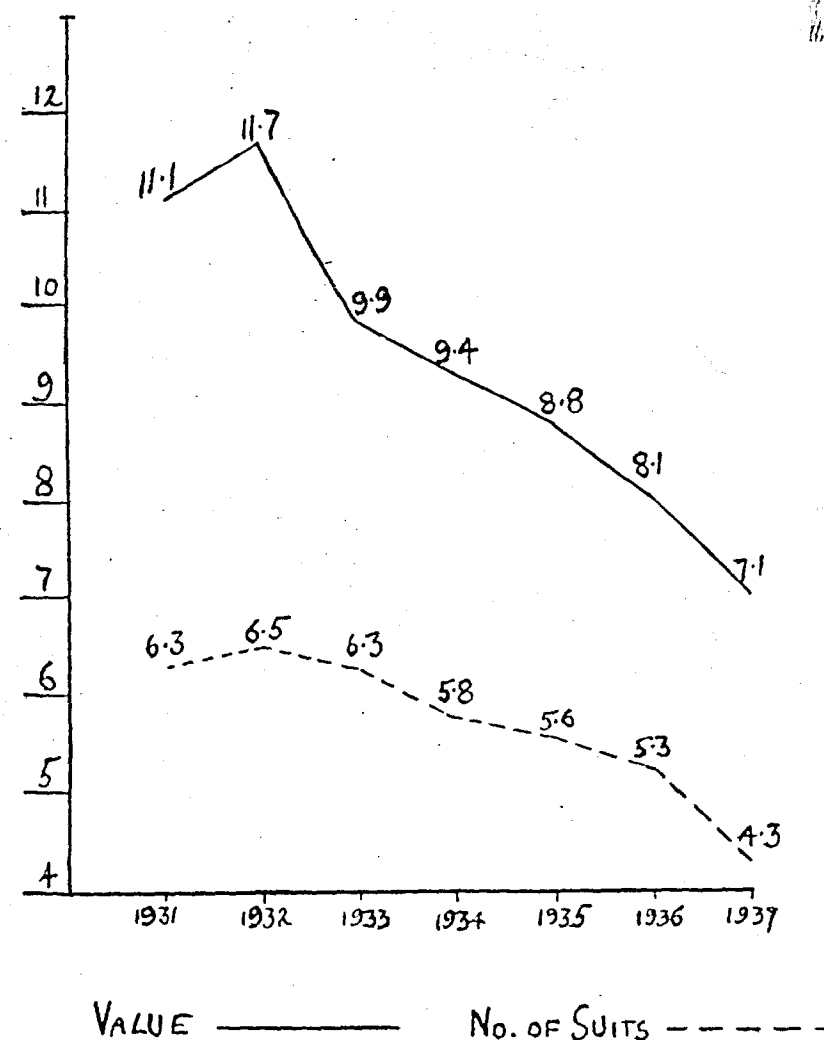
The total number of suits instituted fell from 532,457 to 430,913. This represents one suit for every 102 (83) persons of the population, 36 (34) in the Presidency town and 105 (85) in the mufassal. There was a fall in all districts and all classes of Courts except the City Civil Court. The fall exceeded 8,000 in North Malabar, South Malabar, and Tinnevely. Excluding the Agency tracts, North Malabar had the highest proportion of suits (1 suit to every 47 persons) and Bellary the lowest (1 suit to every 237 persons). The following table gives comparative figures of suits of different kinds:—

	1936.	1937.
Suits for money and movable property	461,773	360,548
Suits for immovable property other than mortgage suits	15,167	16,345
Suits on mortgages	21,326	20,585
Suits for specific relief	3,491	3,400
Suits in revenue courts	28,735	27,856

Value of Suits.—The total value of suits (excluding Revenue Courts) fell from Rs. 8.05 crores to Rs. 7.08 crores. 30.05 (31.30) per cent of the suits were of a value

Civil Suits, 1931–1937.

(Value in Crores of rupees No. of Suits in Lakhs.)



not exceeding Rs. 20 ; 30.15 (30.66) per cent were between Rs. 21 and Rs. 50 ; 34.38 (33.24) per cent were between Rs. 51 and Rs. 500 ; and 5.29 (4.67) per cent above Rs. 500. In 498 (642) suits the value could not be estimated in money.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Statistics of suits instituted and disposed of in different Courts in 1936 and 1937 are given below. Most courts show a decrease both in the receipts and disposals and an increase in the duration of suits disposed of after full trial.

Courts.	Number insti- tuted.		Number disposed of		Number pend- ing at close of year.		Duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
1. Village Munsifs' Courts.	81,830	62,916	81,810	63,567	8,798	8,192	..	..
2. Village Panchayat Courts.	193,957	146,129	197,266	151,518	40,922	35,623	..	..
3. Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	28,735	27,856	28,605	24,737	6,656	9,136	320	211
4. Agency Courts	661	618	695	686	324	255	356	369
5. District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—								
(a) Original Suits.	72,878	67,984	79,736	72,575	41,984	41,013	348	365
(b) Small Cause Suits.	115,083	92,233	115,523	94,230	20,878	18,031	131	150
6. Special Small Cause Court (Trichinopoly)	4,321	3,543	4,202	3,749	649	504	..	..
7. Subordinate Judges' Courts—								
(a) Original Suits.	2,652	2,439	3,112	2,991	3,245	3,006	471	500
(b) Small Cause Suits.	12,860	8,728	13,951	9,681	3,572	2,656	238	234
8. District Courts (excluding Agency tracts)	412	361	332	288	491	558	455	603
9. City Civil Court	1,060	1,145	1,081	995	739	936	328	345
10. Presidency Small Cause Court	17,663	16,706	17,882	16,815	2,315	2,376	87	95
11. High Court, Original Side.	345	264	410	385	663	542	938	978

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

The number of insolvency petitions in mufassal courts under the Provincial Insolvency Act fell from 4,423 to 1,711 and those in the High Court under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act from 590 to 444.

APPELLATE COURTS.

Agency Tracts.—There were 32 regular appeals filed in Agency Courts, 30 disposed of and 6 pending. There was also 1 miscellaneous appeal filed and disposed of.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.—Eight thousand seven hundred and seventy four (8,053) appeals were preferred in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts

and 7,978 (7,726) disposed of leaving 9,062 (8,216) pending. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-four (2,207) miscellaneous appeals were instituted, 2,170 (2,081) disposed of and 1,594 (1,526) pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals other than those dismissed for default or not prosecuted was in District Judges' Courts (358 days), in Subordinate Judges' Courts (273 days) and in the Special Small Cause Court, Trichinopoly (198 days). The statistics of appeals to the High Court are as follows:—

Kind of appeals.	Appeals preferred in		Appeals disposed of in		Pending at the end of	
	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.	1936.	1937.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	345	362	358	826	2,014	1,550
From orders of mufassal courts.	506	487	480	409	880	958
From decrees passed on Original Side of High Court ..	81	84	46	48	71	107
From decrees of City Civil Court	55	68	54	24	113	157
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Sides) ..	117	119	71	115	168	172
Against appellate decrees of mufassal courts	1,247	1,138	1,616	1,049	3,521	3,610
Against appellate orders (of mufassal courts)	172	148	239	69	360	439

Appeals to the Privy Council.—Thirty-three applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council were filed during the year, making a total of 64 for disposal. Thirty-three were dismissed, 15 allowed and 16 pending at the end of the year. The Privy Council allowed 2 appeals and dismissed 7 appeals.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

Including 571 (564) Revision petitions against decisions in Small Cause suits, 1,737 (1,579) Revision petitions were filed making 3,511 (4,034) for disposal. One thousand six hundred and nineteen (2,260) were disposed of, of which 77·7 (75) per cent were dismissed. Ten (5) references were received, 1 from the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and 9 from lower courts, making 20 for disposal. The High Court decided 5 references under the Indian Divorce Act, 5 under the Indian Stamp Act, 4 under the Civil Procedure Code and 1 each under the Madras City Municipal Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

EXECUTION PROCEEDINGS.

The number of applications for execution in mufassal courts (except Village and Panchayat Courts) fell from 359,320 to 280,271, and 280,108 (363,023) were disposed of, full satisfaction being obtained in 11·89 per cent and partial satisfaction in 13·88 per cent while 74·23 per cent were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution fell from Rs. 2·04 crores to Rs. 2·01 crores. Owing mainly to the amendment to section 51 of the Civil Procedure Code there was a decrease of 77 per cent in the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned from 4,006 to 915. In the Courts of the Presidency town the number of applications fell from 19,722 to 18,003 and 18,178 (19,697) were disposed of, full satisfaction being obtained in 10·55 per cent and part satisfaction in 7·55 per cent while the balance were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution fell from Rs. 8·67 lakhs to Rs. 6·95 lakhs and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned from 326 to 172.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

Two hundred and twenty-five Advocates were enrolled during the year. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven first-grade pleaders and 389 second-grade pleaders renewed their sanads.

REGISTRATION AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

There was no change in 1937 in the number (23) of registration districts. The number of sub-registry offices was reduced from 568 to 566. The two experimental systems of photo-copying by cine film and photostat were continued.

Registration of Documents.—There was an increase in the number of documents registered from 12·96 lakhs to 13·51 lakhs or 4 per cent. One-fifth of this increase was due to the registration of documents relating to co-operative societies and land mortgage banks. The aggregate value of registered transactions increased from Rs. 50·36 crores to Rs. 50·51 crores. The average value of all documents fell from Rs. 392 to Rs. 373. Over 99 per cent of the documents were transcribed within two days of registration.

Encumbrance Certificates.—There was an increase in applications for encumbrance certificates from 124,839 to 129,826. The increase was due to applications from special Loans Officers appointed to advance loans for the relief of agricultural indebtedness, to applications for searches on behalf of co-operative societies and land mortgage banks, and to an increasing appreciation by the public of the need for ascertaining prior encumbrances on and title to immovable property in order to avoid subsequent litigation. Over 99 per cent of the encumbrance certificates were ready within four days of the applications.

Prosecutions.—The department instituted 9 prosecutions for offences under the Registration Act during the year and including 3 previously pending, 7 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal.

Finance.—Enhanced scales of fees recently imposed are expected to yield Rs. 5 lakhs additional revenue a year. The department registered documents free or at reduced fees for co-operative societies and land mortgage banks. The concessions represented a loss of Rs. 2.20 lakhs in fees in 1937 against Rs. 2.27 lakhs in the previous year. The income excluding fees foregone in favour of co-operative societies increased from Rs. 31.01 lakhs to Rs. 32.22 lakhs. The expenditure rose from Rs. 29.96 lakhs to Rs. 30.43 lakhs.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Officers of the Registration department also act in certain cases in other capacities such as in charge of sub-treasuries, as Special Magistrates, Notaries Public, and Rain Registering Officers. In 1937-38 there were 78 officers acting as Notaries Public. There was an abnormal increase in bills of exchange from 82 (Rs. 89,118) to 232 (Rs. 3,38,447). The increase, which was marked in Coimbatore, Madura and Calicut, was ascribed to the inability of drawees to make payment immediately owing to the fall in prices of commodities and failure of business, and to the shipment of goods earlier than the stipulated time.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES.

Auxiliary Force of India.—The total strength of all ranks of the Force fell by 73 to 4,956. There was a shortage of officers in the East Coast Battalion. Apart from normal drills and tactical exercises without troops, training in camps was mainly concentrated on demonstration and practice in quelling mobs. The standard of training and discipline was well maintained. The 1st Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, won two events in musketry competitions.

Indian Territorial Force.—The strength of all ranks fell by 70 to 2,877. There was no lack of applicants but every endeavour was made to maintain a high physical standard. The annual training in camp yielded satisfactory results. The disbandment of the 3rd (Madras Presidency) Battalion, Urban Infantry, was completed during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

LOCAL BOARDS.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

The number of district boards decreased from 39 to 35 consequent on the amalgamation of the local fund districts of Tiruvannamalai and Vellore, of North Trichinopoly and South Trichinopoly and of Bobbili, Chicacole and Vizagapatam. All the district boards except the newly amalgamated North Arcot and Vizagapatam boards had elected non-official Presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,299 of which 1,240 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held 537 meetings during the year of which one was adjourned for want of quorum and 32 for want of time or other reasons. The total number of elections held during the year was 70 of which 17 were contested. As far as information is available 30 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections.

PANCHAYAT BOARDS.

There were 435 ex-union panchayat boards and 5,812 non-union panchayat boards at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, land cess continued to be levied at the rate of one anna and a half in the rupee of the annual rental value of all occupied lands. Two-thirds of the entire land cess collected was credited to the district boards and one-third to the panchayat boards. In the areas where there were no panchayats the district boards were credited with the amounts which would have been due to the panchayats if they had been formed. Profession tax was collected by eight district boards.

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 83.13 lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary

and capital) amounted to Rs. 440 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 134 lakhs were given by the Government. Of this sum Rs. 0.87 lakh were in aid of the general resources of the Nilgiri District Board, Rs. 24.72 lakhs for the up-keep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. 24.41 lakhs for the up-keep and construction of important marketing roads, Rs. 72.84 lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 7.24 lakhs for education other than elementary and Rs. 1.26 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. A sum of Rs. 2.18 lakhs was also given for the improvement of other roads. The policy of giving grants to local boards for rural water-supply was given up during the year.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 442 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 81.4 lakhs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. 138.52 lakhs of which Rs. 51.36 lakhs were met from Provincial grants. About 145 miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the district boards at the close of the year was 35,620 miles of which 3,033 miles were trunk roads.

EDUCATION.

Local boards maintained 203 secondary schools and 16,373 elementary schools of which a total of 2,626 were for girls. The number of pupils in the elementary schools was 1,059,370. In addition, there were 16,689 pupils in the elementary departments of secondary schools and 39,697 pupils in the secondary sections. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 143.57 lakhs to which the Government contributed Rs. 80 lakhs while the income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 31.89 lakhs.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Sixty-six hospitals and 1,066 dispensaries including 268 of Indian medicine were maintained by the local boards. These institutions afforded relief to 18,567 in-patients and 12,795,697 out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 19.39 lakhs.

VACCINATION.

The number of successful operations performed during the year (both primary and secondary) was 1,226,161. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 13 lakhs.

RAILWAYS.

Railways owned by district boards were at work in three districts only, the Masulipatam-Bezwada Railway owned by the Kistna and Bezwada District Boards having been taken over by the Railway Board from 4th February 1936.

Guntur.—The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalli Railway (21 miles) in the Guntur district amounted to Rs. 1.78 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 0.90 lakh there being a net return of 5.5 per cent on the capital outlay as against 7.02 per cent in 1936-37.

Coimbatore.—The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in the Coimbatore district were Rs. 2.16 lakhs and the working expenses were Rs. 1.48 lakhs and there was a net return of 4.55 per cent on the capital outlay as against 3.88 per cent in the previous year.

Tinnevely.—The gross earnings of the Tinnevely-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 4.34 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 3.20 lakhs there being a return of 4.23 per cent on the capital outlay as against 3.3 per cent in 1936-37.

CITY OF MADRAS (1937-38).

FINANCE.

The total receipts for the year including the opening balance rose from Rs. 198.91 lakhs to Rs. 211.85 lakhs. The revenue from all sources rose from Rs. 66.32 lakhs to Rs. 67.75 lakhs. The incidence of taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 7-6-2 to Rs. 7-12-3.

The debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 176.96 lakhs and the sinking fund relating to the

various loans, exclusive of the Government loans, repayable in instalments, was Rs. 65,85,400 in Government securities and Municipal debentures and Rs. 37,489-13-4 in cash. Payments amounting to Rs. 7,90,170 were also made during the year towards the repayment of principal and interest on the Government loans of Rs. 94 lakhs. The total expenditure under all accounts rose from Rs. 92.68 lakhs to Rs. 105.42 lakhs.

Communications.—A sum of Rs. 17,818 was spent on general improvements to communications. Three miles of roads were newly metalled.

The Council sanctioned Rs. 5,59,000 for maintenance of roads. The total length of the metalled roads in the city at the close of the year was 366 miles. Fifty miles of roads were newly tarred; re-tarring was done to a length of four miles and the total length of tarred roads at the end of the year was 190 miles.

Buildings.—The amount spent on the construction of new buildings and improvements to slums was Rs. 40,206 and that on repairs to buildings was Rs. 51,468. The work of constructing 72 tenements in the Harbour division was commenced and Rs. 11,000 spent on them. On the Mambalam Town-planning Scheme, a sum of Rs. 71,129 was spent during the year on items such as earthwork formation and metalling of new roads, extension of electric lighting, water-supply and construction of culverts. Six hundred and seventy-six grounds, 1,258 square feet of land were sold during the year for Rs. 2,72,337.

Water-supply.—The expenditure incurred on new water works during the year came to Rs. 1.43 lakhs and that on maintenance to Rs. 5.41 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied from the Red Hills lake during the year increased from 1,432 million cubic feet to 1,480 million cubic feet. The quantity of water pumped into the City during the year was 9,035.2 million gallons which is equivalent to nearly 33.65 gallons per head per day for an estimated population of 735,613. One thousand three hundred and nine new house-service connections were laid by licensed plumbers of which 66 were metered, bringing the total number of connections to 48,418 and that of meters to 2,575. Fifty-two meters were fixed and 12 were removed.

Drainage.—A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was spent on new drainage works, besides Rs. 3.30 lakhs on maintenance.

The length of sewers laid during the year was 8.9 (5.52) miles and the number of house connections given was 644 (755). A sum of Rs. 0.16 lakh was spent on the construction of storm water drainage works. A scheme for the erection of an experimental sewage purification plant was under consideration.

The compulsory introduction of the scheme of flush-out latrines in private houses has been further extended. Fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-seven flush-out latrines have been constructed up to 31st March 1938.

A first-class public convenience was constructed in Redoubt Road near the Egmore Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 3,471.

Street Lighting.—The total number of street lights was 12,746 electric and 32 oil lights. Sixty-seven and a quarter miles of low tension and five and a half miles of high tension cables were laid during the year, bringing the total length of mains laid by the Corporation for street lighting to 439.30 miles.

Nine out of 13 sub-stations contemplated in the scheme for the improvement of street lighting were in use. Two high tension bunks were erected to complete the high tension ring mains, so that all the sub-stations may have two sources of high tension supply to guard against any possible interruptions. The existing sub-stations of Rayapuram, Perambur and Thyagarayanagar were connected to the Street Lighting Improvement Scheme. The capacity of the Perambur Station was increased from 50 K.V.A. to 100 K.V.A. to meet the increased load conditions of the area.

Fire Engines.—The cost of maintaining the fire engines was Rs. 25,187 as compared with Rs. 24,050 in the previous year. The number of calls in which the fire engines worked rose from 37 to 40.

Parks.—Expenditure on public parks rose from Rs. 37,661 to Rs. 47,323.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The principal items of public health expenditure were medical relief Rs. 2.74 lakhs, preventive medicine Rs. 1.4.83 lakhs, public amenities Rs. 1.40 lakhs, sanitation and conservancy Rs. 11.60 lakhs, hospitals, dispensaries and

child welfare centres Rs. 4.26 lakhs and vaccination and registration of births and deaths Rs. 0.55 lakh. 25.03 lakhs of patients were treated in hospitals, dispensaries and child welfare centres; 1.51 lakhs of vaccinations were performed; 31,301 births were registered (16,109 males and 15,192 females) the infantile mortality rate being 224.7 per 1,000 births; and 26,739 deaths were registered giving a death-rate of 42.5 per thousand of the population. There were 93,250 skin cases registered at skin clinics including 1,338 leprosy cases. Twenty-seven of the leprosy cases became symptom-free, 288 showed improvement and 452 arrested. Eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine boys and 12,998 girls were medically examined in schools and 48.56 (51.13) per cent of the boys and 36.34 (35.87) per cent of the girls were found to require treatment. The general health and nutritional condition of the boys showed improvement. Five hundred and nine children were treated for leprosy.

EDUCATION.

The balance in the Elementary Education Fund account at the beginning of the year was Rs. 0.63 lakh. Rs. 2.80 lakhs was realized from education tax, Rs. 0.27 lakh received from the Government as the grant under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, Rs. 3.11 lakhs from Government as equivalent contribution in respect of education tax collected during the previous year, and Rs. 3.20 lakhs from the Revenue Funds of the Corporation bringing the total together with minor items to Rs. 10.04 lakhs. The expenditure on elementary education rose from Rs. 9.12 lakhs to Rs. 9.36 lakhs.

The total number of Corporation elementary schools rose from 134 to 136 and the number of children on their rolls from 35,520 (21,205 boys and 14,315 girls) to 37,208 (21,821 boys and 15,387 girls) or by 4.8 per cent.

There were 136 Head teachers, 1,041 assistants for secular instruction, 32 assistants for religious instruction, 15 music mistresses and 47 instructors for teaching crafts including one drill master and one drawing master for Muslim boys' schools. A mid-day meal was supplied as usual to 4,500 poor children at a total cost of Rs. 38,420. There were fourteen playgrounds maintained by the

Corporation for the use of school children. Two thousand and forty boys and girls took part in the inter-school sports. Sports were also held for Muslim girls.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.—In addition to the Civic Library, situated at the Ripon Buildings, thirteen free reading rooms and a free circulating library were maintained for the benefit of the public. The number of scout units attached to the Corporation schools fell from 90 to 72.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES, 1937-38.

There were 82 municipalities in the mufassal, two municipalities Devakottai and Gudivada having been newly constituted during the year. The Tadpatri Municipality was superseded during the year. The municipalities of Chirala, Peddapuram, Walajapet, Guntur, Chittoor and Hindupur were already under supersession. Including these and the newly constituted municipalities of Devakottai and Gudivada nine municipalities were under the administration of special officers during the year. The Tiruppattur Municipality was dissolved in the last month of the year. The sanctioned number of seats in all the municipal councils excluding those in charge of special officers was 1,685 of which 1,615 were occupied at the end of the year. All the councillors of whom 24 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians were elected. Of the 25 elections held during the year four only were contested. As far as statistics are available 72·3 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The councils held 2,457 meetings of which 223 were adjourned for want of quorum and 120 for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings was highest in Ootacamund and Chingleput (75 per cent) and lowest in Masulipatam (26 per cent).

FINANCE.

Receipts.—The aggregate opening balance for the year amounted to Rs. 66·49 lakhs as against Rs. 53·06 lakhs. Receipts (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 221·33 lakhs to Rs. 251·23 lakhs. Of the receipts Rs. 89·81 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 2-14-2. Grants given

by the Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 13·91 lakhs as against Rs. 12·82 lakhs in 1936-37. Of this Rs. 10·39 lakhs were paid for elementary education, Rs. 1·90 lakhs for education other than elementary, Rs. 1·50 lakhs for roads and Rs. 0·12 lakh for medical relief. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 4·02 lakhs were paid by the Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 3·28 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans to the extent of Rs. 21·23 lakhs were advanced by the Government during the year, Rs. 5·47 lakhs for electric lighting, Rs. 3·08 lakhs for communications, Rs. 5·83 lakhs for water-supply and drainage, Rs. 1·86 lakhs for construction of markets, Rs. 0·35 lakh for office buildings, Rs. 0·75 lakh for construction of school buildings, Rs. 0·95 lakh for other purposes, and Rs. 2·94 lakhs as advances to cover deficits in the accounts of some municipal councils.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 236·26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 207·92 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 27·18 lakhs of which Rs. 13·99 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 9·19 lakhs on lighting.

Closing Balance and Debt.—The total closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 81·42 lakhs as against 66·47 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils rose from Rs. 134·28 lakhs to Rs. 146·74 lakhs.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils during the year was 120 against 119 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 6,014 in-patients and 3,263,094 out-patients. The total expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 4·49 lakhs and on sanitation to Rs. 25·83 lakhs.

EDUCATION.

There were 1,275 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils as against 1,284 in 1936-37. A second grade college was maintained by the Salem Municipal Council. The number of secondary schools under the

management of municipal councils was 53 including the one attached to the Salem College. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to Rs. 21.36 lakhs (excluding a capital expenditure of Rs. 2.05 lakhs) of which Rs. 10.38 lakhs were met from Government grants, and Rs. 7.23 lakhs from the general funds of municipal councils. The total expenditure on education other than elementary was Rs. 10.91 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1.91 lakhs was covered by subsidies from the Government.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

During the year under review the Saidapet Water Supply Scheme was brought into operation. Six main municipal water-supply schemes were under execution in addition to other improvement and extension schemes. The total number of municipalities provided with protected water-supply schemes at the end of 1937-38 was 42. Ootacamund, Vellore and Madurai continued to have the benefit of scientific drainage schemes. Further progress was made in the execution of the Salem, Tirupati, Srirangam (main and extension), Negapatam, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry drainage schemes.

TOWN-PLANNING.

The Town-Planning Act was applicable to 139 towns as compared with 124 in the previous year. It was extended to 16 panchayats during the year.

Sixty-eight local bodies were operating 228 detailed town-planning schemes. There were detailed schemes in force in 53 out of the 83 municipal towns and 13 out of the 56 panchayats towns to which the Act applied. Most of the areas in 8 towns, and the developing areas in 12 towns were under town-planning control. Under section 11 of the Act nine schemes were published for criticism. The number of schemes sanctioned under section 14 (3) of the Act was increased by 1 to 38.

Although the Act requires Councils to maintain separate town-planning funds very few did so. Even some municipalities with sanctioned town-planning schemes had no such fund. A number of local bodies did not properly appreciate or enforce the provisions of the

Act. There was, however, good progress made in setting apart industrial areas. Additional or new areas were approved in fifteen towns. The Town-Planning department also dealt with 500 applications and references under the provisions of section 17 for interim control of development and approved or revised layouts in seventeen towns.

The total expenditure of the department of Town-Planning fell from Rs. 19,800 to Rs. 19,699.

CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The population of the Presidency at the Census of 1931 was 44,182,017 or 352 persons per square mile. On the assumption that the population has increased at the same rate as in the previous intercensal period 1921-31, the estimated population in the middle of 1937 was 47,000,390. During the past 37 years the birth rate has been steadily increasing at the rate of 0·10 per mille, and the death rate has been more or less stationary. The population has, therefore, been steadily increasing. The vital index which expresses the ratio of birth rate to death rate as a percentage showed a slight fall from 162 to 157.

REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The registration of vital statistics is compulsory in all municipalities and in those villages where the Registration of Births and Deaths Act has been brought into force. The Act was extended to eight more villages in the year making a total of 14,125 villages out of the 38,435 villages in the Presidency (excluding the Agency Tracts). In villages where registration is compulsory or otherwise, the village headmen are generally the registrars. There were a number of omissions in the village registers, as the Health staff detected 41,019 unregistered births and 12,555 unregistered deaths. The experimental compiling of vital statistics in the office of the Director of Public Health was found to be more efficient and economical and the method was therefore adopted permanently.

BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered was 1,701,662 (870,240 males and 831,422 females), or a birth rate of

36·2 (35·7) per 1,000 of the estimated population. The ratio of male to female births was 105: 100. The highest birth rate was recorded amongst Muhammadans. The number of still births per 1,000 live births was 46·57 in municipalities and 10·50 in non-municipal areas. The latter figure is probably inaccurate owing to defective registration.

DEATHS.

There were 1,054,430 deaths registered, of which 534,349 were males and 520,081 females. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population remained unchanged at 22. The highest rate was recorded in the Hindu community. The lowest mortality rate occurred in the age-group 10 to 15 years and subsequent age-groups showed a gradual increase. The mortality rates for all age-groups in rural areas were lower than those for urban areas except during the first month of life, in which the higher death rate in rural areas was mainly due to the inadequacy of maternity facilities. There were marked decreases in the mortality from cholera by 31 per cent and from small pox by 47 per cent and increases in mortality from plague by 85 per cent and from fevers, respiratory diseases and child birth. There were 288,920 infantile deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 169·70 (164·04) per 1,000 live births. Infantile deaths accounted for 27 per cent of the total mortality, and 53 per cent of them occurred within one month after birth.

OTHER REGISTRATIONS.

There were 186 (209) births and 75 (78) deaths relating to Europeans and European British subjects registered under special and local laws. The number of marriages of European Christians rose from 377 to 398 and of Indian Christians from 15,477 to 16,603. Reports of baptisms of Europeans and Anglo-Indians totalled 1,227 (1,190) and of burials 664 (659). Sixty-eight (50) marriages were registered under the Special Marriage Act, two (one) under the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act and nil under the Malabar Marriage Act.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1937).

Emigration.—Owing to an improvement in the rubber and tin industries in Malaya, there was a considerable demand for labour. The rates of wages in Malaya were $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day for men and 10 annas a day for women. Over 55,000 workers emigrated under the Emigration Act through Madras and Negapatam including 7,400 returning to Malaya. Over 46,000 were estimated to have emigrated as deck passengers paying their own fares; they fall outside the scope of the Act. In addition, 229 skilled workers were registered as emigrants at Negapatam.

There was surplus labour in Ceylon on estates and the scheme of repatriation was in operation until about May 1937. Subsequently trade conditions improved and over 51,000 persons proceeded to Ceylon through Dhanushkodi including 38,000 persons returning to the country. The minimum wages in Ceylon estates varied from 6 annas 7 pies to 7 annas 10 pies for men and from 5 annas 3 pies to 6 annas 3 pies for women labourers. One hundred and twenty-four skilled workers were registered at Dhanushkodi as emigrants.

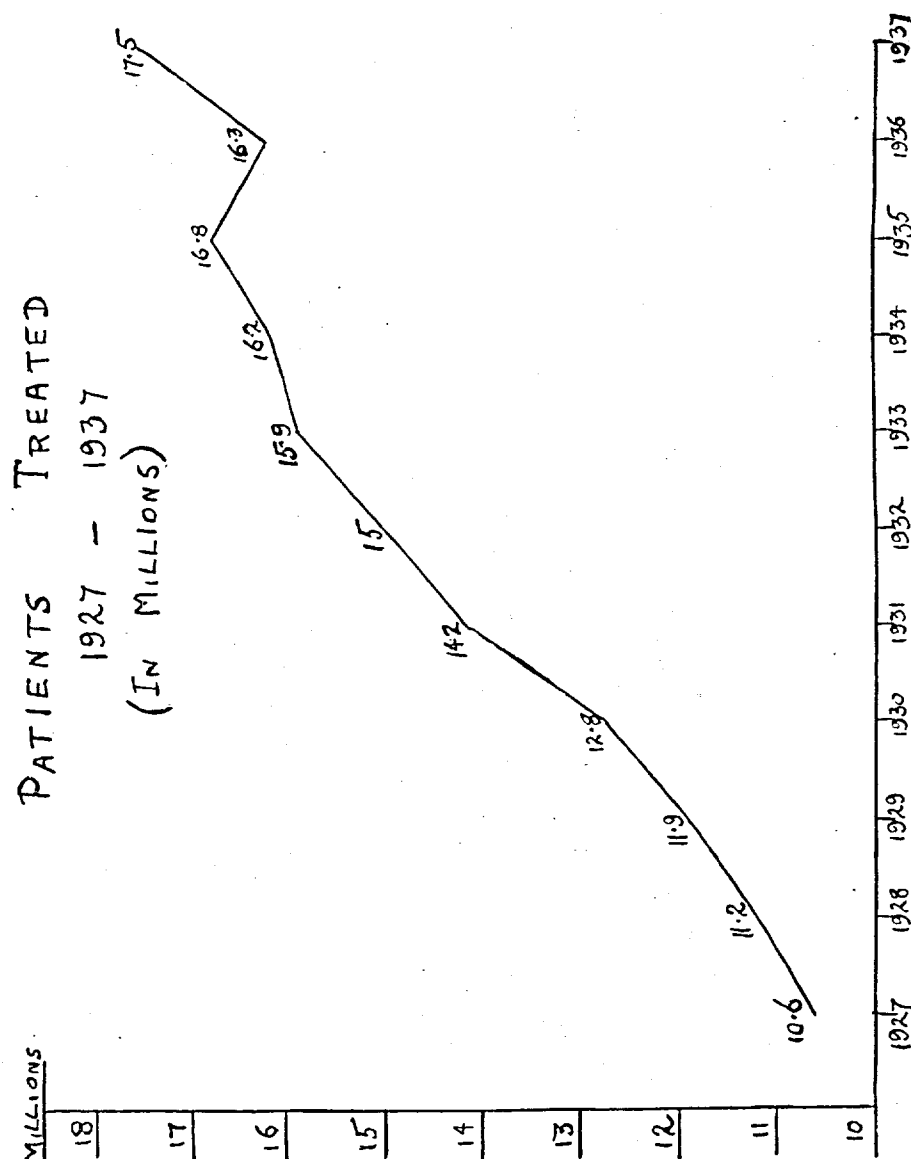
The health of emigrants and the arrangements at the depots were satisfactory.

Immigration.—Six thousand five hundred and seventy-one emigrants were repatriated and 5,900 were estimated to have returned at their own expense from Malaya; 10,322 were repatriated and 37,600 were estimated to have returned at their own expense from Ceylon. Nineteen emigrants returned from Mauritius, 66 from Fiji and 143 under the assisted emigration scheme from South Africa.

MEDICAL RELIEF (1937).

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1937 was 1,283 (1,018 in rural and 265 in urban areas) as against 1,276 (1,013 in rural and 263 in urban areas) in 1936. There were 162 State-public, 31 State-special, 473 Local and Municipal Funds, 79 Private-aided, 85 Private non-aided, and 49 Railway medical institutions and 404 Subsidized rural dispensaries. The total number of in-and



out-door patients treated in State-public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private-aided medical institutions including subsidized rural dispensaries rose from 16.288 millions to 17.459 millions.

The number of in-door patients increased from 255,358 to 280,150. Of the in-door patients treated, 170,787 were cured, 62,586 relieved, 27,957 discharged otherwise and 13,410 died, the death-rate being 4.79 (4.77) per cent.

The commonest diseases in order of prevalence were, diseases of the digestive system (excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours), diseases of the eye, diseases of the respiratory system (except pneumonia and tuberculosis of the lungs), ulcerative inflammation, diseases of the ear, and injuries (local and general).

The accommodation provided for in-patients in hospitals of classes I, III and IV was 10,670 (5,581 males and 5,089 females) as against 10,986 (6,205 males and 4,781 females) in 1936.

The total number of operations performed increased from 599,617 to 635,793 and the percentage of deaths to operations was 0.27 (0.25).

The total number of labour cases rose from 104,171 (88,916 normal and 15,255 abnormal) with 755 deaths to 120,719 (100,779 normal and 19,940 abnormal) with 936 deaths. The number of patients treated for malaria during the year 1937 was 1,107,937 (999,612) with 297 (230) deaths; those suffering from both amoebic and bacillary dysentery treated in 1937 was 317,568 (302,632) with 655 (545) deaths; the number of kala azar cases was 2,517 (1,919) with 19 (13) deaths; the number of patients treated for enteric fever was 22,773 (21,919) with 719 (588) deaths; and the total number of patients treated for tuberculosis was 76,915 with 603 deaths.

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram which was taken over by the Government in 1937 commenced work from 12th April 1937 with accommodation for forty patients. The number of leprosy clinics decreased from 446 to 445, total attendance from 788,396 to 777,188 and new admissions from 33,097 to 33,038. The Barnard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, Madras, and the X-Ray departments attached to the other headquarter hospitals of this Presidency continued to be of immense use both on the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of

medical work. Five cancer treatment centres were opened at Guntur, Tanjore, Coimbatore, Madura and Bellary and a refresher course in Radium was given to the five District Medical Officers and Radiologists attached to those centres.

The Venereal department which was located in a new and well-equipped building in the General Hospital was doing progressive work. The number of cases treated in it was 8,985 (6,991 males and 1,994 females) and the average daily attendance was 208.10. The treatment for venereal diseases given to patients in the District Headquarters hospitals continued to be satisfactory.

Finance.—The total receipts rose from Rs. 77.69 lakhs to Rs. 82.62 lakhs and the total expenditure from Rs. 76.47 lakhs to Rs. 81.34 lakhs.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

The total number of mental patients at the three Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair rose from 2,601 (1,990 males and 611 females) to 2,756 (2,110 males and 646 females). Of the total treated during 1937, 241 were cured, 166 improved, 86 not improved, 32 discharged otherwise, 142 died and 2,089 remained at the end of the year. The daily average number of patients in the three hospitals was 2,021.93 (1,533.25 males and 488.68 females) and the daily average number of sick was 337.45 (227.67 males and 109.78 females). As usual patients were given treatment by modern methods. The chief predisposing causes to insanity were mental stress, hereditary predisposition, previous attack, domestic worry, syphilis, and *cannabis indica*. The percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 7.02 as compared to 6.55 in the previous year. All the patients were given amusements and both in-door and out-door games.

Finance.—The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the three hospitals during the year under report fell from Rs. 5.46 lakhs to Rs. 5.37 lakhs.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

There were as in the previous year two colleges, the Medical College, Madras, affiliated to the University of Madras and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, affiliated

to the Andhra University. The selection of pupils for admission to the colleges was, as usual, made by a Joint Selection Committee appointed by Government. Of the 50 candidates selected for admission in the Medical College, at Vizagapatam, 43 (41) belonged to Andhra Desa. The strength of the two colleges is given below for the past five years:—

Year.	Medical College, Madras.	Medical College, Vizagapatam.
1933-34	774	213
1934-35	890	230
1935-36	908	236
1936-37	929	252
1937-38	937	260

Of the 937 students in the Medical College, Madras, 748 (including 109 women) were studying for the M.B.B.S.; 2 for the L.M. & S.; and 20 L.M.Ps. (including 5 women) for the M.B.B.S. examination of the Madras University. The percentage of passes at the University examinations rose from 49.2 to 52.4. The percentage of passes in the final medical examinations also increased from 33.2 to 37.0. The percentage of passes in the other examinations (i.e. sanitary inspectors' classes, advanced sanitary service class and chemist and druggist class) continued to be satisfactory.

In the Medical College, Vizagapatam, there was an increase in the percentage of passes in the Pre-Registration, First M.B. (Part I) and Second M.B. (Part II) and a slight fall in the other examinations. Fifty-three students appeared for the Final M.B.B.S. part examination and 29 passed. A chemists and druggists class was opened in July 1937. The Government accepted generally the scheme for improvements to the King George Hospital and Medical College, Vizagapatam, in order to satisfy the requirements of the Indian Medical Council and to obtain recognition of Andhra University Medical degrees. There was a strike of the students on the 25th and 26th August 1937 as a protest against the non-recognition of Andhra medical degrees. The strike ended peacefully.

The cost of the Medical College, Madras, was Rs. 3.73 lakhs and that of the Medical College at Vizagapatam, Rs. 2.37 lakhs.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

There were two Government medical schools, the Stanley Medical School for men students and the Lady Willingdon Medical School for women students, besides the Missionary Medical School for Women at Vellore. The selection of pupils for admission to the schools was also, as usual, made by a committee appointed by Government. The sanctioned number of admissions to each of the medical schools was 66 and 24 respectively. The strength of the above two schools for the past five years is given below :—

Year.	Stanley Medical School.	Lady Willingdon Medical School.
1933-34	503	98
1934-35	449	95
1935-36	389	105
1936-37	389	89
1937-38	362	87

Three examinations were conducted during the year under report, viz., October 1937, January and April 1938. There was a decrease in the percentage of passes in all the years of examination of both the schools except the second and third years of the five years course.

Part of the new buildings for the Stanley Medical School were completed during the year.

The L.M.P. course was raised from four to five years and instructions in biology, organic chemistry, bio-chemistry, etc., were added. Three years were given to hospital training. The percentage of marks for a pass was raised to 50. The Government, in October 1937, however, decided to abolish the L.M.P. course and to continue only one standard of allopathic medical education in the Presidency for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Madras and Andhra Universities.

INDIAN MEDICINE (1936-37).

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The number of pupils in the school increased from 441 (including 33 women) to 497 (including 32 women). Instruction was given as usual in the Ayurveda (Telugu), Ayurveda (Tamil), Siddha and Unani systems of Indian

medicine. The percentage of passes in the final L.I.M. examination (which was a five years' course) rose from 35.9 to 47.65 and that of passes in the final A.L.I.M. (which was a two-year course) fell from 75 to 60. Researches were made into the relationship between the allopathic and Indian systems of medicine and into certain branches of the latter.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—There was, as in the previous year, one hospital attached to the school in which treatment was given in Indian medicine. The daily average number of in-patients rose from 91.93 to 98.12. There were 34,048 operations performed and 6,248 labour cases conducted. The number of dispensaries (including 9 in Orissa Province under the control of the Principal of the school) rose from 329 to 348. The total number of out-door patients treated in the dispensaries and the hospital rose from 3.025 million to 3.113 million.

Finance.—Receipts fell from Rs. 0.54 lakh to Rs. 0.40 lakh, while expenditure remained substantially the same at Rs. 1.46 lakh.

PASTEUR INSTITUTE (1937).

The Pasteur Institute issued 211,785 doses of anti-rabic vaccine during the year. Anti-rabic treatment was given at the Institute to 536 patients, of whom 426 completed the course, 64 were advised to discontinue treatment and 46 absconded. Two patients died after full treatment. During the years 1907 to 1937 among over 37,000 patients treated, the mortality rate was 1.06 per cent. The subsequent history of the patients was ascertained in 92 per cent of the cases during the year under report.

Treatment was as usual given at subsidiary centres throughout the Presidency in the same manner as at the Institute. Thirty-one new centres were opened. Over 10,000 cases were given complete treatment, and over 2,000 discontinued treatment or absconded. Twenty patients died giving a mortality rate of 0.19 per cent. During the years 1922 to 1937 among over 110,000 patients treated, the death-rate was 0.49 per cent. In 96 per cent of the cases treated during the year the subsequent history of the patients was ascertained.

Prophylactic treatment was given to 525 animals during the year, and over 34,000 c.c. of vaccine were issued for this purpose. Four hundred and seventy brains of animals suspected of rabies were examined.

The financial position of the Institute is sound owing mainly to its endowment funds. Receipts (including the opening balance) amounted to Rs. 1,58,000 and expenses to Rs. 1,29,000 in round figures.

KING INSTITUTE, GUINDY.

The total number of doses of vaccine lymph issued during the year fell from 3·802 million to 3·500 million. The total number of vaccinations also fell from 3·143 million to 2·981 million though primary vaccinations increased from 1·057 million to 1·137 million. The fall was due to the suspension of vaccinations in all districts except the Nilgiris from the middle of March to the middle of July. There was a record demand for cholera vaccine, the issues rising from 2·067 million doses to 2·389 million doses. The demand for T.A.B. vaccine also rose from 36,628 to 55,594. There was a slight increase in the supply of therapeutic vaccines from 57,991 to 58,258 owing to increased demand for streptococcus, filarial, and typhoid curative vaccines; staphylococcus antiviral was newly supplied and favourable reports received on the preparation. Eight thousand six hundred and fifty-three samples of water were examined from all sources, which represents an increase of over 2,300 samples. About 2,000 samples were examined in connexion with the research into Endemic Fluorosis in some of the Ceded districts.

The total number of microscopical and bacteriological tests increased from 12,942 to 14,194 and the number of serological tests (Kahn and Wassermann tests) from 55,164 to 56,707. A new apparatus devised by the staff greatly facilitated work on the Kahn test.

Apart from these items of routine work, research financed by the Indian Research Fund Association was carried on into cholera, Tick Typhus, Filterable Viruses and dried Vaccine Lymph; the Rockefeller Foundation financed research in malaria; and the Institute conducted research in water purification.

The estimated net profit of the Institute rose from Rs. 7.24 lakhs to Rs. 8.49 lakhs.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

The Food Adulteration Act was applied to 70 municipalities and 17 panchayats. Seven thousand and seventeen (6,581) samples were tested for adulteration of which 5,978 (5,575) were from areas outside the Presidency town. There was a decrease in the percentage of adulteration of staple food-stuffs in the samples tested. Milk (59.9 per cent) was as usual the most commonly adulterated item.

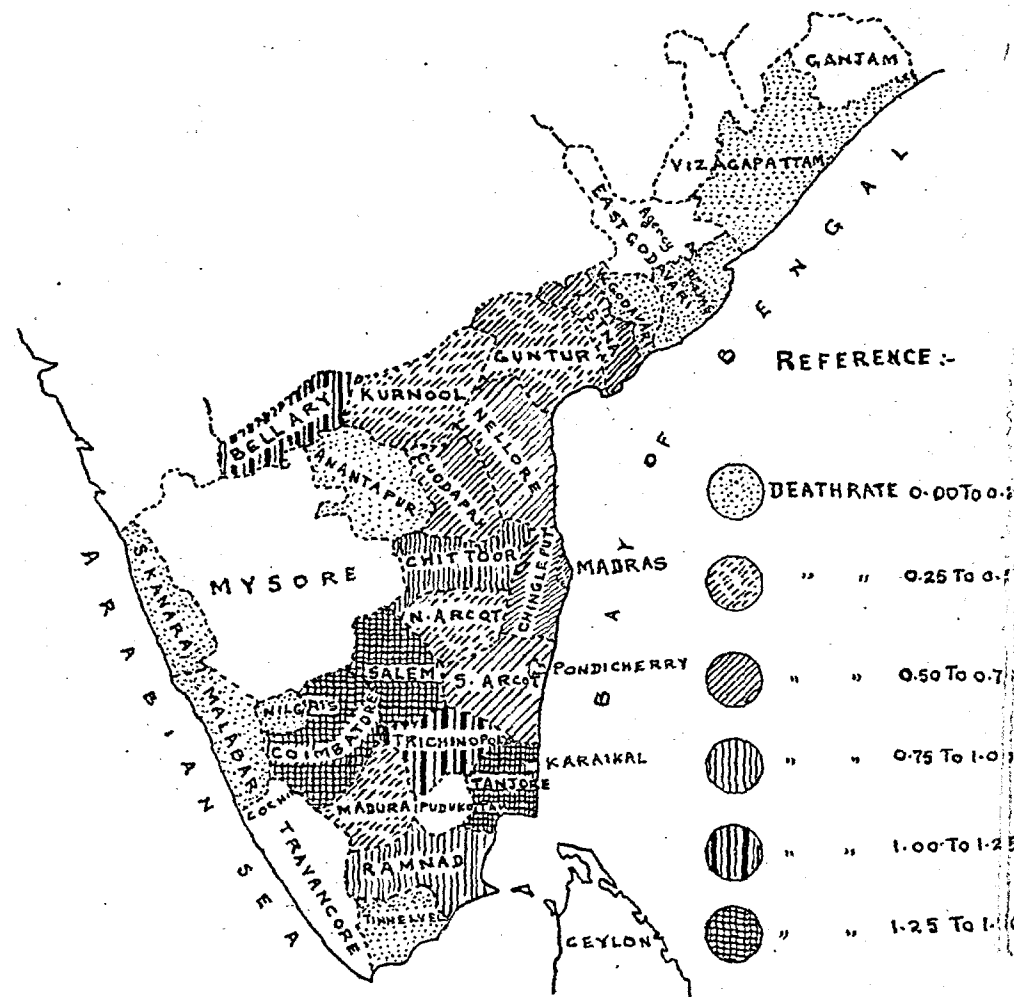
PUBLIC HEALTH.

MORTALITY FROM COMMON DISEASES.

Cholera.—Cholera which is one of the greatest scourges of the Presidency was responsible for 23,307 deaths or a death rate of 0.53 (0.78) per thousand. No district was completely free of it, and 57 municipalities were affected. The figures of cholera mortality show very considerable variation from year to year. There were some cases of dissemination of cholera by pilgrims returning from festivals. The Health staff did 1,712,084 (1,952,872) anti-cholera inoculations in the affected areas.

Small-pox.—The mortality from small-pox declined by 47 per cent from 4,581 to 2,446 or a death rate of 0.06 per thousand. The figure was the lowest recorded in the past seventy years. While the figures for any one year are not a safe criterion, the continuous drop in the mortality appears to indicate the cumulative effect of compulsory vaccination and the campaign for revaccination. No district was completely free from the disease though four districts had only stray cases. Only 24 municipal towns were infected.

Plague.—The number of deaths from plague increased by 87 per cent from 615 to 1,127; seven districts and eight municipalities were infected. The districts of Madras, Salem and the Nilgiris accounted for 84 per cent of the total plague mortality. The Nilgiris had remained practically free from infection for fifteen years. Though the Presidency has never been seriously invaded by plague,





MAP II

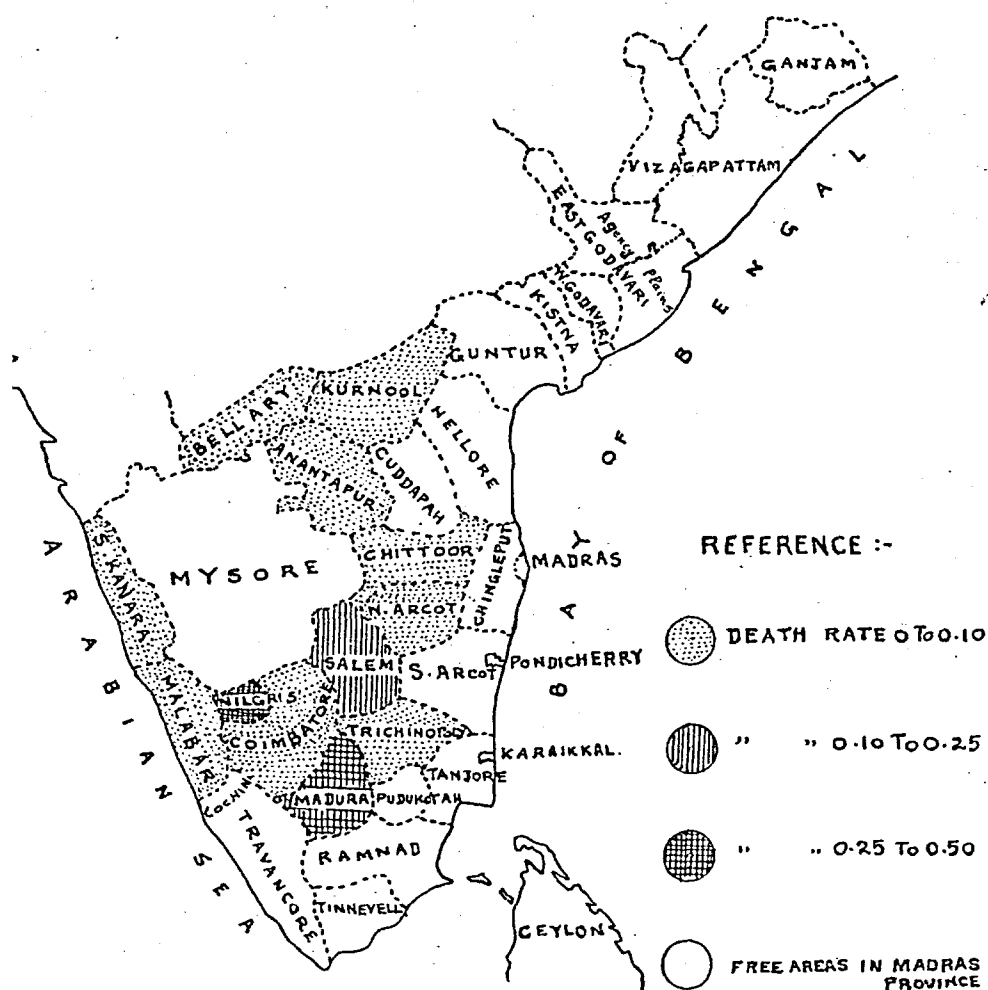
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
MORTALITY FROM SMALL-POX
1937

Map of South India showing districts and their corresponding death rates from cholera. The map includes districts like Bellary, Kurnool, Ellore, Chittoor, N. Arcot, Salem, S. Arcot, Pondicherry, Karaikkal, Travancore, and others. A legend on the right indicates death rates: 0 to 0.025 (dotted), 0.025 to 0.050 (vertical lines), 0.050 to 0.075 (horizontal lines), and 0.075 to 0.10 and 0.10 (cross-hatched). A specific point near Madras is marked with a circle containing '0.31'.

VACCINATION.

Reg. No. $\frac{11}{2}$

MADRAS PRESIDENCY
MORTALITY FROM PLAGUE
1937



marks showed 26 per cent of attacks were fatal in persons with no vaccination marks, 3.7 per cent in persons with one vaccination mark, 3.3 per cent in persons with two vaccination marks, and 1.5 per cent in persons with three or four vaccination marks. The percentage of fatal attacks to attacks was highest (55.3) in the age-group below one year, owing to many children getting small-pox before they were vaccinated. In the age-group 1 to 10 years mortality was 20.4 per cent of attacks, as there is a tendency to evade or postpone vaccination. Between 11 and 20 the rate fell to 10.3 per cent and rose sharply over 40 probably owing to the gradual loss of immunity. The older age groups showed a decrease in mortality over the previous year. The decrease was attributed to revaccination.

PLAGUE RESEARCH.

The plague investigations in the Cumbum valley of Madura district were restricted mainly to the application of cyanide products. Rat burrows and cracks in walls were fumigated in 27 localities. No plague occurred in eight out of nine localities which were fumigated when they were imminently threatened with plague. In two out of three villages which were fumigated just as rat infection was noticed there were no further ratfalls and no human cases. In villages where human plague had already set in fumigation had no immediate or tangible effect on the course of the epidemic. Experiments were conducted in the fumigation of whole buildings. In endemic areas unless fumigation is repeated every quarter the rat level cannot be maintained below the critical requirements for epizootic plague. Of the burrows fumigated 84 per cent were infested as also were 89 per cent of the cracks fumigated. Fleas were recovered from rats' nests to determine where fleas ordinarily flourish and where disinfestation is specially necessary.

LEPROSY CAMPAIGN.

The Government sanctioned a scheme for intensive and concentrated leprosy work in selected districts with a special leprosy staff. As the preventive side of leprosy work was transferred to the Public Health Department a number of Health Officers were trained in methods of

leprosy prevention at the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement. The number of leprosy clinics was 442 (445), with an attendance of 777,188 patients, the new admissions being 33,038.

MALARIA CONTROL.

A preliminary investigation was carried out to draw up schemes for the utilization of the Indian Research Fund Association grant in the Cauvery-Mettur Project of Tanjore district, the Wynaad and South Kanāra. Malaria surveys were made in Uttangarai in Salem district and in the Papanasam Hydro-electric project area. Anti-malarial work was done in a number of other areas and advice given to eight municipalities. About 1,600 lbs. of quinine were distributed free in fifteen districts under the provincial scheme and out of 1.5 million people who had the benefit of the scheme 0.12 million received treatments. Quinine was sold as usual by Post Offices and new agencies such as village headmen and schoolmasters were also employed for the purpose. The quinine is now being sold in "treatments" of 10 or 20 tablets so that patients may be encouraged to take a minimal dose for the cure of an attack of malaria.

OTHER RESEARCHES.

Filariasis.—Filariasis is known to be widely prevalent in the Presidency particularly in towns with defective drainage systems. Field studies were commenced at Saidapet into the incidence of infection and the characteristics of the infecting filaria.

Endemic Fluorosis.—Fluorine had been found in toxic doses in the drinking water of parts of Nellore district. A syndrome is caused in men and animals who drink such water for a long time. Further investigation revealed the presence of fluorine in drinking water in parts of Anantapur and Kurnool districts. Investigations were made to see whether fluorine-free water could be tapped from deeper strata in the endemic districts.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

There were 680 festivals during the year. As usual the sanitary arrangements were supervised or advice given by the Public Health staff. Funds were provided by local

V211,8' N38
N39

bodies and contribution obtained from temple authorities whenever possible. There was no serious outbreak of Cholera at any festival, but local outbreaks in a few instances were traced to pilgrims returning from festivals.

RURAL SANITATION.

The Rural Sanitation campaign was directed mainly to the control of hookworm infection and the prevention of soil pollution. Six units conducted the campaign in six districts. A hookworm survey was made. Propaganda cinema shows, lantern lectures and talks were attended by audiences totalling about 3 lakhs. Mass treatment for hookworm was given to 168,902 cases. A large number of public and private latrine seats were constructed or repaired.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

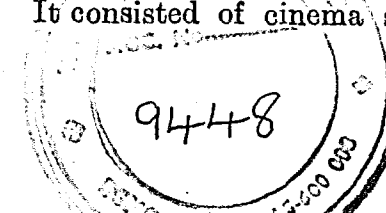
Rural Water-supply.—The Government launched a scheme for the ultimate provision of protected water-supply to all villages and a ten-year scheme for this project was under preparation. Priority lists of villages were prepared for work in the years 1937-1938 and 1938-1939. Rs. 1,08,000 was sanctioned for expenditure in eighteen districts in 1937-1938.

Municipal Water-supplies.—The Water-supply Scheme of Saidapet Municipality was brought into operation. There were 42 municipalities with a protected water-supply. New schemes for seven municipalities and extensions or improvements for sixteen municipalities were under execution; schemes for 11 municipalities were pending with the Government for sanction; the scheme for one municipality was under preparation; and schemes for three municipalities were completed.

Drainage.—The drainage scheme for Bezwada Municipality was completed. There were thus five municipalities with comprehensive drainage scheme. Drainage schemes were under execution in ten other municipalities; plans and estimates for two municipalities were completed; and schemes for seven municipalities were under preparation.

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

Health Propaganda formed one of the routine duties of the Health staff. It consisted of cinema shows, lantern



lectures, talks, health exhibitions and distribution of leaflets and pamphlets. The work done included 25,000 lantern lectures, 183,000 lectures and talks, 990 cinema shows, 950 health dramas, and 1,900 Health exhibitions attended by an estimated total audience of about 93 lakhs of people. In addition 431,000 leaflets and 19,000 posters were sold.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND BABY WEEK.

The object of the Health Week Celebration is the intensive education of the masses in healthy living and the arousing of the sanitary conscience of the individual and the community. The Health Week was celebrated in all the twenty-four mufassal districts in 8,200 (7,219) rural centres and in 288 (154) urban centres including 47 (50) of the 82 municipal towns. A sum of nearly Rs. 80,000 was collected and spent; over 28,000 lectures were given; over 1,800 health exhibitions were held; about seven lakhs of posters, leaflets and pamphlets were distributed; and over 2,800 (6,400) baby shows were conducted.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

There were 14,589 deaths from childbirth in 1937. The staff employed in maternity and child welfare services under district boards, municipalities excluding Madras City numbered 32 (26) Women Medical Officers, 17 (16) Health Visitors and 351 (307) Midwives. The Corporation of Madras appointed a committee to recognize its work. The staff cared for approximately 102,000 mothers, 60,000 ante-natal cases, 35,000 labour cases, 32,000 infants and 31,000 school children. Women Medical Officers paid 25,000 home visits, health visitors 59,000 and midwives 508,000. There were 2,300 mother classes attended by 32,000 mothers. Health talks were given in 418 girls' schools to total audiences of over 19,000.

School Hygiene.—The District Health Staff continued to inspect elementary schools in regard to sanitation, water-supply and the vaccination and health of the pupils. The issue of sanitary certificates is a preliminary to the recognition of schools. Madras City alone had any organised scheme of medical inspection of school children.

POONAMALLEE HEALTH UNIT.

The Poonamallee Health Unit was extended for a further eighteen months up to September 1940, its cost being met from the Government of India grant for rural development, supplemented by a contribution on a sliding scale from the Rockefeller Foundation. Progress was made in maternity and child welfare work, 269 clinics being held and attended by 2,027 ante-natal cases, 2,245 infants and 1,986 pre-school children. The Women Medical Officers and Health Visitors made 47,000 (28,000) home visits. The Unit midwives conducted 1,247 labour cases or 67.4 (55.1) per cent of the total number of births, while in all 72.6 per cent of the births received skilled attention. Of 1,228 school children medically examined 488 had one or more physical defects, 334 of whom were treated to rectify them. In the programme of intensive health education 66 cinema shows and approximately 300 lantern lectures, 700 health lectures and 8,000 informal talks were given and five health exhibitions organized. The hookworm survey was completed and 2,334 persons given hookworm treatment. Intensive efforts were made to reduce fly and mosquito nuisances. Three borewells were constructed, free labour being supplied by the villagers. Owing to 56 deaths from cholera the death rate in the Unit was 26.29 as compared with the Presidency rate of 23.99. The Unit performed a large number of anti-cholera and anti-typhoid inoculations, primary vaccinations and revaccinations.

CHAPTER VIII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

There was a decrease in the number of public institutions from 47,316 to 45,512 but their strength increased from 3,145,194 to 3,160,119. There was also a fall in the number of private unrecognised institutions from 1,005 to 717 and in their strength from 36,677 to 26,752. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population rose from 7.2 to 7.3.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

There were 43 arts colleges for Men and Women in 1937-38 of which 29 were of the first grade. The total strength of arts colleges for Men and Women was 12,633 as compared with 12,168 in 1936-37. The number of scholars taking post-graduate courses decreased from 145 to 131. The number of those who took the Honours Courses was 752 as against 720 last year. There were 13 Professional Colleges for Men and Women with a total strength of 2,642 the strength in the previous year being 2,530.

Madras University.—The rule for admission to the University Courses was amended. Under the revised rule candidates who have not attained the age of 14 years and 6 months cannot be admitted. The period of research work to be conducted under the Supervisor for M. Litt. Degree was reduced to one year in the case of B.A. (Hons.) or M.A. candidates and two years in the case of B.As. Provision was made to permit *bona fide* teachers to appear for the M.A. Degree Examination without undergoing the prescribed course in a College. As usual new affiliations in several subjects were granted to a number of colleges. At the suggestion of the Prime Minister the University decided to conduct a survey of one town and five villages in Salem district, with the special object of estimating the economic effect of prohibition. There was a steady development in all departments of the University Library. The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of

the year was 102,279. The preparation of the addendum volume to the Tamil Lexicon was continued. Besides the annual lectures delivered by the Heads of Departments in the University and the lectures delivered by the Honorary Readers in their subjects, special endowment lectures were also delivered. Recruitment in the University Training Corps continued to be satisfactory during the year. All Contingents recruited up to their full strength.

Andhra University.—During the year, the Syndicate took up the question of reorganisation of the University teaching staff. The appeal made by the Vice-Chancellor to the District Boards and Municipalities to found professorships and scholarships respectively received a generous response.

Annamalai University.—Regulations for the award of the Ph.D. Degree on the basis of a research thesis were passed by the Academic Council during the year. The Syndicate has decided to allot about a hundred acres of land for purposes of cultivation by the unemployed graduates of the University.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of public secondary schools for boys on the 31st March 1938 remained unchanged at 521. The strength of the schools was 195,526 as against 185,232 in the previous year. Indian languages were used as the medium of instruction in 194 (184) schools. The number of candidates who completed the S.S.L.C. Course increased by 1,188. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian Boys was Rs. 84.83 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 36 per cent and fees 55 per cent as compared with 37 per cent and 54 per cent respectively in the previous year.

MASS EDUCATION.

The Government in their Press Communiqué issued in June 1937 announced that the policy of Government in future would be to see that as far as possible only complete primary schools with five standards were supported by subsidy or aid, an exception being made in the case of feeder schools with two or three standards which could be proved to be regularly passing on their pupils to the higher standards of neighbouring complete schools.

In accordance with this policy, important changes in the rules for the assessment of grants to elementary schools were made with the object of relating more closely the grant assessed for a school to its efficiency from the point of view of attendance, the distribution of pupils in the different standards, the existence of all the five standards comprising the primary course and the employment of trained teachers. A minimum attendance of 20 was also prescribed as a condition of eligibility for grant. These rules came into effect during the year.

As a result of this new policy, nearly 8,000 schools opened Standard V during the year 1937-38 and there was a large increased enrolment in Standards IV and V amounting approximately to 53,000 pupils. Single-teacher schools were reduced in number by over 3,000. The Department required that all Elementary Schools, as far as possible, should have small school gardens; as the result of this policy, over 20,000 elementary schools were maintaining school gardens during the year.

The number of public elementary schools for boys at the end of the year 1937-38 was 39,398 as compared with 41,128 in the previous year. The strength of these schools also decreased from 2,492,909 to 2,488,718. There were 1,731 higher elementary schools during the year, as against 1,708 last year. There were 14,317 single teacher elementary schools with a strength of 449,141. The number of panchayat schools at the close of the year 1937-38 was 1,453 as against 1,466 at the end of the previous year. The total number of pupils in panchayat schools was 67,406 as against 65,016. The number of scheduled class pupils in these schools increased from 7,696 to 7,764. The total expenditure on public elementary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 200.59 lakhs in 1937-38 and the expenditure on teaching grants to panchayat schools to Rs. 3.09 lakhs.

SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

There were 72 training schools for men, as in the previous year; but the strength of the schools fell from 9,940 to 9,593. There were 80 industrial schools under all managements for boys and girls and their strength was 7,445.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

There were 5 Arts Colleges for Women (4 of them first grade) with a total strength of 655 (621). In addition there were 431 women reading in Arts Colleges for Men. There were 2 Oriental Colleges for Women with 20 pupils on the rolls. The number of women scholars taking post-graduate courses of study was 32. There were 65 training schools for women and 3,574 women teachers of several grades were under training in them, as against 3,476 last year.

The number of secondary schools for girls was 88 with a total strength of 25,239 as compared with 82 schools with a strength of 22,611 in the previous year. Besides, 12,122 girls were reading in secondary schools for boys.

The number of public elementary schools for girls was 4,720 with a total strength of 384,478 (including 44,612 boys) as against 4,807 schools with 380,495 pupils in 1936-37. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys increased from 530,317 to 540,867.

EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

There were at the end of the year 13 High, 7 Middle and 13 Primary Schools for boys and 20 High, 15 Middle and 5 Primary Schools for girls. Besides these, there were four special schools of which two were training schools. The strength of these schools increased from 11,458 to 11,669 (5,523 boys and 6,146 girls). The number of Non-European pupils in these schools was 2,151, against 2,141 in the previous year. The number of Anglo-Indian and European Scholars in Arts and Professional Colleges for men and women decreased from 241 to 238. The strength of railway schools was 1,252 during the year. The number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils studying in institutions for Indians was 569 in secondary schools, 313 in elementary schools and 370 in Training and other special schools.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

The number of Muhammadan students reading in Arts Colleges for men decreased from 554 to 549 while those in the Professional Colleges increased from 126 to 134. The number of secondary schools for Muhammadans was 17 for boys and one for girls. The strength of boys schools increased from 3,566 to 3,592 and that of girls from 435 to

457. The number of boys and girls belonging to the Muhammadan community reading in all recognised secondary schools for Indians and Europeans was 13,123 and 945, respectively. The number of elementary schools for boys and girls specially intended for Muhammadans was 3,530 with a total enrolment of 226,196 pupils. The total number of recognised elementary schools for Mappilla boys and girls was 1,687. Their total enrolment was 151,910. There was an increase in the total expenditure on Muhammadan schools from Rs. 27.36 lakhs to Rs. 30.05 lakhs. Towards the total expenditure, public funds contributed 75 per cent, fees 3 per cent and other sources 22 per cent.

EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CLASSES.

The number of public institutions mainly intended for scheduled classes decreased from 8,988 to 8,685. The total number of pupils reading in all classes of public institutions increased from 328,445 to 331,372.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

There were 15,550 pupils belonging to the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes under instruction in all institutions in the Presidency as compared with 15,603 in the previous year. In the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam and East Godavari there were 99 elementary schools specially intended for them. The schools had an enrolment of 2,916 pupils as against 2,522 pupils in 98 schools last year. There were in the Nilgiris 72 schools for these classes. The number of pupils under instruction in them was 4,151. There were in the Kurnool district 22 schools for these classes, with a strength of 542 pupils. Many schools for these classes were also working in several other districts.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

There were 10 schools for the education of defectives of all classes as against 12 in the preceding year. Of the 10 schools, 4 were for the blind, 3 for the deaf and dumb, 1 for the deaf, dumb and blind and 2 for lepers.

FINANCE.

There was a rise in the total expenditure on education from Rs. 547 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 564 lakhs in 1937-38.

The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds was 59 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively, compared with 61 per cent and 39 per cent in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

Particulars of each of the examinations conducted by the Government are given below :—

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1. Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination ..	20,456	20,119	308
2. Training School-Leaving Certificate Examination ..	19,128	18,093	156
3. Government Technical Examinations ..	11,987	11,428	257
4. Public Examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit Schools ..	294	289	18
5. Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination ..	209	201	34
6. European Schools Examinations.	725	716	19
7. Examination for Teachers' Certificate in Physical Training (for men) ..	56	56	1
8. Examination for the award of Diploma in Physical Training (for women) ..	7	7	1
9. Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children ..	3	3	2
Total ..	52,865	50,912	796

Three examinations, the Technical Examinations, the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and the Training-School-Leaving Certificate Examination were also conducted at various centres outside the Presidency.

In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination 52 per cent of the candidates were declared eligible for admission to the Madras University and 39 per cent to the Andhra University. The Annamalai University also

decided to accept the eligibility list issued by the Madras University. Candidates were as usual permitted to answer papers in non-language subjects in Indian languages and pupils from 194 (184) schools as well as some private candidates took advantage of this permission. Thirty-three pupils of the scheduled classes and 43 dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted without payment of fees.

The receipts were Rs. 4.68 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 3.43 lakhs.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL (1937-38).

The chief feature of the year was the successful restoration of a less free system of discipline, as the system of free discipline had proved unsatisfactory. There were 489 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year including 293 boy and 182 girl boarders and 14 day scholars. Six out of 7 boys and 4 out of 10 girls passed the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination; 18 out of 22 boys and 8 out of 14 girls passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination; 8 out of 11 boys passed the Second-class Army Examination for entrance to Chesham and 13 out of 13 boys passed the Royal Air Force Examination.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM (1937-38).

Attention was specially concentrated on South Indian stone sculpture to which the new gallery nearing completion is to be mainly devoted. The collection was being rearranged to bring out the marked difference between sculpture of the Kanarese and Telugu districts, where Chalukyan influence still predominates, and that of the Tamil districts which is still based on the Pallava Chola tradition. A large number of copper coins and some bronze images were restored.

Seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four pupils from schools in Madras and the mufassal were conducted round the Museum. The total number of visitors for the year was 422,923.

CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Five hundred and twelve books excluding periodicals were added to the Library during the year. Two hundred and thirty-nine (237) institutions sent their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins; they sent 260 different journals and 58 standard works. Six institutions were added to and four removed from the exchange list. Two new periodicals were added to the periodical section.

The number of readers rose from 54,496 to 55,514 and the number of volumes consulted from 111,854 to 125,987. Books were lent as usual to residents in the city and vicinity, the number lent being 24,819 (23,089). The number of depositors rose from 1,501 to 1,659. There were 109 (247) volumes lent to mufassal libraries. One mufassal library was affiliated during the year.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY (1937-38).

The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library was 6,054 as against 6,340 last year and the number of works consulted was 11,548 as against 12,010 last year. Two short tours for the collection of manuscripts were undertaken during the year and about 100 manuscripts were obtained on loan and a large collection of manuscripts numbering about 300 was purchased at a very cheap price.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

There were 1,099 public libraries under different kinds of managements in 1937-38 as against 1,122 in 1936-37. Of these 3 were for women.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND READING ROOMS.

There were 2,748 educational associations including associations of teachers and their membership was 120,221 including 11,128 women. The number of reading rooms and literary associations was 1,426 and their membership was 1,215,532.

ASTRONOMY (1937).

KODAIKANAL OBSERVATORY.

The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained. The part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union assigned to this observatory was carried out as usual. Photoheliograms were obtained on 330 days, spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 317 days and in hydrogen light on 294 days, and spectroheliograms of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 315 days.

All forms of solar activity showed a further, though not large, increase. The most pronounced increase was in the mean daily number of spots (41 per cent), while the mean daily areas of calcium prominences showed an increase of less than 1 per cent, the mean daily numbers of calcium prominences showed an increase of 7 per cent and $H \infty$ absorption markings an increase of 6 per cent.

Regular observations with the Hale spectrohelioscope were made whenever the weather permitted. There has been a further increase in the number of displacements and the eruptions noted with this instrument. The presence of oxygen in solar prominences was detected by the staff. The progressive change in the inclination of hydrogen dark markings to the sun's meridian was studied and the results were published. A systematic study of the contours of selected lines in different parts of the sun's disc and particularly in sunspots was undertaken and a 13-foot prismatic spectrograph of the Littrow type was constructed for the purpose.

With a view to securing photometric measures of prominences and bright $H \infty$ eruptions the designing of an improved scale for estimating intensities using a step wedge, was begun.

ZOO

The Corporation Zoological Gardens were as usual in charge of a Zoology graduate. There is a small lake in the gardens which improves the environment of the animals. Pleasure boats are allowed on the lake. Visitors to the

Zoo are charged one anna per head. The right of collecting entrance fee for the year together with the rent of bazaars was let out on contract for Rs. 20,333-5-4.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE (1937-38).

The work of separating records relating to Indian States was completed and the records were despatched to the Residencies at Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Mysore. The records of the Secretariat for 1932 and of the Board of Revenue for 1916 were transferred to the Madras Record Office.

The printing of 249 volumes of records relating to the period from 1751 to 1765 was sanctioned. The series will cover the period of Anglo-French rivalry in Madras and Bengal and deal amongst other matters with the disputed succession to the musnad of Arcot and the rise of Hyder Ali in Mysore. Introductions and notes were being prepared on the lines of those adopted for similar India Office publications.

Papers sticking in bundles were found to separate more easily if wrapped in damped cotton wool and kept in a damp cloth for a couple of days. The method is the one adopted for separating the papyrus leaves of the coptic version of St. John's Gospel recently discovered. Five research students and five other persons were allowed access to records.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

PERIODICALS (THE PRESS), 1937.

There were 844 periodicals (including newspapers) published in the Presidency. Of these 199 were newly started and 225 ceased publication in the year. Three hundred and forty-eight were classed as newspapers, of which 15 were daily and 3 had both daily and weekly issues. Fifty-three newspapers were published in English, 137 in Tamil, 65 in Telugu, 21 in Kanarese, 13 in Malayalam, 36 were bilingual, 8 trilingual and 15 in other languages. One hundred and thirty-nine of the newspapers were published in Madras. The leading daily newspapers

published in the Presidency in English were "The Hindu," "The Indian Express," and "The Madras Mail"; those in Tamil were "Dhinamani," "Jaya Bharathi," "Swadesa-mitran," and "Viduthalai"; and those in Telugu were "Andhra Patrika," and "Janavani"; in Malayalam "Mathrubhumi" was the only daily published in the Presidency, but "Malayala Manorama" and "Malayala Rajyam" (of Travancore) circulated in the Presidency. There was no Kanarese daily published in the Presidency but "Viswakarnataka" and "Tayi Nadu" (of Bangalore) circulated in the Presidency.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The number of books registered showed a slight increase from 2,659 to 2,688. Of these, 897 were in Tamil, 629 in Telugu, 470 in English, 106 in Malayalam and 93 in Kanarese. There was an increase in publications on Art, Medicine, Religion, Politics and Natural Science, and a notable decrease in those on Language, History and Philosophy. There was a further increase in literature published in the languages of the province but the increase is much more noticeable in periodicals than in books.

The publishing industry was tending to concentrate in Madras (which registered 44·5 per cent of the total publications) for all languages, in East Godavari followed by Guntur for Telugu and in Tanjore followed by Madura for Tamil.

Chief Crops, 1937-38.

Rice 10,140,831 acres.

Cholam 4,599,444 acres.

Cumbu 2,571,988 acres.

Ragi 1,618,118 acres.

Other Food Grains 6,027,266 acres.

Groundnut 4,657,596 acres.

Cotton 2,543,306 acres.

Sources of Irrigation, 1937-38.

Government Canals 3,750,214 acres.

Tanks 3,191,745 acres.

Wells with Independent Ayacuts 1,358,742 acres.

Wells Supplementing Other Sources 255,798 acres.

Private Canals 163,279 acres.

Other Sources 281,464 acres.

1140

114A

CHAPTER IX.—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

UTILIZATION OF LAND.

In the year ending in June 1938 the total area of the Presidency for which figures were available was 79·803 million acres. Of this 13·178 million acres were forest, 14·604 million acres were not available for cultivation, 10·538 million acres were cultivable waste other than fallow, 9·451 million acres were fallow and 32·032 million acres were cultivated (of which 4·886 million acres were sown twice in the year). The area waste and fallow thus showed a reduction of 0·295 million acres and the area cultivated an increase of 0·327 million acres. Crops on 10·898 million acres were irrigated, the chief irrigated crop being paddy with 7·926 million acres. The chief sources of irrigation were Government canals (3·750 million acres) and tanks (3·192 million acres).

Including the area sown with two crops food grains accounted for 25·100 million acres, oil seeds for 6·353 million acres (including 4·658 million acres of groundnut) and cotton for 2·543 million acres.

CONDITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.

There was no material change in the economic condition of the agricultural population during the fasli, for despite a slight appreciation in the prices of rice and cholam as compared with the previous year, the prices of the important commercial crops which enter into international trade such as cotton, groundnut and coconut remained at a disappointingly low level and reacted on the purchasing power of the ryots.

Two important Acts affecting the general condition of the agricultural population were passed during the fasli under review, namely, The Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, and the Prohibition Act.

The Prohibition Act was introduced in the Salem district on 1st October 1937. The Act was worked successfully owing to the general acquiescence of the former drinking public in the new order of things, the energy and ability of the police, the organization of village prohibition committees and popular opinion among non-drinkers in favour of the Act. There were few offences against the Act during the first year of its working, except Ganja cases.

The Government appointed a Special Development Officer to be in charge of ameliorative work. At his instance a thrift campaign was set on foot amongst ex-drinkers about the middle of February 1938. There was a steady increase month by month in the amount of savings, which encourages the hope that the movement will, in course of time, have a marked influence on the economic life of the district. Some rural uplift and recreation schools were also organized at different centres in the district with a view to providing amusements to the villagers and for training young men drawn from the different taluks as village guides. The teaching of games was made the central feature of the programme in the schools.

Prohibition helped to raise the standard of living of the agriculturists as the amount which they used to spend on drink was available for necessities, to promote domestic harmony, reduce indebtedness and introduce a better outlook on life.

The Agriculturists Relief Act became law on 22nd March 1938. The Act ameliorated the condition of the agricultural population to some extent but it will take some time for creditors to adjust themselves to the conditions created by the Act. Land mortgage banks and co-operative credit societies afforded some relief. The economic condition of agricultural labourers was on the whole fair.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

[Fasli 1347 (1937-38).]

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

The south-west monsoon advanced as a feeble current on the Malabar Coast on the 4th and 5th June and strengthened and established itself there on the 9th and 10th. The rainfall in the month was below the normal throughout the Province except in Chittoor. In association with a low pressure area, a depression and a storm in the Bay of Bengal, the monsoon was active on the West Coast in July and showed an intermittent activity in the rest of the Province. The rainfall in July was bordering on or above the normal except in West Godavari, Anantapur, South Arcot, the Central districts and the South (Tinnevely excepted). In August, the monsoon weakened and the rainfall was below the normal except in East Godavari (plains), West Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, the Central districts and the South, the deficiency of rainfall being marked in the Deccan. The rainfall in September outside the West Coast was received mainly in the last week of the month when a spell of unsettled weather in the East Arabian Sea and a depression in the south-west Bay added to the frequency and intensity of thunderstorms; the rainfall in the month was generally below the normal except in Chittoor, Trichinopoly, the South (Tanjore excepted) and South Kanara. On the whole, the south-west monsoon was defective except in Chingleput, Chittoor, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and South Kanara.

Sowings of the early crops were above the average except in the Circars, the Deccan (wet crops only) and the South.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Guntur, the Deccan, Chittoor and Tinnevely.

NORTH-EAST MONSOON.

The conditions in the south-west Bay off the Coromandel coast were markedly unsettled on the last day of September and they developed into a depression which was centred off Cuddalore on the morning of the 1st October. Moving in a west-north-westerly direction as a low pressure

area, it intensified into a deep depression in the east Arabian Sea off the Kanara coast by the morning of the 3rd. This depression caused widespread and locally heavy rain along and near its track. The north-east monsoon set in over the Bay of Bengal by the middle of the third week of October and became established by the 20th. It also extended to the south-east Arabian sea towards the early part of the fourth week and remained active there and over the south Bay of Bengal throughout the rest of the month. But the bulk of the rainfall in October was received in the first fortnight. The rainfall in the month was bordering on or above the normal except in Bellary, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevely. November began with an active north-east monsoon over the region from the south Bay of Bengal to the south-east Arabian Sea. There were three troughs of low pressure, culminating in the formation of a depression off Coromandel on the 14th. The disturbances mentioned above more or less kept up the activity of the north-east monsoon in the month in the Carnatic, the Central districts and the South so that rainfall was often fairly widespread and in excess of the normal. The rainfall was nearly twice the normal in Chingleput district and 2-1/3 times the normal in South Arcot district with the result that many tanks breached and rivers overflowed their banks. The rainfall was, however, largely in defect in the Circars, the Deccan (Cuddapah excepted) and the West Coast. The north-east monsoon revived in the Coromandel coast in the beginning of the second week of December but was, on the whole, much weaker than usual. January was practically rainless. On the whole, the north-east monsoon was above the normal in all districts outside the Circars, Kurnool, Bellary and Tinnevely.

Sowings of the late crops were restricted or below the average except in the Central districts and the South where the sowings of the late wet crops were above the average.

The condition of the late crops was generally fair except in parts of Vizagapatam (paddy only), Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely (paddy only in the last three districts).

HOT WEATHER RAINS.

The rains in February were abundant, though untimely in Vizagapatam, South Arcot, Trichinopoly and the South

due to thunderstorm activity accentuated by a revival of the north-east monsoon during the first ten days. There were again abundant rains between the 22nd and 27th March in South Arcot, Trichinopoly, the South and Malabar as the result of a depression in the south-west Bay and the passage of a trough of low pressure from the east Arabian Sea. Coimbatore, Ramnad, Tinnevely and the West Coast experienced fitful but occasionally intense thunderstorm activity in April. The south-west monsoon made a preliminary advance into the south-east Arabian sea, west of Ceylon and in the south Bay of Bengal about the 12th May. Shortly after, conditions became unsettled off the Circars—Orissa coast, but the result was only a shallow depression. Unsettled conditions next appeared over the east central Bay and neighbourhood on the 23rd and moving to the north Bay on the 24th developed into a trough of low pressure off the Circars—Orissa coast, by the 25th. The monsoon advanced on the Malabar coast about the 26th and soon after conditions became unsettled in the east central Arabian Sea, where a depression formed by the 29th. Moving slowly north-westwards, the depression weakened. The rainfall in the month bordered on or was above the normal in the Circars, the Deccan, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Ramnad and South Kanara. The hot weather rains were, on the whole, above the normal outside Coimbatore. The season for the Province as a whole was fairly satisfactory outside parts of the Deccan.

FAMINE.

Parts of the Deccan suffered from famine. The rainfall in both the monsoons was neither adequate nor timely in Kurnool and Bellary and was also not evenly distributed in Bellary. The south-west monsoon rains were also inadequate and the north-east monsoon rains unevenly distributed in Anantapur. Owing to the failure of crops caused by adverse seasonal conditions, relief operations under the Famine Code were found necessary in these districts. Distress was confined to parts of the taluks of Kurnool and Pattikonda of the Kurnool district, the taluks of Adoni, Alur, Bellary and Rayadurg of the Bellary district and the taluks of Gooty and Tadpatri of the Anantapur district. Test works were first opened in the Bellary district in December 1937 and were gradually converted into relief works. Three road works were opened in the

Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district in December 1937 under the control of the District Board with the aid of Government grants. Road works under the control of the District Board were also opened in the Kurnool district in January 1938. As these works proved inadequate to provide employment for all who required assistance test works were started in the second week of February 1938 in the Anantapur district and in March 1938 in the Kurnool district and were gradually converted into relief works where necessary. Distress was severe in all the three districts. Four relief works and one test work in the Kurnool district, 16 relief works and one test work in the Bellary district and 6 relief works in the Anantapur district were in progress at the close of the fasli, the average number of persons relieved daily in all the three districts being 114,486 of whom 79,570 were workers and 34,916 received gratuitous relief.

In addition to the above works, road works were started by the District Board in the taluks of Kalyandrug, Dharmavaram and Kadiri of the Anantapur district out of Government grants. The road work in the Kadiri taluk was continued to the end of the fasli and all other road works were closed during the year.

Two test works in the Penukonda taluk of the Anantapur district and one test work in the Hindupur taluk of the same district were opened during the first week of May 1938 as unemployment was apprehended but they were closed by the middle of the next month as the tests revealed that famine works were not necessary and were replaced by ordinary minor irrigation works and District Board works.

Towards the close of the fasli, a weavers' relief centre was started at Uravakonda in the Anantapur district as the weavers could not resort to regular relief works.

A special staff was appointed in the Bellary district to distribute agricultural loans.

Remissions.—Land revenue has to be remitted on a considerable scale in the less favoured parts of Vizagapatam (Rs. 1,28,819), East Godavari (Rs. 47,563), West Godavari (Rs. 28,074) Kistna (Rs. 31,763), Cuddapah (Rs. 58,680), Nellore (Rs. 38,232), South Arcot (Rs. 43,329), Chittoor (Rs. 94,292), Salem (Rs. 1,00,514), Madurai (Rs. 27,535) and Tinnevely (Rs. 83,605). On account of the unfavourable season, the assessment on dry lands due

for fasli 1347 was remitted in varying degrees in parts of the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur, in 950 villages in all in the three districts. The assessment on dry lands was remitted in full in 397 villages in the three districts; a remission of 75 per cent or 12 annas in the rupee was granted in 309 villages, a remission of 50 per cent or 8 annas in the rupee in 196 villages and a remission of $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 6 annas in the rupee in 48 villages; the collection of the unremitted revenue was also postponed to the next fasli. Full remission was also granted in respect of the ryotwari dry lands in two whole-inam villages of the Gooty taluk.

FODDER.

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient except in the famine-affected areas. Hill grass was collected by the Special District Forest Officer, Fodder Division, Bellary and sold to the ryots in these areas at concessional rates. Fodder depots were opened in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts. In addition, free removal of grass and grazing were sanctioned from the departmental reserves of the Kurnool district. The Government also permitted free cultivation of fodder crops on all tank-beds including those in charge of the Public Works Department in the Anantapur district. All the Panchayat reserves in the taluks of Gooty and Kalyandrug and two panchayat reserves in the Anantapur taluk abutting the Gooty taluk and one departmental reserve in the Kadiri taluk were thrown open for free grazing till 30th June 1938 and permission was granted for the same period for the free removal of grass by cartloads from Jaladurgam departmental reserve in the Dhone taluk of the Kurnool district adjoining the Gooty taluk. State loans were freely granted to enable the ryots to purchase fodder.

SPECIAL REMISSIONS.

In addition to the seasonal remissions referred to above the following concessions were granted by Government for fasli 1347 :—

- (i) The cancellation of the percentage enhancements imposed at resettlement on dry, wet and garden lands in the whole of East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Bellary, South Arcot, Tanjore,

Madura, Malabar and South Kanara, in parts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris, the total estimated amount of remission being Rs. 57 lakhs.

- (ii) The grant of a remission of two annas in the rupee of the wet assessment in the remaining areas of the Province, the estimated amount of remission being Rs. 14 lakhs.
- (iii) A temporary reduction of water-cess from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 an acre for a first crop, with corresponding reductions for other crops, in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district, the estimated amount of remission being Rs. 4 lakhs.

AGRICULTURE.

The main activities of the Agricultural department were as usual directed to research, propaganda, marketing and education.

RESEARCH.

Chemical Research.—In the field of chemical research the soil survey of the Gundlakamma project was completed and showed that the water was not likely to be injurious to crops, that the soils at the head end were fertile and those near the sea shore almost unfit for cultivation. A study was begun of the effect of irrigation on black soil in the Tungabhadra project area. Cholan showed an increased yield, but cotton did not. The effect of sullage water and effluent water on paddy was found to be a considerable increase in straw yield. Experiments were also made into animal nutrition in relation to working capacity, the mineral contents of indigenous grasses for a pasture survey, the production of palmyra and coconut jaggery free from toddy flavour and the keeping quality of cholam malt.

Crop Researches.—Crop researches mainly took the form of experiments in hybridization which showed more prospect of increased yield than the selection of pure strains. The crops in which experiments were made at various centres in the Presidency included cholam (for

both grain and straw for fodder), ragi, cumbu and other millets, paddy (including a 90-days variety and some strains obtained with X-Ray treatment), cotton, sugarcane, mangoes and other fruit trees, potatoes, groundnut, and other oil seeds, and tobacco. Polishing trials with rice resulted in an improved polisher which gave a slight but uniform polish required for better nutritive and cooking value. Attention was devoted to pests of sugarcane.

Live-stock.—The strains of livestock maintained for experiments in working capacity or milk yield included Cross-breds, Scindhis, Kangayams, Hallikars and Ongoles. The department also experimented with bufaloes, Bellary sheep and six breeds of poultry.

Engineering.—The Engineering research section dealt with various improved agricultural implements. A record number of 4,339 (3,000) iron ploughs were sold in the Presidency in the year by all agencies, only 86 of them being imported. The implements designed by the staff included a light ridge plough, a light disc roller for burying green leaf and a simple manure distributor.

PROPAGANDA.

The results obtained by research are further tested in trial plots for three years under local conditions before they are recommended to cultivators. The advantages of improved seeds and better methods of cultivation were as usual demonstrated in practice on ryots' own lands, a method which has been found more effective than cultivation in Government demonstration farms. There were 7,963 (7,554) such demonstration plots. Intensive propaganda was carried on by 63 maistries in Vizagapatam district and showed steady progress. There was a keen demand for breeding bulls. The department maintained 263 (178) breeding bulls including those in the contribution scheme and there were 165 bulls on the premium scheme. Three hundred and fifty-two (299) Agricultural Exhibitions and Shows were staged during festivals, jamabandi camps and health week celebrations. Three motor exhibition vans also did propaganda work in the greater part of the Presidency. In paddy cultivation the department continued to recommend amongst other improvements the transplanting of seedlings in twos or threes. A count taken in Cuddalore showed an average of 5 seedlings to a hole instead of the 10 to 15 seedlings which were usual

twenty years ago, or a reduction of 60 per cent in seed-rate. For the benefit of sugarcane cultivators 1,254 (1,833) improved furnaces for making jaggery were constructed and 2,253 (568) demonstrations made on the preparation of good jaggery. 71,943 lb. of improved groundnut seed were distributed. The areas of some of the chief crops under improved seeds were paddy 1.774 (1.395) million acres, cotton 0.678 (0.615) million acres, ragi 7,532 acres and sugarcane 42,650 acres. Considerable quantities of improved seed of different crops were distributed including cotton, coconut, groundnut, paddy, ragi, sorghum, sugarcane, tapioca and tobacco. Efforts were also made to popularize fodder crops to supplement paddy straw; loans totalling Rs. 22,373 (Rs. 16,660) were granted for the purchase of improved agricultural implements. The department continued its propaganda on better methods of preservation of cattle manure. Compost was prepared from municipal rubbish in two municipalities and the Indore process of composting was used by four other municipalities. There were in all 3,063 (1,792) compost pits.

MARKETING.

Marketing surveys for potatoes, ghee and butter, pears, apples, plums and peaches, citrus fruits and markets and fairs were completed, making a total of final survey reports on 21 commodities since 1936. Surveys were undertaken on the marketing of barley, gram, maize, mustard and rape, coconuts, mangoes, sheep, goats, wool and hair, and sugar. In order to fix grade standards, samples were taken of tobacco, ghee, wool and hair, barley and cane jaggery. A preliminary conference was held in Bombay in September 1937 to standardize groundnut contract forms and fix quality specifications. A further conference on the subject was to be held at Madras in November 1938. Virginian tobacco worth Rs. 50,000 was graded and shipped under the standard grades of the Indian Tobacco Association, Guntur and met with a favourable reception in England. The Fruit-growers Society of Koduru (Cuddapah district) marketed Rs. 25,000 worth of oranges. Similar societies for producers of fruit, potatoes and eggs were organized or helped in other places.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Agricultural College, Coimbatore, continued to conduct its course for the degree of B.Sc. (Agriculture). Thirty-seven out of 45 students passed the first examination, 29 out of 37 the second examination, and 20 out of 25 the final examination. The Government decided to amalgamate the Agricultural Middle School at Usilampatti with the local High School. There were, as usual, 3 farm labourers' schools with 78 (83) pupils. Short courses were conducted in practical agriculture at various centres. The subjects of the courses included farm management, horticulture, insect pests and diseases, dairying and malt making, care of animals, bee-keeping, jaggery making, farm implements, manuring and crop improvement and fruit culture and nursery practices. Thirty-four educated unemployed young men were given short courses of four months' practical training in Agriculture at various centres.

FINANCE.

The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 19.54 lakhs to Rs. 21.07 lakhs and its receipts from Rs. 1.89 lakhs to Rs. 3.55 lakhs.

HORTICULTURE.

GOVERNMENT GARDENS.

Government horticultural work was, as usual, confined to the Botanic Gardens at Ootacamund and Sim's Park, Coonoor. The cross-breeding of lilies was unsuccessful, but hybrid primulas flowered satisfactorily. Some medicinal plants were cultivated. A number of new varieties of plant material were introduced.

MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The society introduced many new varieties in all classes of plant material including shrubs, trees, climbers, herbaceous plants, bulbous plants, succulents, orchids and conservatory plants. Among the new introductions the most noteworthy were new varieties of *Hibiscus rosasipensis*, *zephyranthes* and *Derris uliginosa* which last yields

the "tuba root" of commerce and is valuable as an insecticide harmless to human beings and plant life. Experiments were successfully conducted to discover the stock best suited for the cultivation of certain flowering trees, shrubs and climbers which do not do well on their own roots or are difficult to propagate by other means. Plants were as usual exchanged with a number of other societies and individuals throughout the world. In particular plants were successfully sent by Air Mail to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew whose Director had visited the Society. A course was held, as usual, for practical gardeners.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS.

The Cinchona Department continued to work its plantations at Naduvattam and Dodabetta in the Nilgiris and on the Anamalais. The working plan approved in the previous year was put into operation and in consequence the area planted out rose from 105 acres to 123 acres and the amount of bark harvested from 310,113 lb. to 587,141 lb. The products manufactured were quinine sulphate (20,291½ lb.), hydrochloride (1,691 lb.), bi-hydrochloride (966 lb.), cinchona febrifuge (9,067 lb.) and tota-quina (4,890 lb.); the sale price of cinchona febrifuge and quinine sulphate tablets was reduced by Rs. 2 per pound. There were large increases in the sales of quinine sulphate from 19,716 lb. to 22,703 lb. and of febrifuge from 10,582 lb. to 16,133½ lb. The net profit for the year rose from Rs. 1.21 lakhs to Rs. 1.82 lakhs.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

OUTBREAKS AND TREATMENT.

There were 5,706 outbreaks of contagious cattle disease which represent a slight decrease from the previous year's figure of 5,911. There was, however, an increase in mortality from 33,199 to 41,430. Of this figure 28,124 deaths were due to rinderpest, anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia, and blackquarter, 2,358 to foot and mouth disease for which a satisfactory method of control has yet

to be devised, and 10,948 to diseases which either could not be diagnosed for lack of cases or could not be satisfactorily prevented. 3.12 lakhs of animals were protected against rinderpest and of these 0.1 per cent of the cattle and 0.01 per cent of the goats subsequently died. Nearly 13,000 animals were protected against anthrax, 1.50 lakhs of animals against haemorrhagic septicaemia and 2.41 lakhs of animals against blackquarter. There were 2.59 (2.63) lakhs of animals treated in Veterinary institutions. The fall is attributed to the levy of fees in all institutions in municipal areas and from all persons with an income exceeding Rs. 100 a month, instead of Rs. 200 a month as previously. The itinerating staff remained unchanged at 133. They treated 1.29 (1.37) lakhs of animals. There was an increase in the number of castrations from 72,862 to 83,202.

PROPAGANDA.

Propaganda work was carried on as usual by means of leaflets, lantern lectures and demonstration. Two propaganda motor vans toured in the districts and aroused considerable interest with their lantern lectures, talks, charts and specimens and other modes of propaganda.

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH.

The practice of using goat blood virus for protection against rinderpest was not popular owing to its severe reactions on cattle. Glycerined spleen tissue vaccine which is relatively free from reactions was tried but did not confer a high degree of immunity. The use of goat blood virus was therefore resumed together with serum to prevent reactions. For blackquarter a Mukteswar vaccine was found effective and cheaper than serum. Experiments were successfully made with a vaccine for protection against haemorrhagic septicaemia which is cheaper than serum. Researches were carried out into chronic fluoris of cattle in parts of the Nellore and Cuddapah districts and the disease was found to be due to the presence of abnormal quantities of fluorides in drinking water. The same cause is responsible for endemic fluoris amongst human beings, which was investigated by the Public Health Department.

SERUM INSTITUTE.

The Serum Institute produced sera, vaccines and virus for protection against rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, blackquarter and other diseases. The demand for anti-rinderpest serum, rinderpest bull virus, rinderpest goat blood virus increased, and that for blackquarter vaccine almost doubled.

MADRAS VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The college as usual afforded its students full facilities to obtain practical training as well as theoretical instruction. There were 118 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. The percentage of passes was satisfactory. A refresher course was conducted for veterinary officers and was attended by ten students.

FINANCE.

The total expenditure of the department including the veterinary investigation scheme rose from Rs. 10.13 lakhs to Rs. 11.12 lakhs and the receipts increased from Rs. 0.54 lakh to Rs. 0.79 lakh.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

While there was a very slight rise in the price of paddy there was a considerable fall in the prices of commercial crops, and all the concessions given by co-operative societies in the previous year were continued. Although Co-operative Societies were exempted from the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act, Central Banks and Societies generally gave relief to their members in the spirit of the Act. Still more societies reduced their lending rates to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and 1,260 societies still further reduced their rates to between 6 and 7 per cent. The movement as a whole was slowly returning to pre-depression conditions; the number of societies increased; Land Mortgage Banks made steady progress; and sale and marketing societies did good work.

SOCIETIES.

The total number of societies rose from 12,927 to 13,138. A cautious policy was, however, followed and of

934 applications disposed of only 446 were accepted. Of the societies registered 205 were for non-credit purpose. The registration of 235 societies was cancelled, a measure taken, as usual, only as a last resort. The Committees of 26 societies were under supersession and 1,236 societies were under the management of agents. Societies are classified according to their work in the previous year into class A (thoroughly good), class B (some defaulters and some mistakes in accounts), class C (not falling under classes A, B or D), and class D (bad and liable to liquidation if they fail to come into class C within two years). Of 11,617 societies which worked in 1936-37 and were audited in 1937-38, 286 were placed in class A, 1,531 in class B, 8,236 in class C and 1,564 in class D.

Rectification.—The Central Banks pursued the scheme of rectification; 7,105 societies were examined, the total amount of loans and interest involved being Rs. 303.01 lakhs. Of this sum Rs. 211.30 lakhs was found to be adequately secured and Rs. 91.71 lakhs inadequately secured. Of this latter figure Rs. 20.01 lakhs was secured or collected, leaving Rs. 71.70 lakhs ill-secured.

Resources.—The working capital of all societies excluding investments of one society in another rose from Rs. 1,114.91 lakhs to Rs. 1,199.48 lakhs.

Repayments.—There was a fall in overdues in Central Banks from Rs. 117.97 lakhs to Rs. 114.58 lakhs and in Agricultural Societies from Rs. 177.61 lakhs to Rs. 169.62 lakhs while in non-agricultural societies there was a slight rise from Rs. 64.46 lakhs to Rs. 64.74 lakhs.

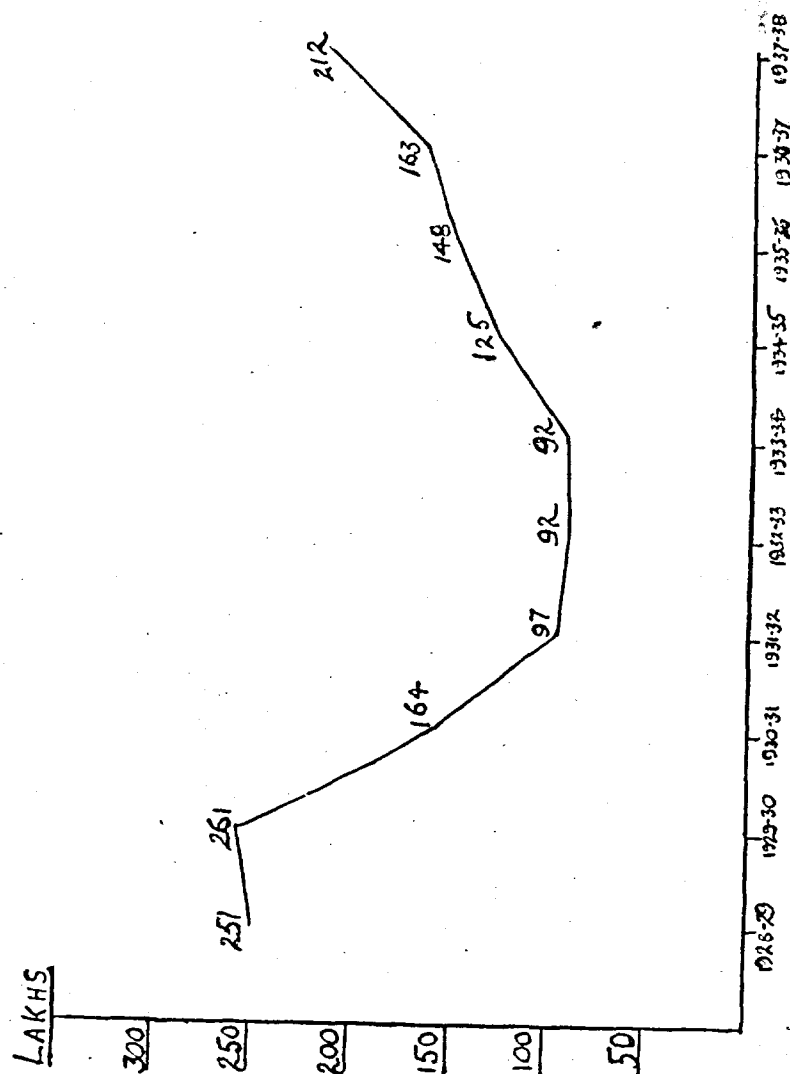
BANKS.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.—The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to make steady progress. The Bank redeemed the shares held by societies other than Central Banks. Its total working capital increased from Rs. 198.91 lakhs to Rs. 204.88 lakhs and its reserve fund from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 16.50 lakhs. The Bank issued loans to Central Banks of Rs. 32.79 (9.23) lakhs, a return to the figure before 1931. Only one Central Bank was in default. The Provincial Bank took a keen interest in the development of sale societies and granted subsidies of Rs. 18,450 (Rs. 15,600) for their development. The net profit rose from Rs. 1.98 lakhs to Rs. 2.93 lakhs.

Central Banks.—The number of Central Banks (31) remained unchanged. The number of individual shareholders fell from 4,248 to 4,176 while the number of society shareholders rose from 11,244 to 11,288, of which 199 were Central Societies, and 9,811 were Agricultural Credit Societies. The future of the Madras Christian Central Co-operative Bank is under examination of a committee appointed by the Government. The paid-up share capital of all the banks fell further from Rs. 50.41 lakhs to Rs. 49.79 lakhs mainly owing to the refund of share capital of liquidated societies and withdrawals of excess share capital. The total deposits and borrowings rose from Rs. 387.56 lakhs to Rs. 409.68 lakhs and the working capital from Rs. 499.79 lakhs to Rs. 523.54 lakhs. The share capital and reserve funds together amounted to 15.9 (16.6) per cent of the total working capital on the 30th of June 1938. The outside liabilities of the banks, excluding paid-up share capital, Reserve funds and other funds owned by the banks, were Rs. 420.78 lakhs and their assets Rs. 545.29 lakhs. Their total short-term liabilities were Rs. 179.95 lakhs, against which they held short-term assets of Rs. 144.43 lakhs, cash of Rs. 20.49 lakhs and investments of Rs. 131.84 lakhs. The net divisible profits of the banks fell from Rs. 4.40 lakhs to Rs. 3.15 lakhs, mainly owing to a reduction in lending rates. All the banks except two made a profit. Loans to individuals totalled Rs. 13.39 (10.96) lakhs and recoveries Rs. 13.34 lakhs, leaving outstandings of Rs. 6.06 lakhs. Loans to societies increased from Rs. 105.88 lakhs to Rs. 142.25 lakhs mainly owing to the development of produce loans through sale societies accounts. Of this Rs. 96.67 lakhs represented short-term loans. Repayments were Rs. 113.91 lakhs and outstandings Rs. 304.56 lakhs. In conformity with the spirit of the Agriculturists Relief Act, 16 Central Banks reduced their lending rates to 5 per cent, conditionally or unconditionally, and 7 others reduced it to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while 14 Banks reduced the rate on outstandings to not more than 6 per cent.

Central Land Mortgage Bank.—The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank made steady progress. Ninety-four (90) Primary Land Mortgage Banks and 478 (457) individuals were members of the Bank. The Government increased their guarantee of the Bank's debentures from Rs. 125 lakhs first to Rs. 150 lakhs and then to Rs. 200 lakhs. Debentures were increased from

Loan Transactions of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, 1928-29—1937-38.



Rs. 111.84 lakhs to Rs. 131.86 lakhs. As the money market was easy the bank was able to float its debentures at 3 per cent. The Bank also decided with the approval of the Government to maintain a debenture redemption fund. The share capital rose from Rs. 5.34 lakhs to Rs. 6.69 lakhs, outstanding loans from Rs. 112.86 lakhs to Rs. 140.80 lakhs, net profits from Rs. 0.64 lakh to Rs. 0.93 lakh, and reserve funds from Rs. 1.29 lakhs to Rs. 1.59 lakhs.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—The number of Primary Land Mortgage Banks increased from 93 to 101, representing a further advance towards securing at least one Land Mortgage Bank for every district. The existing Land Mortgage Banks covered 12,816 villages, and had issued 10,079 loans in 3,440 villages of a total sum of Rs. 175.83 lakhs by the end of the year. Of the total loans of Rs. 35.79 lakhs disbursed by the Central Land Mortgage Bank in the year, more than half were for Rs. 2,000 and below. Of the demand of Rs. 6.45 lakhs under principal, the banks collected Rs. 5.41 lakhs, leaving a balance of 16.16 (14.15) per cent. The demand under interest was Rs. 7.06 lakhs, of which Rs. 6.89 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of 2.44 (3.85) per cent. Sixty-nine of the banks earned a profit of Rs. 73,873, while 26 sustained a loss of Rs. 10,706 and the remainder worked neither at a profit nor at a loss.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The total number of agricultural societies increased from 11,110 to 11,184, of which 101 were Land Mortgage Banks, 10,520 credit societies, 135 purchase and sale societies, 45 production and sale societies and 383 others. The membership of all these societies rose from 575,817 to 608,363 including 2,078 society members. The loans issued which fell from Rs. 260.80 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 92.16 lakhs in 1933-34 have since that date risen steadily to Rs. 162.90 lakhs in 1936-37 and Rs. 211.94 lakhs in 1937-38. The increase in the year was largely contributed by loan and sale societies which issued loans of Rs. 62.12 (26.16) lakhs and were able to make great progress. Of the loans granted 69.97 (56.44) per cent were for productive purposes; 28.71 (42.44) per cent for the redemption of prior debts and 1.32 (1.12) per cent for non-productive purposes. Of the Rs. 211.94 lakhs issued

Rs. 134.18 lakhs were short-term loans. The percentage of balance to demand under long-term loans fell from 71.83 to 71.81, and under short-term loans rose from 49.35 to 49.42. One of the principal reasons for the overdues is that the loans reach the member after the need for a loan has ceased or after he has borrowed elsewhere and the loan is therefore misapplied. An attempt was made to secure better forecasting by societies to enable them to issue loans more quickly.

Credit Societies.—The number of Agricultural Credit Societies rose from 10,502 to 10,520, and that of their members from 510,561 to 523,998. Their working capital rose from Rs. 430.24 lakhs to Rs. 437.13 lakhs and the loans issued from Rs. 96.17 lakhs to Rs. 110.97 lakhs. About half the societies worked at a loss in all of Rs. 19.26 (19.01) lakhs, while the remainder made a profit of Rs. 4.94 (6.37) lakhs. The percentage of balance to demand under principal fell slightly from 63.43 to 63.39 and that under interest rose from 66.11 to 68.48.

Multiple Purpose Societies.—The Reserve Bank of India recommended the formation of multiple purpose societies to serve all the needs of their members. One society was registered with that purpose and a number of credit societies amended their bye-laws with a similar object.

Purchase and Sale Societies.—The number of purchase and sale societies rose from 129 to 135. Of these 118 were loan and sale societies, 5 stores and trading unions, 4 marketing societies, 3 milk supply unions and 5 other types.

(a) *Loan and Sale Societies.*—The 118 Loan and Sale Societies had a membership of 17,276 individuals and 1,660 societies and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.84 lakhs. They advanced loans of Rs. 62.12 (26.16) lakhs. The total value of stock on hand and received was Rs. 107.59 lakhs, of which Rs. 32.76 lakhs was released without sale and Rs. 24.72 lakhs sold. Fifty-seven societies made a net profit of Rs. 47,267 and the remainder worked at a loss of Rs. 9,875. A number of grants and loans were made by the Government for the construction of godowns and of part grants for the same purpose from the Government of India grant for rural reconstruction. Considerable areas were cultivated with commercial crops under the controlled credit system introduced in the previous year. The area thus cultivated with cotton and groundnut was 15,584 acres.

(b) *Marketing Societies.*—The Madras Provincial Marketing Society started in 1936 marketed goods worth Rs. 93,224 (Rs. 8,979) of which fruit and vegetables accounted for Rs. 55,119 and earned a net profit of Rs. 2,317 (Rs. 196).

(c) *Milk Supply Unions.*—The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union had 15 societies and 14 individuals on its rolls and a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 18,628. It purchased 531,872 measures of milk for Rs. 1,63,941 and sold 316,062 measures to the public, 192,446 measures to state hospitals, and converted the unsold milk into milk products which realized Rs. 14,179. The Union had 44 depots for the sale of milk and made a profit of Rs. 14,492. With the aid of a Government loan and a special fund set apart for the purpose the union was able to purchase a pasteurization plant. The two other milk supply unions at Coimbatore and Madura were started during the year.

Production and Sale Societies.—The number of production and sale societies increased from 31 to 45 of which 38 were milk supply societies, 3 egg and poultry societies, 2 agricultural and industrial societies, 1 salt licensees society, and 1 society for bee-keeping.

Other Societies.—There was an increase in the number of other societies from 355 to 383, of which 12 were kudi-maramat and irrigation societies, 35 agricultural improvements and agricultural demonstration societies, 10 land reclamation societies, 3 cattle breeding societies, 5 societies for consolidation of holdings, 15 sugarcane growers societies and unions, 9 fruit growers societies, 1 colonization society, 1 industrial and credit society, 1 arbitration union, 1 cotton growers society, 4 better-living societies, and 286 tenants' societies.

(a) *Societies for Consolidation of Holdings.*—These societies were an innovation during the year on the model followed in the Punjab. Two of the five societies began work. In one of them 168 fragmentary fields in a block of 41.46 acres were consolidated in 18 compact blocks. In the other 256 fields in an area of 47.85 acres were consolidated into 44 plots.

(b) *Colonization Societies.*—The two Colonization Societies of which one is agricultural and the other non-agricultural were started to encourage educated unemployed youths to take up agriculture as an occupation. Both made progress.

NON-AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The number of non-agricultural societies increased from 1,505 with 304,105 members to 1,653 with 324,109 members. Their share capital rose from Rs. 99.13 lakhs to Rs. 104.02 lakhs, and their working capital from Rs. 423.70 lakhs to Rs. 453.44 lakhs. They advanced loans totalling Rs. 284.82 lakhs of which Rs. 96.51 lakhs were short term and Rs. 188.31 lakhs long term. Some of the societies earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 9.26 lakhs, and the remainder incurred a loss of Rs. 3.12 lakhs.

Credit Societies.—There was an increase in the number of credit societies from 1,057 to 1,070 with 275,424 members. Their working capital rose from Rs. 371.36 lakhs to Rs. 393.14 lakhs. They disbursed loans of Rs. 274.82 lakhs of which Rs. 95.46 lakhs were short term. Of the demand of Rs. 303.44 lakhs from members the balance outstanding was Rs. 62.78 lakhs. Two hundred and fourteen of the societies sustained a loss of Rs. 1.02 lakhs and the remainder earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 7.84 lakhs.

Stores Societies.—The 73 stores societies had a working capital of Rs. 8.23 lakhs. They sold goods worth Rs. 21.60 lakhs and made a gross profit of Rs. 1.72 lakhs. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society was as usual the premier institution of this type. It had 26 branches with a total membership of 5,818 and made a net profit of Rs. 18,630 (Rs. 17,524).

Students' Societies.—There were 89 (85) school and college societies, some of which earned a profit of Rs. 9,609 while the others incurred a loss of Rs. 849.

Weavers' Societies.—The number of weavers' societies increased by 66 per cent from 89 to 133, with a working capital of Rs. 2.42 lakhs. They purchased raw materials for Rs. 2.00 lakhs and sold finished products worth Rs. 4.31 (1.60) lakhs to the public. Some of them earned a net profit of Rs. 13,361 (Rs. 9,596) and others incurred a loss of Rs. 12,266 (Rs. 8,046) of which loss one society alone contributed Rs. 5,874. The Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society received Rs. 56,119 out of the subvention of Rs. 68,800 granted by the Government of India and subsidized 78 societies to the extent of Rs. 17,833. Yarn was supplied to primary weavers' societies on the guarantee of the

Provincial Society, the sum guaranteed at the end of the year being Rs. 42,980.

Societies for Cottage Industries.—Special attention was paid to the development of cottage industries on co-operative lines. There were two societies for the manufacture and sale of khaddar, one for egg marketing, one for button manufacturers, one for stone image workers, one for leather workers, one for Ayurvedic Pharmacy and one for toy manufacturers.

Insurance Societies.—There were two insurance Societies at work. The South Indian Co-operative Insurance Society was in its sixth year of working and had 6,647 members. The total Life Assurance business on its books rose from Rs. 44.66 lakhs to Rs. 64.41 lakhs and its premium income from Rs. 1.59 lakhs to Rs. 2.26 lakhs. The Postal and the Royal Mail Service Benefit Fund, Madras, increased its membership from 2,455 to 2,775 and its premium income from Rs. 1.18 lakhs to Rs. 1.23 lakhs. The risk covered was Rs. 28.24 lakhs under 2,817 policies.

Other Non-Agricultural Societies.—There were 127 Building Societies, which were, in general, making good progress, 18 labour contract and forest coupe societies, 3 printing societies, 22 thrift societies for women, 21 fishermen's societies, 46 better-living societies and 8 others. Special attention was paid to the organisation of thrift societies in Salem district in connexion with the Prohibition campaign. The Salem District Urban Bank appointed a special thrift inspector to promote thrift in Salem town. One hundred and thirteen rural societies joined the thrift campaign. The total savings effected through these agencies were Rs. 9,859 at the end of June and Rs. 17,091 at the end of August 1938.

Scheduled Class Societies.—There were 2,705 (2,714) societies formed specially for Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Fishermen, Kallars and other scheduled classes of which 49 were under the Fisheries Department and 255 for Kallars.

Societies for Hill Tribes.—Of the 96 societies for Hill Tribes 72 were in the Nilgiris, 15 in the Vizagapatam and East Godavari Agencies, 7 in Salem and 1 each in North Arcot and Kurnool districts.

GENERAL.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.—The Provincial Co-operative Union had 426 (427) members and continued to publish the Madras Journal of Co-operation in English. It also paid subsidies to the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation and the Andhra Sahakara Sammelanam for the publication of their respective journals.

Supervision.—The total number of supervising unions was reduced from 262 to 254. The total spent on supervision was Rs. 3.41 lakhs. For purposes of supervision 8,078 primary societies were affiliated to local supervision unions, 1,651 were affiliated to Central Banks, 49 were under the Fisheries Department and 255 under the Special Police Officer for Kallars.

Co-operative Education.—The Madras Central Co-operative Institute conducted various courses of training for the staff of the department and office bearers and employees of non-credit societies. The Institute started examinations during the year to replace the former Government Technical Examinations in Co-operative subjects.

Litigation.—Seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy-six arbitration references and 781 civil suits were decreed during the year. The total number of decrees for execution was 90,795 of which 3,139 were satisfied before execution, and 11,225 after taking execution proceedings.

Audit.—The audit for 1936–37 was completed before the close of the year 1937 for all societies except one, which was subsequently liquidated.

FINANCE.

The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 3.54 lakhs to Rs. 3.96 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 12.10 lakhs to Rs. 13.38 lakhs, representing a net expenditure of Rs. 9.42 lakhs or 0.47 (0.46) per cent of the total working capital of all societies.

FORESTS.

The main items of work done by the Forest Department in the task of administering the reserved forests of the Presidency, which measure over 18,000 square miles, may be defined as silviculture (which includes technical management and regeneration), utilization of forest produce, and general administration.

SILVICULTURE.

Working Plans.—The management of reserved forests is generally governed by working plans. The area covered by working plans rose from 11,811 square miles to 12,830 square miles and plans were either under preparation or awaiting sanction for a further 2,374 square miles.

Management.—Timber forests were as usual worked either under the clear-felling or the selection system. About 1,450 acres was clear-felled and replanted. Selection fellings were made over about 36,000 acres. The system of gap regeneration proved unsatisfactory and in deciduous forests it was the practice to form larger areas of plantation to compensate for the timber removed in selection fellings. In evergreen forests, natural regeneration occurs in gaps, and small plantations were also formed under a shelterwood. Fuel forests are generally worked on the simple coppice system, and natural regeneration is supplemented by artificial regeneration by the "rab" method under which the slash is burnt and seeds are sown in the ash and soil. The area worked under this system in the fuel forests was 23,300 acres. In addition 1,932 acres of fuel forests consisting of mangrove swamps in Godavari and Guntur districts were clear-felled and natural regeneration relied upon, as usual. Owing to the prevalence of spike disease, the exploitation of sandalwood was confined to dead trees, 400,000 acres being worked in this way. Bamboos were felled over an area of 10.50 lakhs of acres. Departmental extraction was begun in some districts to demonstrate correct methods of working bamboos.

Regeneration.—Natural regeneration in fuel coupes and evergreen forests was satisfactory; but that of valuable timber in deciduous forests was poor, and it will therefore be necessary to rely very largely on plantations in future. Both species of bamboo flowered in certain areas. Sanda

regenerated naturally with great profusion, as usual. Artificial regeneration with timber species was done, as usual, whenever high forest was clear-felled. In most cases stump planting was the rule and early stump planting about six weeks before the monsoon was expected, yielded satisfactory results. Mahogany, however, was more satisfactorily regenerated from transplants. In all 5,500 acres were planted with timber trees, fuel species, bamboos and trees and shrubs. Of this 1,246 acres were planted with teak, bringing the total area of established teak plantations in the Presidency to 23,300 acres, with an estimated value at maturity of not less than Rs. 3.50 crores. Large teak plantations were formed in five forest districts. The planting of forest trees along with field crops on the "kumri" method was satisfactory. The "rab" method of regeneration was used for artificial regeneration of fuel coupes over an area of 23,368 acres and the "kumri" method was also expanded for the purpose. Propagation centres of sandal were started to facilitate natural spread in forests where it is not found. Casuarina and cashewnut plantations were also formed.

UTILIZATION.

The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize special sales of logs, the supply of sleepers and the development and exploitation of minor forest produce. The timber market remained normal and the sudden boom in export-quality rosewood came to an end. The value of sleepers sold was Rs. 4 (4.70) lakhs.

Timber.—The total output of timber rose from 69,440 tons to 78,020 tons valued at Rs. 30.43 lakhs.

Fuel.—2.09 (1.92) lakhs of tons of fuel were extracted, of which, 1,625 tons were by free grantees, the total value realized being Rs. 6.07 lakhs.

Bamboos.—The value of bamboos removed rose from Rs. 3.74 lakhs to Rs. 3.93 lakhs.

Sandalwood.—1,248 tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 7.64 lakhs or an average rate of Rs. 612-3-0 (Rs. 615-8-0) per ton.

Grazing.—The number of grazing permits rose from 14.72 lakhs of animals to 14.91 lakhs of animals. Of these 83,876 (79,100) grazed free. Grazing revenue rose slightly from Rs. 5.98 lakhs to Rs. 6.00 lakhs. A scheme of rotational grazing was tried experimentally.

Minor Forest Produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted rose from Rs. 5.68 lakhs to Rs. 5.87 lakhs. As usual most of it was leased to contractors, but departmental collections were made in certain cases in the hope of securing more revenue.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Area.—The total area of reserved forest rose slightly from 18,381 square miles to 18,396 square miles, of which 3,272 square miles were worked as panchayat forests. One hundred and twenty-eight square miles were under forest settlement of which 19 square miles were finally settled. Two hundred and three square miles were taken up for notification.

Labour.—An average of 59,171 coolies were employed per working day on forest work. They received wages totalling Rs. 44.83 lakhs.

Roads and Communications.—The construction of the Ayyaswamimudi Ghat road was continued. A semi-permanent bridge of a special design was commenced to span a river of 300 feet at a cost of Rs. 3,250. Sixty miles of new roads, bridle paths and inspection paths were constructed. The department maintains about 4,000 miles of road, which, though primarily intended for the extraction of forest produce, also provide the general public in remote areas with a means of communication, frequently their only one, with the outside world.

Livestock.—The number of elephants increased from 104 to 111 valued at Rs. 2.12 lakhs. Elephants were trained in dragging timber by the mouth.

Fire Protection.—Special fire protection was attempted over 3,823 (3,989) square miles, of which 174 square miles or 4.5 (4) per cent were subsequently burnt. There was a severe drought during the fire season.

Protection against Injuries from Natural Causes.—Research was conducted into the spike disease of sandalwood to isolate the insects responsible for the infection. Parasites were imported from Burma to prey on teak defoliators. Spraying with lead arsenite was done against shoot-borers in mahogany plantations.

Offences.—There was a decrease in all forms of offences except injury by fire; the total number of offences falling

from 27,017 to 26,738. The percentage of convictions in cases from reserved forests, including cases in which the compounding fees were paid in Courts rose from 95 to 99.

Hill Tribes.—The department continued to care for aboriginal tribes living in the forests. The hill tribes of the agency tracts were allowed free removal of forest produce, free grazing and free hunting and were in return required to protect the forests, and to supply labour on payment. Similar concessions were made to the Chenchus of the Nallamalais and they were also helped by being given land for cultivation, the grant of loans for agricultural purposes, the formation of co-operative societies, elementary education and the opening of a hospital. The Yenadis of Sriharikota range, the Malayalis of the North Arcot and Salem districts and other hill tribes were also assisted in various ways. Great progress was made in extending the "kumri" method of cultivation which provides the poorer people with fertile land for cultivation free of cost and improves the forest plantations.

Preservation of Wild Life.—The practice of hiring elephants for jungle rides was continued in Mudumalai range of the Nilgiris and gave the public an opportunity of observing wild life in its natural surroundings. Wild life is still fairly plentiful in some parts of the Presidency, but there is little public opinion in favour of its preservation. The revised game rules came into force in the year and their administration was transferred to the Forest Department.

Famine and Fodder Operations.—A special Famine Fodder division was formed in consequence of the famine in Bellary, Anantapur and part of Kurnool districts. Fodder was sold at a concessional rate of Rs. 8 per ton for a total of Rs. 13,712 at a net cost to the Government of Rs. 17,390. The fodder supplied was enough to feed 5,000 cows for 2½ months. An average of 750 coolies per day were employed for four months in hay-making and were paid Rs. 16,700 in all.

EDUCATION.

Madras Forest College.—The Government have ordered the closure of the college on the completion of the existing course in July 1939. Of the 26 students who completed

their course during the year 1 obtained an honours certificate, 23 higher standard certificates and 2 lower standard certificates.

Forest Guards' School.—A school was held in the Nilambur division for the training of Malayalam speaking foresters and forest guards.

FINANCE.

The total revenue rose from Rs. 46.36 lakhs to Rs. 48.57 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 40.49 lakhs to Rs. 40.95 lakhs, making a surplus of Rs. 7.62 (5.87) lakhs. In addition Rs. 1.10 lakhs was foregone in the shape of free grants and concessions.

SCHEDULED CLASSES.

The work of looking after the welfare of the Scheduled Classes in the mufassal is entrusted to District Collectors and the duty of co-ordinating their activities in this respect to the Commissioner of Labour. The ameliorative work done for them consists of the provision of house sites, water-supply, sanitary amenities, assignments of land, education, and grant to private agencies working for the welfare of the Scheduled Classes.

House Sites.—House sites are assigned by grants of land at the disposal of the Government and by the acquisition of private land. In the case of acquisitions, the Government pay half the cost up to certain limits, and the remaining half is collected from the assignees who are now required to deposit 25 per cent (formerly 50 per cent) of their share before acquisition begins and to pay the rest by instalments. The number of cases of acquisition rose from 3 to 43, and there were also 91 cases in various stages of progress. The collection of instalments was 29 (19) per cent. An extent of 190.02 acres of Government land was assigned to the Scheduled Classes free of cost for 947 house sites, bringing the total number of house sites assigned under this method to 37,564.

Assignments of Land.—A total extent of 745,281.82 acres has been reserved for Scheduled Classes, 417,794.84 acres assigned to them, and the area cultivated by them in 1936 was 256,895.81 acres. There were 424 sites resumed for non-payment of assessment or other reasons and 146 cases

of lands assigned to Scheduled Classes and relinquished by them. There were 287 cases of alienation of lands by Scheduled Classes to caste ryots detected in the year and resumption was ordered in 107 of these cases.

Education.—Ameliorative work in the field of education was continued on the usual lines of maintenance of schools, provision of scholarships, grants and stipends, maintenance of free hostels and assistance to private bodies working for the same object. The total expenditure on the general education of the Scheduled Classes was Rs. 7.05 lakhs. The number of labour schools maintained for the Scheduled Classes increased from 978 to 1,190. Of these 1,185 were day schools, three night schools and two combined day and night schools. The schools had 1,645 teachers, of whom all except two were trained, and 48,203 pupils of whom 37,099 were boys and 11,104 were girls. The schools in three districts were resumed from the control of local boards.

Scholarships.—For ordinary education there were 62 residential and 3,159 non-residential scholarships granted. In addition 22 non-residential scholarships were granted to pupils in Arts Colleges. There were 150 industrial scholarships in addition to scholarships for technical and professional education.

Hostels.—The Government maintained five hostels, with a total strength of 181 boarders. Grants were made to eleven private institutions for the same purpose, in addition to a general boarding grant.

General Ameliorative Work.—A sum of Rs. 1.05 (1.23) lakhs was spent on the construction and repair of wells. The number of wells constructed fell from 273 to 91. Sanitary improvements in the cheries in the City of Madras such as the formation of roads and provision of drain, water taps and latrines were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,472-11-0.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS (1937-38).

EAST GODAVARI AGENCY.

The rainfall (47.02 inches) was less than the previous year (61.22). There was a partial failure of the paddy crop but the season was on the whole fairly satisfactory. Permission was granted to hillmen to alienate land in 13 cases and refused in 20 cases. In 16 cases plainsmen were ordered to be ejected and hillmen restored to their lands.

Justice.—There were 6 murders, 17 house-breakings, 41 thefts and 10 cattle thefts. The number of criminal cases rose from 1,301 to 1,410. There was also an increase in civil suits from 570 to 600 and a fall in civil appeals from 38 to 36.

Health.—There were, as in the previous year, 3 hospitals, 8 fixed dispensaries, 1 rural dispensary and 1 aided dispensary. They treated in all 96,924 (87,417) patients of whom 16,595 (15,035) were Malaria cases. The 7 midwives at work conducted 450 (499) cases. 18,049 (17,971) persons were vaccinated.

Education.—The number of elementary schools was increased from 260 to 268, with 9,155 (8,375) pupils on their rolls. Of these 1,660 belonged to aboriginal tribes (including 282 girls). There were as in the previous year 5 girls' schools and 2 High schools.

Co-operation.—There were 14 co-operative societies with 880 (801) members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 12,623 (Rs. 12,419).

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

The rainfall (39.35 inches) was lower than the previous year (44.65 inches). The season was however favourable on the whole above the Ghats. The paddy crop below the Ghats was poor. Settlement was introduced in thirteen villages of Gudem taluk.

Justice.—Crime was in general very light. The number of criminal cases rose from 621 to 676. The number of civil suits fell from 91 to 50 and of civil appeals from 10 to 1.

Health.—There were as usual six dispensaries. They treated 35,800 (22,021) patients, which represents an increase of 62·6 per cent. 14,944 (10,273) persons were vaccinated. Anti-Malarial operations were conducted as usual.

Education.—There were 3,478 boys and 413 girls attending schools at the end of the year.

Co-operation.—There was only one co-operative society. Its jurisdiction was increased during the year and it was able to pay off its debt to the financing bank.

EXCLUDED AREAS.

The Laccadive Islands including Minicoy were administered, as usual, by the Collector of Malabar and the Amindivi Islands by the Collector of South Kanara. Three Agricultural Demonstration Maistries continued to work in the islands, and a fourth maistry was sanctioned from 1st October 1937. Sanction was accorded to rebuild the school at Androth and to extend the school at Kalpeni. The teaching of the Koran was introduced in the Kalpeni School as an experimental measure.

CHAPTER X.—TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

PORTS.

PORT OF MADRAS.

There was a substantial improvement in the volume of trade passing through the Port of Madras. The improvement was particularly marked in the imports of oil and coal and in the export of groundnuts.

Trade.—The value of the total trade of the port on private account, according to the customs figures was Rs. 3,403·48 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 236·67 lakhs over the previous year. The sum represented, as in the previous year, 39 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,795·88 (1,596·68) lakhs and exports for Rs. 1,607·60 (1,570·13) lakhs. Foreign traffic, including both exports and imports increased from Rs. 2,425·27 lakhs to Rs. 3,063 lakhs while coasting cargo decreased from Rs. 741·54 lakhs to Rs. 340·10 lakhs. Much of the apparent decrease is due to the treatment of Burma trade as foreign trade after the separation of Burma. The figures exclude Government transactions. Comparative figures of the more important items of traffic are given below :—

Imports.				Exports.			
		1936-37.	1937-38.			1936-37.	1937-38.
		TONS.	TONS.			TONS.	TONS.
Total	.. ..	668,600	746,544	Total	.. ..	344,257	371,189
Mineral oils	.. ..	159,093	196,539	Groundnuts	.. ..	147,323	176,813
Coal	.. ..	78,243	109,712	Tanned hides and skins.	.. ..	32,725	29,149
Rice	.. ..	60,947	63,556	Raw cotton	.. ..	29,290	18,785
Textiles	.. ..	23,341	23,547	Onions	.. ..	20,187	22,310
Timber	.. ..	18,941	17,275	Scrap iron	.. ..	24,083	15,175
Dyeing and tanning	.. ..	19,555	14,759	Ores	.. ..	17,521	18,512
Cement	.. ..	6,773	3,171				

The exports of groundnuts increased by over 20 per cent. Imports of sugar were negligible.

Shipping.—The number of vessels entering the harbour increased from 708 to 720, the total tonnage from 2,540,911 to 2,612,681 and the average tonnage from 3,674·77 to 3,767·49 registered tons.

Works.—The Madras Port Trust took over the landing of general cargo. A new 5 ton Electric Portal Crane was erected on the south quay, a new electric substation of 400 K.V.A. capacity was installed, a new 50 ton Chain and Rope testing machine was purchased, a new Twin Screw 900 H.P. Steam Tug, the first deep sea tug of its kind in India, was ordered and a contract awarded for the construction of a new warehouse on the South Accretion.

Finance.—Excluding the sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh contributed from the Madras Port Fund and the sum of Rs. 2·16 lakhs transferred from the Landing charges Fund the net revenue receipts increased from Rs. 30·41 lakhs to Rs. 34·14 lakhs. The net expenditure excluding contributions to capital account and reserve funds, rose from Rs. 27·1 lakhs to Rs. 27·24 lakhs. The actual working expenses fell from 56·50 per cent to 50·02 per cent of the income. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State was Rs. 1·08 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 77,596 was contributed to the sinking fund for the repayment of the sterling loan of £ 330,000, bringing the sinking fund to £ 117,898.

PORT OF TUTICORIN.

Traffic and Trade.—The total of imports and exports combined increased from 501,319 tons to 520,270 tons. Imports rose from 358,627 to 373,303 tons of which coal amounted to 80,903 tons and raw cotton to 18,627 tons. There were decreases in the import of grain, piece-goods, gunnies, timber and cars. The total exports rose from 142,692 tons to 146,967 tons. There was an increase in grains, tea and sheep and a decrease in cotton exports. The total steam tonnage entering the port fell from 1,565,676 to 1,276,457 and the sail tonnage from 39,009 to 36,808.

Works.—Ordinary maintenance works were executed. New boilers were ordered for the Dredger "Tuticorin." Most of the surplus plant and machinery of the deep water harbour were taken over by the Cochin Harbour works.

Finance.—The receipts fell from Rs. 4·17 lakhs to Rs. 3·90 lakhs owing to a reduction of 20 per cent in the landing and shipping dues. Expenditure, fell from

PRICE, 3 pies]

CORRECTION SLIP TO THE BOOK ENTITLED "MADRAS ADMINISTRATION, 1937-38."

Page 146, Chapter X, paragraph headed "*Finance*".—
In the penultimate sentence of the paragraph for the figures "1·08" read "108".

Works.—The Madras Port Trust took over the landing of general cargo. A new 5 ton Electric Portal Crane was

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Rs. 9.50 lakhs to Rs. 3.55 lakhs. This figure was abnormally large in the previous year owing to the repayment of a large portion of the outstanding loan. The balance of the loan amounting to Rs. 1.90 lakhs was repaid in the year. The Tuticorin Port Fund increased from Rs. 0.46 lakh to Rs. 1.52 lakhs.

PORT OF COCHIN.

The budget expectations were realized and the tonnage of trade which passed through the port during the year under review showed an appreciable increase over the volume of the previous year. The result of the year's working was a surplus of Rs. 2.04 lakhs on general account as compared with a surplus of Rs. 5.70 lakhs in the previous year. The latter surplus, however, included an extraordinary receipt of Rs. 4.97 lakhs representing the repayment of the temporary advance from the revenue account to the capital account in the previous years. The Port's borrowing for capital works financed from the capital and the revenue accounts aggregated Rs. 39.50 lakhs during the year and the total debt of the port authority at the close of the year stood at Rs. 109.58 lakhs.

Traffic and Trade.—Seven hundred and seven steamers aggregating 1,949,316 tons and 459 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 26,410 entered the port. The value of the trade of the port on private account as recorded in the Customs returns rose from Rs. 1,353.10 lakhs to Rs. 1,532.33 lakhs, imports increasing from Rs. 768.94 lakhs to Rs. 809.04 lakhs and exports from Rs. 584.16 lakhs to Rs. 723.29 lakhs.

Imports and Exports.—The tonnage of imports and exports aggregated 780,498 (741,007) tons or an increase of 5.3 per cent.

Imports.—The total imports amounted to 628,782 tons, an increase of 4.2 per cent over the previous year. The principal imports were grains and pulses, kerosine oil, petrol and mineral oil products, machinery and hardware, coal, cement, chemicals, copra, piece goods, provisions, plywood shooks and battens, earthenware and glassware and old newspaper.

Exports.—The principal articles of export were coir products, tea, cashewnuts and kernels, coconut oil, rubber, cotton, oil cakes, coconuts, skinned prawns, prawn skins, pepper, ginger, wood and timber and soap. The tonnage of exports during the year under review aggregated 151,716 (137,362) tons or an increase of 10·4 per cent.

Passengers.—The volume of overseas passenger traffic of the port was approximately unchanged, the total number of passengers being 2,157 (2,190). One thousand and seventy-nine (1,028) passengers landed and 1,078 (1,162) sailed.

Capital Works.—The first instalment of the capital works pertaining to the fourth stage of development of the harbour was in progress. The extension of the Mattancherry channel was dredged. The lands required for the railway embankment at Venduruthy were acquired and the construction of the embankment was practically completed. Work on the driving of sheet piles for the main wharf was started. The construction of the anchor wall was in progress. The fender pontoons required for the wharf were erected and launched. An experimental Sub-Post and Telegraph office was opened to serve the needs of the offices in Willingdon Island. A building to accommodate all the important harbour offices was constructed. The power house at the Dry Dock was completed and the generating sets were installed. The laying of the high tension transmission line from the power house to the sub-station at the north end of Willingdon Island was completed. The construction of a sub-station at the wharf site was started and extension of low tension lines was in progress. The construction of the combined rail and road bridges between Ernakulam and Venduruthy was in good progress. Approximately 82 per cent of the total cylinder piling required for this bridge was screwed to final level. One railway span was lowered and placed on trestles and one road span was erected in position.

Other Works.—The work of lifting and relaying the existing swinging moorings as stem and stern moorings as recommended by the Cochin Harbour Expert Committee was put in hand. The new dredging plant ordered for the maintenance of the inner channels and two wharf side

berths consisting of a bucket dredger, a self-propelling suction dredger and two self-propelling hopper barges were delivered and underwent satisfactory trials. Maintenance dredging on the inner and the outer channels and in the mooring areas was carried out as usual, and the moorings at the various berths were periodically examined. Special observations were undertaken to determine the extent of the changes in the sea bed off the harbour and the movement of the adjacent mud banks.

PORT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

Revenue exceeded expenditure for the first time since the opening of the port. Exports increased by 59 per cent and imports decreased by 19·3 per cent. No severe weather was experienced and the deep waterways were maintained in good condition. The Vizagapatam municipality was unable to continue the supply of water to the port and extensions to the Malkapuram system were therefore sanctioned.

Finance.—Although the Revised Estimates anticipated that a grant in aid of Rs. 1·62 lakhs would be necessary traffic improved to such an extent that receipts exceeded expenditure by Rs. 0·32 lakh. Earnings rose from Rs. 11·45 lakhs to Rs. 15·85 lakhs and expenditure from Rs. 14·57 lakhs to Rs. 15·55 lakhs. The total actual cost of the Port Project was Rs. 3·78 crores against Rs. 3·81 crores sanctioned.

Trade.—The total volume of imports and exports rose from 0·477 million tons to 0·724 million tons. Exports increased from 0·436 million tons to 0·692 million tons. There were large increases under groundnuts (74 per cent), linseed (64 per cent), manganese ore (58 per cent), oil cake (50 per cent) and bunker coal (600 per cent). More than half the total manganese exports from India were handled by the port. The tonnage of imports fell from 40,475 tons to 32,669 tons, owing to falls in chemicals, rice and coal.

Shipping.—The number of merchant steamers which entered the port rose from 322 to 342 and their tonnage from 1,039,638 tons to 1,093,266 tons.

Works.—The Electrical Generating Station was handed over to the Madras Government. Additional facilities

were provided for the handling of manganese; provision was made for a special coal bunkering berth; improvements were effected to the entrance and the usual dredging was done.

MINOR PORTS.

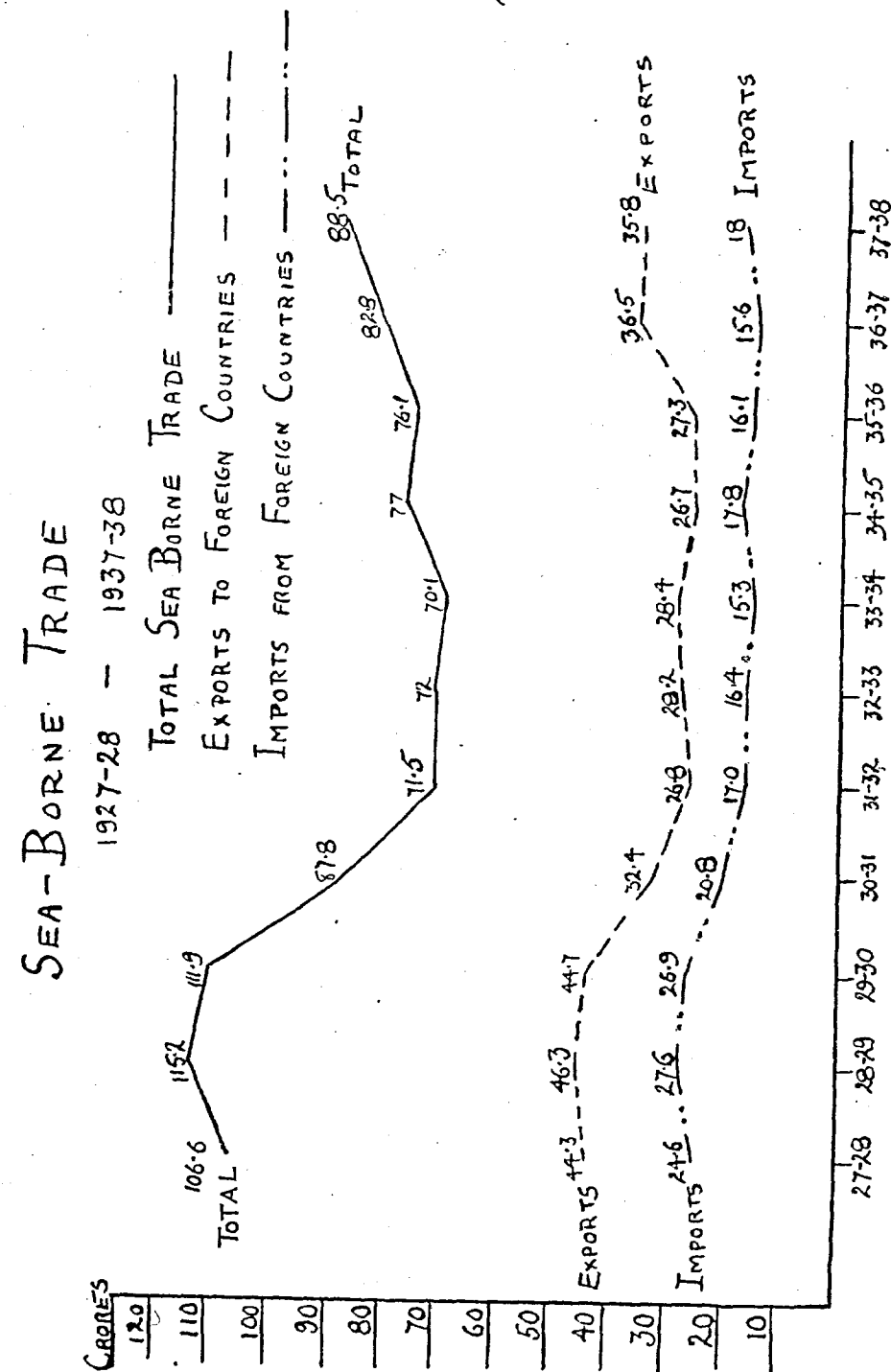
There are 54 minor ports of which 15 are important. The total number of vessels entering them increased from 13,129 to 13,457 and their aggregate tonnage fell from 6,989,715 to 6,661,756. The collection of port dues decreased from Rs. 4.58 lakhs to Rs. 4.12 lakhs. The total number of passengers arriving at the ports increased from 367,513 to 430,548. Dhanushkodi, as usual, recorded the largest number. The aggregate value of the trade of the ports, according to the customs figures, fell from Rs. 26.25 crores to Rs. 25.07 crores, which represented about 29 per cent of the total sea-borne trade of the Presidency. The five foremost minor ports in order of the value of their trade were Calicut, Cocanada, Mangalore, Dhanushkodi and Cuddalore.

Works.—The principal works in progress or completed during the year were the extension of the north and south groynes (Rs. 4 lakhs) at Cocanada, the construction of the dredger Gurple (Rs. 2.47 lakhs) and a dry dock (Rs. 1.19 lakhs) at Mangalore.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province of Madras was Rs. 88.49 crores showing an increase of Rs. 5.69 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions nearly doubled from Rs. 22.97 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 44.99 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure (including the value of the trade with Burma to the extent of Rs. 13.38 crores which is treated as foreign trade from 1st April 1937) rose by Rs. 15.52 crores to Rs. 67.67 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 29.04 crores (Rs. 10.86 crores from Burma and Rs. 18.18 crores from other foreign countries) and exports Rs. 38.63 crores (Rs. 2.52 crores to Burma and Rs. 36.11 crores to the



other foreign countries). The coasting trade fell by Rs. 10·05 crores to Rs. 20·37 crores, owing to the value of trade with Burma (Rs. 13·38 crores) being treated as foreign trade.

FOREIGN TRADE—IMPORTS.

The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) rose by Rs. 2·73 crores to Rs. 17·99 crores. This was due to larger receipts of art silk, paper and pasteboard, silk, raw and manufactured, oils, vehicles, chemicals, metals and ores, dyeing and tanning substances and machinery and millwork, set off by decreases in grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tobacco and soap as shown below:—

	Increases.	
	1936-37.	1937-38.
	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).
Art silk	25·07	48·05
Paper and pasteboard	41·13	70·97
Silk, raw and manufactured	23·04	36·66
Oils	115·55	163·92
Vehicles	78·15	107·20
Chemicals	38·89	52·99
Metals and ores	106·69	144·65
Dyeing and tanning substances	51·23	64·77
Machinery and mill work	220·23	240·36
Decreases.		
	1936-37.	1937-38.
	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).
Grain, pulse and flour	44·84	2·84
Sugar	0·87	0·25
Tobacco	19·89	16·07
Soap	5·25	4·72

Art Silk Yarn and Piecegoods.—Japan sent art silk yarn to the value of Rs. 35·58 lakhs in place of Rs. 19·64 lakhs and art silk piece-goods worth Rs. 10·00 lakhs against Rs. 4·16 lakhs in 1936-37. The United Kingdom's supply of artificial silk yarn increased from Rs. 0·12 lakh to Rs. 1·21 lakhs.

Paper and Paste-board.—The trade in paper showed increases in all the varieties, the countries that contributed generally being the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Norway and Finland. Packing and wrapping paper rose from Rs. 4·76 lakhs to Rs. 11·19 lakhs, printing paper from Rs. 13·93 lakhs to Rs. 29·30 lakhs and writing paper from Rs. 4·71 lakhs to

Rs. 7.26 lakhs. The total quantity of printing paper "protected" was 22,733 cwt., valued at Rs. 4.18 lakhs and "not protected" was 226,892 cwt., valued at Rs. 25.12 lakhs. In old newspaper also there was an increase of Rs. 3.30 lakhs for which the United Kingdom was mainly responsible as she sent 224,630 cwt., valued at Rs. 11.84 lakhs.

Silk, Raw and Manufactured.—Japan was the principal supplier of raw silk (Rs. 19.55 lakhs), silk yarn (Rs. 2.36 lakhs) and silk piece-goods (Rs. 6.61 lakhs). The other contributors of raw silk were China (Rs. 5.78 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 1.24 lakhs).

Oils.—Imports of fuel oils rose from 19.95 million gallons, valued at Rs. 30.04 lakhs in 1936-37 to 21.17 million gallons, valued at Rs. 33.35 lakhs in the present year, but the trade in kerosene oil fell from 11.85 million gallons, valued at Rs. 62.19 lakhs to 11.74 million gallons, valued at Rs. 56.41 lakhs. There was an unusually large supply of petrol from Sumatra to the extent of 4.66 million gallons, valued at Rs. 45.30 lakhs as against no imports in 1936-37.

Vehicles.—Imports of all types of vehicles showed appreciable improvement. Motor omnibuses and lorries came chiefly from the United States of America, 648 in number and Rs. 10.96 lakhs in value, as against 308 (Rs. 4.71 lakhs) in the previous year; Canada (570—Rs. 6.58 lakhs as against 359—Rs. 4.90 lakhs); Germany (75—Rs. 1.98 lakhs as against 70—Rs. 2.16 lakhs). Imports from the United Kingdom, however, declined from 17—Rs. 0.39 lakh in the previous year to 8, valued at Rs. 0.12 lakh. The United Kingdom despatched 33,076 cycles, valued at Rs. 10.91 lakhs as against 28,343 cycles, valued at Rs. 8.40 lakhs.

Chemicals.—Of the total imports of chemicals the share of the United Kingdom rose from Rs. 24.97 lakhs to Rs. 34.58 lakhs and of Germany from Rs. 6.25 lakhs to Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

Metals and Ores.—Of the total imports of metals and ores (Rs. 144.65 lakhs), iron and steel alone contributed 41,077 tons valued at Rs. 95.28 lakhs of which 27,761 tons valued at Rs. 60.88 lakhs were subject to protective duty. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier as usual in iron and steel to the extent of Rs. 43.67 lakhs followed by Belgium, Germany, Japan, Sweden and France. The

United Kingdom expanded her trade in brass from Rs. 6.03 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 9.11 lakhs in the year under review while receipts from Germany fell from Rs. 13.10 lakhs to Rs. 7.60 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany sent copper worth Rs. 4.51 lakhs and Rs. 1.85 lakhs respectively.

There were also heavy imports of tin chiefly from the Straits Settlements to the extent of Rs. 8.21 lakhs against Rs. 4.41 lakhs in the previous year.

Dyeing and Tanning Substances.—The imports of dyeing and tanning substances were the heaviest on record. Considerable increases were noticed in the imports of aniline and alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom and Germany. The increases may be attributed to the rapid development made in the indigenous textile industry in the production of coloured varieties.

Machinery and Millwork.—Imports of machinery increased further from Rs. 220.23 lakhs to Rs. 240.36 lakhs indicating a general growth in industrial activity in the province. The United Kingdom's contribution was Rs. 169.91 lakhs or 70.6 per cent as against Rs. 156.70 lakhs or 71 per cent in the previous year. Germany with Rs. 25.95 lakhs came next.

Grain, Pulse and Flour.—The imports of grain, pulse and flour were the lowest on record since 1927-28. The continuance of the duty on broken rice and diversion of trade to the Far East on account of the Sino-Japanese war are the chief causes for this heavy decline. Paddy (2,824 tons—Rs. 1.77 lakhs) was supplied by Indo-China and rice (115 tons—Rs. 0.15 lakh) by Siam.

Sugar.—Java took no part in the import of sugar and the decline was further accelerated by the rapid development of the indigenous industry.

Tobacco.—The decline in tobacco imports was mainly due to decrease in unmanufactured tobacco from the United States of America from Rs. 17.77 lakhs to Rs. 13.71 lakhs.

Soap.—The decline in soap imports continued, the United Kingdom supplying toilet soap to the value of Rs. 3.23 lakhs as against Rs. 3.83 lakhs in the past year.

FOREIGN TRADE—EXPORTS.

Total exports (including re-exports) fell from Rs. 3,624.35 lakhs to Rs. 3,579.90 lakhs. The decrease was chiefly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton, coffee and seeds. Increases were noticed under cotton manufactures, metals and ores, coir, raw and manufactured, tobacco, raw and manufactured, rubber, spices and postal articles as shown below :—

		Decreases.	
		1936-37.	1937-38.
		RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).
Raw cotton	..	296.55	207.37
Coffee	..	82.02	51.90
Seeds	..	1,113.39	841.22
		Increases.	
		1936-37.	1937-38.
		RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).
Cotton manufactures	..	162.24	221.30
Metals and ores	..	80.00	138.00
Coir, raw and manufactured ..	..	70.30	97.07
Tobacco, raw and manufactured ..	..	68.73	91.24
Rubber	..	52.62	83.85
Spices	..	29.71	47.27
Postal articles	..	28.73	43.30

Raw Cotton.—Exports of cotton fell by 36 per cent in weight and 30 per cent in value. With the exception of the Netherlands and Italy, almost all the other countries diminished their demands. Japan took 53 per cent (56 per cent) of the total, Germany 5 per cent (6 per cent) and the United Kingdom 8 per cent (12 per cent).

Coffee.—As usual the chief buyers of coffee were in order of importance, France (41,460 cwt.—Rs. 15.35 lakhs), the United Kingdom (27,609 cwt.—Rs. 13.85 lakhs), Norway (27,526 cwt.—Rs. 10.69 lakhs), Belgium (6,787 cwt.—Rs. 2.45 lakhs), Iraq (8,900 cwt.—Rs. 3.63 lakhs), Germany (2,265 cwt.—Rs. 0.89 lakh) and the Commonwealth of Australia (3,708 cwt.—Rs. 1.44 lakhs).

Seeds.—The export trade in groundnuts, which formed as much as 22.2 per cent of the total foreign export trade of the Province and 94.3 per cent of the trade under seeds, decreased by Rs. 266.98 lakhs to Rs. 793.54 lakhs. Italy took 120,814 tons valued at Rs. 170.11 lakhs, i.e., more than her usual quantities. Germany took 96,962 tons

valued at Rs. 134.42 lakhs, Egypt 83,111 tons valued at Rs. 127.00 lakhs, France 72,347 tons valued at Rs. 101.44 lakhs, the United Kingdom 65,082 tons valued at Rs. 87.92 lakhs, the Netherlands 53,593 tons valued at Rs. 80.60 lakhs and Belgium 42,453 tons valued at Rs. 59.33 lakhs. Castor-seeds also decreased by 6,563 tons valued at Rs. 8.37 lakhs to 16,962 tons valued at Rs. 25.40 lakhs. Belgium was the chief purchaser of Niger seeds to the extent of 459 tons valued at Rs. 0.53 lakh. Coriander went to Ceylon 653 tons—Rs. 0.93 lakh).

Cotton Manufactures.—Exports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods increased from Rs. 116.75 lakhs to Rs. 168.91 lakhs. Nigeria and the United Kingdom took Madras handkerchief and shawls in the piece worth Rs. 30.34 lakhs and Rs. 17.86 lakhs respectively. Coloured piece-goods were exported in greater quantities chiefly to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements to the value of Rs. 71.33 lakhs and Rs. 40.68 lakhs as against Rs. 69.24 lakhs and Rs. 31.08 lakhs last year.

Metals and Ores.—Japan, the chief consumer in iron ore for manufacture contracted her demand from Rs. 9.12 lakhs to Rs. 4.72 lakhs. There was an appreciable improvement in the exports of manganese ore from Rs. 64.22 lakhs to Rs. 128.22 lakhs, the chief importers being France (162,044 tons—Rs. 37.41 lakhs), Japan (156,282 tons—Rs. 28.82 lakhs), the United Kingdom (116,990 tons—Rs. 24.57 lakhs), Italy (32,820 tons—Rs. 11.50 lakhs) and the United States of America (47,450 tons—Rs. 10.16 lakhs)—Germany purchased chromite or chrome ore to the extent of 3,000 tons valued Rs. 1.13 lakhs.

Coir.—There was an increase in the demand for coir manufactures, exports of which rose from 545,611 cwt. valued at Rs. 70.07 lakhs to 678,243 cwt. valued at Rs. 96.84 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom took the superior quality, to the extent of 156,867 cwt. valued at Rs. 36.89 lakhs. The other chief markets were Germany (158,846 cwt.—Rs. 15.57 lakhs), the Netherlands (78,576 cwt.—Rs. 9.50 lakhs), Belgium (54,435 cwt.—Rs. 5.46 lakhs), the United States of America (37,534 cwt.—Rs. 5.52 lakhs), France (39,887 cwt.—Rs. 3.95 lakhs) and Italy (34,879 cwt.—Rs. 3.85 lakhs). The principal buyers of coir mats and mattings, were the United Kingdom (43,796 cwt.—Rs. 18.93 lakhs) and the United States of America (4,976 cwt.—1.57 lakhs).

Tobacco.—Raw tobacco formed the chief item of tobacco exports. The chief countries that took shipments were the United Kingdom (Rs. 73·66 lakhs), Japan (Rs. 3·12 lakhs), the Irish Free State (Rs. 3·45 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 2·50 lakhs) and the Straits Settlements (Rs. 2·33 lakhs). Ceylon took cigarettes including beedies worth Rs. 2·79 lakhs.

Rubber.—Exports of rubber to the United Kingdom increased by Rs. 23·49 lakhs to Rs. 39·05 lakhs. The United States of America (via Atlantic Coast) (Rs. 13·95 lakhs), Czechoslovakia (Rs. 9·63 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 5·72 lakhs), France (Rs. 4·90 lakhs) and Ceylon (Rs. 8·50 lakhs) were the other chief buyers.

Spices.—The demand for cardamoms rose from Rs. 11·51 lakhs to Rs. 23·66 lakhs, for chillies from Rs. 9·48 lakhs to Rs. 16·95 lakhs and for ginger from Rs. 2·43 lakhs to Rs. 3·41 lakhs; but exports of pepper fell from Rs. 5·64 lakhs to Rs. 2·12 lakhs. Sweden (Rs. 6·52 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 6·41 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 2·80 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (Rs. 2·62 lakhs) were the principal buyers of cardamoms. Ceylon (Rs. 16·43 lakhs) was the sole purchaser of chillies. Italy contracted her demand for pepper from Rs. 4·19 lakhs to Rs. 0·31 lakh.

Postal Articles.—The chief participators in value of postal articles were Ceylon (Rs. 27·01 lakhs), the Federated Malay States (Rs. 7·28 lakhs), the Straits Settlements (Rs. 3·21 lakhs), the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·60 lakhs) and Japan (Rs. 1·58 lakhs).

TREASURE.

The supply of gold further declined by Rs. 8·35 lakhs to Rs. 14·84 lakhs of which bullion alone accounted for Rs. 14·79 lakhs. The imports were entirely from Ceylon. Exports also fell from Rs. 1·18 lakhs to Rs. 1·10 lakhs.

Imports of silver fell steeply from Rs. 14·53 lakhs to Rs. 3·95 lakhs, all of which came from the United Kingdom.

Exports of currency notes rose from Rs. 25·31 lakhs to Rs. 29·62 lakhs.

COASTING TRADE.

The total value of coasting trade including trade with Burma (Rs. 1,338·45 lakhs) rose from Rs. 3,042·41 lakhs to

Rs. 3,375·90 lakhs of which imports accounted for Rs. 2,253·79 lakhs (Rs. 1,167·44 lakhs from the Provincial ports and other Provinces in India and Rs. 1,086·35 lakhs from Burma) and exports Rs. 1,122·08 lakhs (Rs. 869·98 lakhs with the Provincial ports and to other provinces in India and Rs. 252·10 lakhs to Burma) the trade with Bombay (Rs. 939·68 lakhs), Bengal (Rs. 578·71 lakhs) and Sind (Rs. 292·90 lakhs) showing increases while there was decline in Orissa from Rs. 3·81 lakhs to Rs. 3·02 lakhs.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES.

The aggregate total value of the trade of the Province of Madras with foreign countries (excluding treasure and trade with Burma) increased by Rs. 227·71 lakhs. In the trade with the British Empire which represented 55·79 per cent of the total trade, imports increased by Rs. 73·79 lakhs to Rs. 908·87 lakhs and exports by Rs. 149·35 lakhs to Rs. 2,091·75 lakhs. The import trade with foreign countries also increased by Rs. 198·37 lakhs to Rs. 889·87 lakhs while that of exports declined from Rs. 1,681·96 lakhs to Rs. 1,488·15 lakhs.

TRADE BY PORTS.

The value of the total trade on private account of the port of Madras increased by Rs. 236·68 lakhs to Rs. 3,403·49 lakhs. This trade represented 39 per cent of the total trade of the province including trade with Burma (Rs. 402·34 lakhs). The foreign trade (excluding Burma) increased by Rs. 235·78 lakhs and the coasting trade including Burma by Rs. 0·90 lakh. Among the subordinate ports, Cochin stood first followed by Tuticorin and Calicut, as usual.

SHIPPING.

There was an appreciable increase in the number of ships (from 1,103 to 1,298) participating in the foreign trade of this province. Of these, 970 were British, 81 British Indian, 62 Italian, 51 German, 50 Japanese, 22 French, 20 Greek, 11 Dutch, 10 Norwegian, 7 Danish, 5 Swedish and 9 belonging to other nations.

TRADE WITH BURMA.

The total imports from Burma increased to Rs. 1,086.35 lakhs from Rs. 1,072.18 lakhs. The chief articles of imports were rice (Rs. 516.45 lakhs), petroleum (Rs. 194.67 lakhs), kerosene (Rs. 184.25 lakhs), teakwood (Rs. 58.00 lakhs) and pulse (Rs. 34.28 lakhs). Exports to Burma increased by Rs. 29.39 lakhs to Rs. 248.07 lakhs, the contributing factors being coloured cotton piece-goods (Rs. 76.23 lakhs as against Rs. 55.36 lakhs), cigarettes (Rs. 41.22 lakhs as against Rs. 39.86 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 20.00 lakhs as against Rs. 12.60 lakhs) and groundnut seeds (Rs. 7.34 lakhs as against Rs. 1.41 lakhs) set off by smaller exports of groundnut oil, grey piece-goods and leather.

INDUSTRIES (1937-38).

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The general trend of world business activity remained upwards until August 1937, but from October 1937 it took a downward curve. World industrial production reached a peak in April and May 1937 when it was 6.8 per cent above the level of 1929, but in March 1938 it was 11.2 per cent below the 1929 level. The chief fall was in the United States of America where it was 31.9 per cent. As the United States normally absorbs almost 50 per cent of the world's supplies of raw materials, it generally rules the prices of commodities.

In Madras the Bank rate remained unchanged at 3 per cent. The value of cheques passing through the Madras Clearing House increased from Rs. 91.94 crores to Rs. 109.90 crores. The earnings of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway increased from Rs. 747.37 lakhs to Rs. 749.33 lakhs and those of the South Indian Railway from Rs. 537.62 lakhs to Rs. 559.85 lakhs. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency both foreign and coastwise increased by 6.87 per cent. Imports from foreign countries advanced by 17.83 per cent, while exports declined by 1.35 per cent. The position reflects a stage in the trade cycle. Exports tend to lag behind imports when trade is falling just as recovery in imports precedes recovery in exports when trade is improving.

ASSISTANCE TO TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information.—The Bureau as usual provided general and statistical information on industrial and commercial subjects and answered queries relating to the commerce, trade and industries of the Presidency. The number of enquiries received and of periodical and special reports prepared was very considerable. The Bureau published a monthly review of trade conditions.

Statistics.—Forty-three crop forecasts were issued forecasting the area and yield of food and commercial crops and 15 intermediate crop reports were issued. The areas estimated in 1936-37 differed from the actuals by 0.9 per cent in paddy, 1.6 per cent in sugarcane, 2 per cent in groundnut, 2.4 per cent in gingelly, 2.6 per cent in cotton and 9 per cent in castor. Crop cutting experiments were continued and are designed to provide standards of yield to replace the 1919 standards. A half-yearly report on prices and a monthly report on wholesale rice prices at four centres were instituted. Arrangements were made for a monthly statement of retail prices to be published at all price recording stations, instead of merely at taluk headquarters as previously. An investigation was conducted into the family budgets of industrial workers in Madras City to form the basis of a cost of living index for the city.

State Aid to Industries.—The scope of the State Aid to Industries Act was further enlarged by empowering the Government to give aid to village industries. The Board of Industries recommended to the Government 8 of the 15 applications for state aid received by it; and the Government accepted its recommendations in each case. Loans were sanctioned in four cases, subscriptions to shares in three cases, and a small subsidy in one case.

Investigations.—The examination of the possibilities of establishing large scale industries in the Presidency was continued. The steel, fertilizer and power alcohol industries received special attention. In connection with the manufacture of high grade steel products, Dr. U. S. Dubey of the Benares Hindu University made a field study of the iron ore deposits in the Kanjamalai hills in the Salem district. His experiments showed that the ore could be concentrated without special difficulty and the concentration of magnetite carried up to 90 per cent. The further

work remaining is an investigation of the other iron ore deposits around Salem, a survey of the apatite (phosphorous salt) deposits in Trichinopoly district (a material which will be required for steel manufacture) and the calculation of large scale concentration costs.

In view of the predominantly agricultural character of the Presidency, 86.44 per cent of whose population live in villages, the importance of fertilizers cannot be exaggerated. The use of ammonium sulphate as an artificial fertilizer is increasing. In 1936-37, 27,480 tons of sulphate of ammonia valued at Rs. 26.69 lakhs were imported. An investigation into the possibility of its manufacture, shows that it should be economically practicable to produce ammonium sulphate at about Rs. 75 per ton as against the present ruling price of Rs. 115 per ton for the imported product by utilizing the gypsum deposits of Trichinopoly district.

An investigation into the possibility of producing power alcohol from molasses for use mixed with petrol, gave promising results.

An alkali factory and a textile mill were under construction at Mettur. The production of asbestos cement, the manufacture of glass paper as a cottage industry, and the canning and preservation of fruit formed the subjects of other researches.

TRADES AND INDUSTRIES.

New Industrial Undertakings.—Two hundred and twenty-two new companies were registered during the year, of which 5 were without share capital. The authorized capital of the 217 companies registered with capital amounted to Rs. 545.61 lakhs, the subscribed capital to Rs. 29.87 lakhs and the paid-up capital to Rs. 0.65 lakh. Of these 217 companies 112 were trading and manufacturing concerns, 46 hotels, theatres and other entertainment enterprises, 23 banking, loan and insurance companies, 13 mills and presses, 7 tea and other planting companies, 7 tourist and transport companies, 2 mining and quarrying concerns, 2 estates, land and building companies and 5 others.

Cotton.—The area under cotton increased from 2.512 million acres (actual) to 2.556 million acres (estimated), with an estimated yield of 505,200 (497,120) bales.

Exports of raw cotton fell from 44,816 tons to 28,901 tons. There were 49 cotton mills at work with 1,229,396 spindles and 5,915 looms. The mill production of yarn increased from 129.89 million lb. to 136.40 million lb. and of cotton piece-goods from 76.89 million yards to 86.12 million yards.

The preoccupation of Japan with the war in China enabled some mills to establish new overseas connections. The prices of yarn and woven goods at first showed an improvement but it was not maintained. Sales were not, however, appreciably affected.

Jute.—Of the four jute mills in the province only two were in operation and they had 805 looms and 21,664 spindles.

Tanning.—Exports of tanned hides and skins fell from 24,314 to 22,860, almost all the exports being, as usual, to the United Kingdom. There were considerable fluctuations in prices which made the year unsatisfactory.

Sugar.—The area planted with sugarcane up to 25th December 1937 decreased by 19.76 per cent from 121,530 acres to 97,510 acres; and the estimated yield of jaggery from 338,790 tons to 266,630 tons or by 21.30 per cent. Imports of sugar decreased from 773 tons to 121 tons. A selling organisation called the Indian Southern Provinces Sugar Marketing Board was formed by some leading sugar manufacturers in December 1937. The industry's chief handicap is the relative absence of areas under sugarcane sufficient to support sugar factories of an economic size. Twelve sugar factories worked, but three of them refined jaggery only.

Oilseeds—(a) Groundnut.—The estimated yield of unshelled groundnuts rose from 1,657,280 tons to 1,902,300 tons. Exports declined from 638,577 tons to 559,441 tons. Political developments in Europe and the outbreak of war in China caused nervousness in the market. About 35 per cent of the crop was estimated to be still available for export at the end of the year.

(b) Castor.—The estimated yield of castor remained almost unchanged at 24,000 (23,600) tons. Exports fell from 23,525 tons to 16,962 tons.

(c) Cashewnuts.—Exports of cashewnut kernels increased from 8,799 tons to 11,892 tons the majority of

the exports being to the United States of America. Prices, however, declined and the year was one of difficulty.

Coir.—The total exports of coir manufactures advanced from 545,611 cwt. to 678,243 cwt. The trade in coir yarn was steady, but over production and price cutting affected the coir mat industry. Soaked yarns declined in price to an unremunerative level.

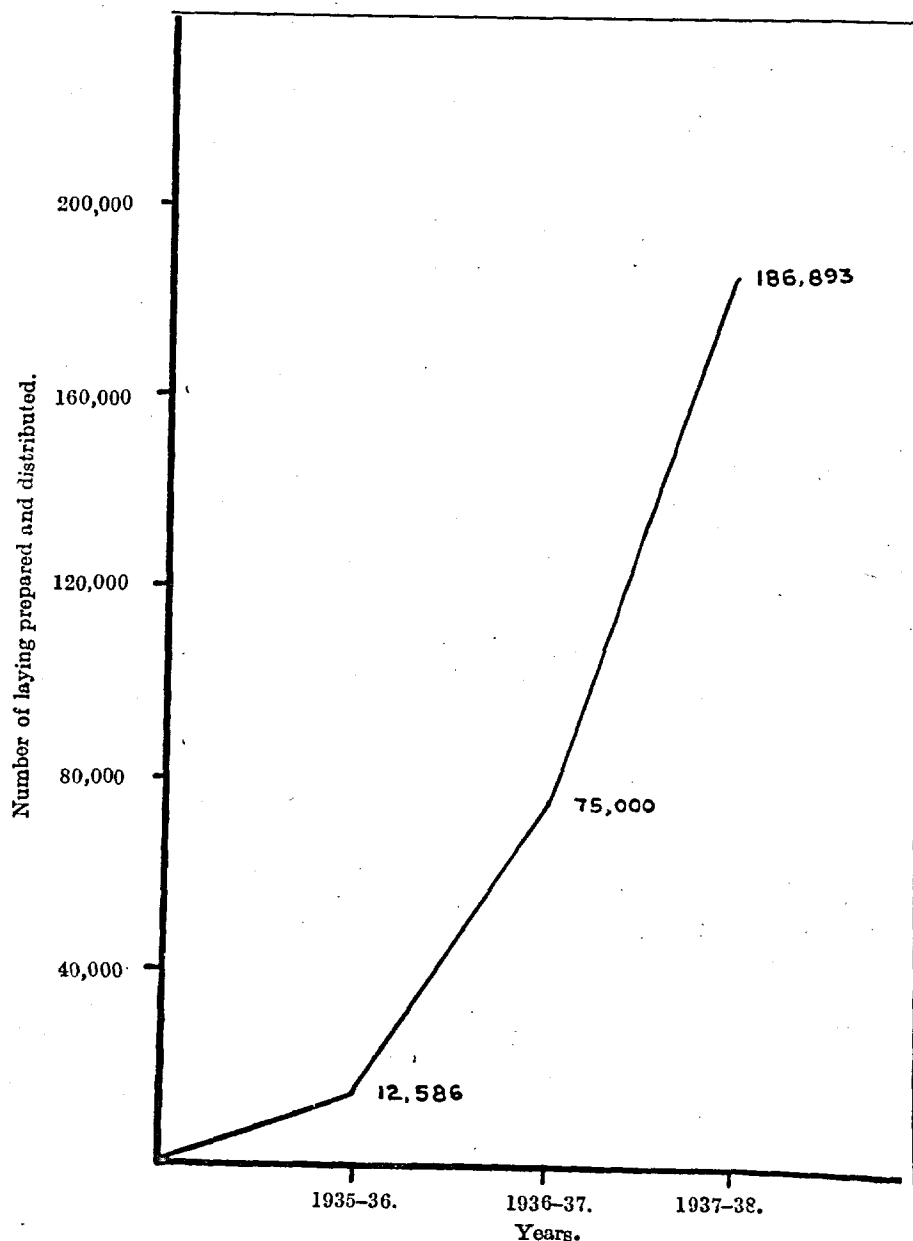
Plantation Products.—Exports of tea advanced from 45.96 million lb. to 51.41 million lb., the United Kingdom taking the bulk of the exports. The tea restriction scheme was extended for a further five years up to 1943. Prices of South Indian teas in London increased from 1 s. 3.81 d. per lb. at the beginning of the year to 1 s. 4.11 d. per lb. at the end of the year. Exports of coffee declined from 205,842 cwt. valued at Rs. 82.02 lakhs to 129,297 cwt. valued at Rs. 51.90 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber advanced from 14.65 million lb. valued at Rs. 52.58 lakhs to 17.75 million lb. valued at Rs. 83.83 lakhs. The rubber restriction scheme continued in force. The price of rubber in London fell from 1 s. 0½ d. in March 1937 to 6-13/16 d. in March 1938.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Cottage industries suffer from the conservatism of the producer who finds it difficult to change his designs or make new products and from lack of marketing facilities. To meet the first difficulty the Government maintain industrial schools which provide courses in various subjects. In the marketing of products of cottage industries combined commercial museums and emporiums have an important part to play. District Museums have been established in two districts and it is hoped to extend them to other districts. The Government were considering measures to decentralize the grant of loans to cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act. The former fermented toddy tappers of the Salem district were deprived of this form of employment by prohibition and it was considered that they might earn a livelihood by tapping sweet toddy for manufacturing jaggery for sugar refining purposes. Experiments were conducted into the keeping qualities of coconut jaggery and in refining it. The results were promising.

1625

GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISEASE FREE CROSS BREED SEEDS PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE SERICULTURAL SECTION DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.



SCALE: —1" = 40,000 Layings prepared and distributed.

Textiles.—A sum of about Rs. 2 lakhs was granted for the development of the hand spinning and Khadi industry. The Madras Weavers Co-operative Society marketed handloom products and was financed from the Government of India grant. The Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers Society was organized during the year, manufactured carpets worth Rs. 3,000 and sold Rs. 2,300 worth. Four Cumbly (Blanket) Weaving societies were formed to assist cumbly weavers by the joint purchase of wool and sale of cumbles. The department also demonstrated improved weaving appliances.

Sericulture.—Thanks to the grant of the Government of India, the sericultural section was able to extend the range of its activities in studying worm diseases and producing and supplying disease free "cellular" seed. It produced nearly 4 million disease free layings representing 93 per cent of the entire requirements of the Presidency. The position of rearers in Kollegal is likely to be improved by the establishment of the Kollegal Silk Filatures, Ltd

ENGINEERING.

The work of the engineering section consists mainly of the conduct of pumping and boring operations, the systematic inspection, under the compounding fee system, of engine installations and industrial machinery already at work, the purchase and erection of industrial machinery and pumping plants and the investigation of applications for State loans. There was a decrease in the number of borings put down from 1,034 to 971 but the total depth increased from 66,369 feet to 69,840 feet. The tendency was for borings to become deeper. The deepest boring made by a hand boring set was 566 feet and by a power drill 876 feet. There was a considerable demand for borings for protected water-supply schemes. Twenty-four fresh artesian borings were made raising the total to 140. The department also erected 43 pumping plants for the irrigation of 88½ acres estimated to yield an increased income of Rs. 4,900 to their owners.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Government School of Technology.—The Government School of Technology continued to provide courses of instruction in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, printing, plumbing, and electric wiring as well as

courses in mechanical drawing for woodworkers, metal workers, bricklayers, masons and plumbers. Admission was as usual restricted to *bona fide* apprentices and workmen actually engaged in the trade they wished to learn. There were 298 (365) admissions and the total strength was 888 (992) the decrease being due to the limited number admitted to the mechanical engineering and vernacular drawing classes. The preparatory section continued to give a general education for boys below 15 to prepare them for apprenticeships. It had 130 (129) students. The Perambur Branch School gave courses of instruction as usual to apprentices and workmen employed in the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Workshops. Its strength was 108 (98).

Government Industrial Schools.—The Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Calicut and Bellary and the Government Trades School at Mangalore provided technical education in metal working and woodworking while the Madura school also ran a course in electrical wiring. The strength of the schools at the end of the year was 100 at Madura, 73 at Bellary, 53 at Calicut and 50 at Mangalore.

Aided Industrial Schools.—There were 73 recognized schools in addition to Government institutions giving technical and industrial education to 7,509 pupils. The total grants to these schools amounted to Rs. 1.22 lakhs.

Leather Trades Institute.—The Leather Trades Institute gave advice and assistance to tanners and conducted experiments in pickling, tanning, tanning materials and the making of leather baling buckets. An intensive course was instituted in shoe making and the manufacture of simple leather goods.

Government Textile Institute and Aided Textile Schools.—The course for supervisors was bifurcated into a two-year course in power spinning and weaving and a one-year course in dyeing and finishing. There were also courses for artisans in weaving, jacquard weaving, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, pile carpet weaving, knitting, sericulture and sericulture; for mill apprentices there were courses in spinning and weaving, and in weaving. The total number of pupils in all these courses was 110. The Institute conducted experiments in gold thread manufacture.

There were 27 aided Textile Schools which received a total grant of Rs. 0.22 lakh.

School of Arts and Crafts.—The number of pupils in the School of Arts and Crafts rose from 244 to 249. The enamelling section was continued and extended to include Plique a Jour and Bassetaille or encrusted enamels in addition to Champleve and Cloisonne enamel work already taught. Good progress was made in turned lacquer work. A pottery class for members of the potter community was instituted. Experiments were successfully conducted in glazed pottery.

Scholarships.—There were as usual a large number of scholarships granted by the Government and by private bodies to students in the Government Industrial and Technical schools and for further study. These included two Technical Scholarships in the United Kingdom, two scholarships at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, six scholarships at the Andhra University, ten Post graduate scholarships at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and one scholarship for practical training in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products in addition to sixty industrial scholarships held at industrial schools.

KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE.

In spite of increasing competition the Kerala Soap Institute increased its output from 196 tons to 200 tons, its sales from Rs. 1.90 lakhs to Rs. 1.97 lakhs and its net profit from Rs. 22,113 to Rs. 22,719. A soap containing a specific for snake bite, three varieties of medicated soap and a special soft soap for use in hair dressing saloons were newly manufactured. Experiments in the making of hair oils, brilliantines and vanishing creams were developed. Indigenous products which can be used as insecticides and fungicides were examined. A leech killer, some insecticides and an anti-termite compound were under trial. Experiments were successfully conducted in the extraction of certain essential oils through the agency of solvents.

FINANCE.

The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 5.07 lakhs to Rs. 5.20 lakhs and its expenditure from Rs. 12.36 lakhs to Rs. 14.08 lakhs representing a net cost of Rs. 8.88 lakhs or Rs. 1.59 lakhs more than the previous year owing to the expansion of existing activities and additional expenditure on new development schemes.

FACTORIES (1937).

At the close of 1937 the number of factories under the Indian Factories Act was 1,876, an increase of 225 or 13·6 per cent over the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the notification as a class of match, beedi and groundnut decorticating factories. Ninety factories remained closed for various reasons. Of the remaining 1,786 factories in commission, 1,276 were perennial representing an increase of 244, and 510 were seasonal, or a decrease of 42. The average daily number of operatives employed during the year in the 1,786 factories rose from 170,800 in 1936 to 186,630 or by 9·3 per cent. As usual textile factories including cotton, jute, and silk mills but excluding cotton, gins and presses, gave employment to the largest number, viz., 71,669 (including the Coimbatore and Bellary Jails), an increase of 6,214 over the previous year. Other groups which recorded an increase included "engineering works", "minerals and metals", "food, drink and tobacco", "chemicals and dyes," "paper and printing," "processes relating to wood, stone and glass," "processes connected with skins and hides" and "gins and presses" under "perennial" and groundnut decorticating and food, drink and tobacco under "seasonal". There were 47,985 women, 9,374 adolescents, and 5,509 children employed in registered factories.

Cotton and Jute.—There were 49 cotton mills at work in 1937 with 1,229,396 spindles and 5,915 looms. Of the four jute mills in the Province only two were in operation and they had 805 looms and 21,664 spindles.

Other Factories.—The number of factories in commission other than textile industries (including cotton and jute mills, gins and presses, silk, wool, hosiery, dress making and embroidery and lace and carpet factories) was 1,244, representing an increase of 186 over the previous year's figure. Of the 1,244 factories 172 were seasonal and 1,072 perennial. The average daily number of operatives employed rose from 80,535 to 90,637.

Industrial Occupations.—The following statement gives the average daily number of persons employed in different types of factories in 1936 and 1937.

FACTORIES

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.	
	1936	1937
<i>Textile Factories—</i>		
Cotton spinning and weaving	57,332	64,158
Gins and Presses	24,810	24,324
Jute spinning and weaving	5,970	5,176
<i>Other Factories—</i>		
Rice Mills	14,349	15,822
Railway workshops including Railway signal workshops.	12,139	12,438
Coffee curing works	5,647	7,580
Brick and tile works	6,057	6,288
Printing presses	6,479	6,116
Groundnut decorticating factories ..	3,513	3,978
Sugar factories	3,969	3,501
Tobacco curing and drying works ..	3,541	3,488
Match factories	857	3,218
Tea factories	2,810	3,042
General Engineering works	2,425	3,014
Tanneries	2,292	2,699
Rope works	2,722	1,917
Cashewnut factories	1,368	1,733
Coach building and motor works ..	1,402	1,401
Saw mills	888	1,028
Bones and manure works	871	1,001
Beedi factories	..	855
Industrial institutes	143	789
Ordnance factories	660	753
Dockyards	560	732
Carpentry and cabinet making works.	517	727
Electrical Engineering	614	716
Kerosene tinning and packing	685	687
Metal works	713	650
Aluminium factories	572	615
Foundries	441	518
Match materials manufacturing concern.	244	461
Jewellery works	474	443
Steel rolling mills	247	434
Cigar factories	..	384
Tramway workshops	291	369
Oil mills	360	300
Umbrella works	156	278
Breweries and distilleries	230	246
Cement works	216	230
Leather and shoes factories	228	218
Confectionery	132	177
Paper mills	80	130
Turmeric polishing works	113	121
Paddy boiling works	112	111
Medical stores	102	104
Glass works	120	100

FACTORIES ACT (1937).

Inspections.—Of the 1,786 factories in commission, 586 were inspected once, 697 twice, 300 three times, 78 more than three times and 125 were not inspected.

Health Welfare and Safety.—The health of operatives was generally good and no epidemic was reported. Three factories newly provided free housing accommodation for workers, raising the total of such factories to 235. Accommodation was increased or provided in eight other factories. Educational facilities were newly provided in four factories.

Hours of Employment.—A rest interval of one hour was observed in 1,532 factories. Sunday was observed as a weekly holiday by 788 factories. The following table shows hours of work in different factories :—

Number of hours per week.	Men (factories).	Women (factories).
<i>Perennial Factories—</i>		
Not above 42 hours	69	114
Above 42 and not above 48 hours. ..	188	90
Above 48 hours	912	685
<i>Seasonal Factories—</i>		
Not above 48 hours	11	23
Above 48 and not above 54 ..	92	103
Above 54	373	338

The 30-hour week for children was observed in 189 perennial and 3 seasonal factories.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents rose from 1,861 to 2,153 owing to an increase in factories brought under the purview of the Act and to better reporting of accidents. Of the 2,153 accidents, 27 were fatal, 515 serious, and 1,611 minor cases.

Prosecutions.—Eighty-eight persons were prosecuted under the Factories Act and 72 convicted.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTS.

Workmen's Compensation Act (1937-38).—The total number of cases for disposal including the balance from the previous year was 243, and 218 were disposed of leaving 25 pending. Fifty-seven cases were disputed. The total payments during the year were Rs. 1,11,397-6-9. The total amount of compensation paid to workmen for permanent disablement rose from Rs. 13,530-5-1 to

Rs. 21,381-8-9. The compensation allotted to women and persons under legal disability was as usual invested on their behalf and paid to them in instalments. Houses and lands valued at Rs. 11,524-13-8 were purchased at the request of 14 applicants. There was some difficulty in recovering awards from some employers. Thirty-one persons were prosecuted and 21 convicted under the Act.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act (1937-38).—The average daily number of women employed in factories to which the Act applied was 37,460; 1,321 women claimed benefits under the Act. A total sum of Rs. 21,253-15-6 was paid to 921 women and 7 nominees of women who died in childbirth. Ten persons were prosecuted and eight convicted under the Act. There is reason to believe that the provisions of the Act were widely evaded.

Payment of Wages Act (1937-38).—The Act came into force only in March 1937; its provisions were unfamiliar to many employers and most employees and steps were taken to give them wide publicity. There were no prosecutions under the Act.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.

TRADE UNIONS (1937-38).

There were 14 trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act during the year and the registration of three unions was cancelled. There have been 83 unions registered since the inception of the Act, and 54 of them were actually working at the end of the year. An important event of the year was the introduction of the new constitution under which trade unions elect special representatives in the legislature.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

There was a phenomenal increase in strikes and lock-outs from 13 to 37. In almost all the strikes reasonable notice to employers was lacking. In October 1937 the Government issued a press communiqué deprecating resort to strikes without exhausting all available methods of representation and negotiation. The Government hold that internal settlements are far preferable to external

settlements. If the parties show no inclination whatever to settle the matter themselves the Government feel intervention justified in the interest of the community at large and the industry in particular. Between August 1937 and June 1938 the Government utilized the machinery of conciliation provided by the Trade Disputes Act, on four occasions and in two cases persuaded the parties to have recourse to arbitration to resolve their differences. All the strikes were conducted peacefully except one at Chirala, where the picketing necessitated police interference. Hostile demonstrations resulted in the police opening fire and killing three workers. An open judicial enquiry was held by Mr. Justice Horwill who found that the police were justified in opening fire in the circumstances in which they were placed and the Government agreed with the result of the enquiry.

WAGES.

The table on page 171 gives the average rates of wages paid in the Factory Circles and in the Presidency as a whole.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1937-38).

The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in the Vizagapatam, Bellary and Kurnool districts, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and to a small extent in Salem and the Nilgiris, barytes in the Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts, steatite in Anantapur and gypsum and phosphatic nodules in Trichinopoly. Stone quarries were worked in the districts of Chingleput, Coimbatore and Kistna.

Output.—The output of manganese in the Vizagapatam district increased by over 6,550 tons, as a result of the activity of the armaments industry. The production of magnesite in the Salem district also recorded an increase of 10,816 tons. The output of mica in Nellore increased from 575 tons to 663 tons. The demand for waste mica continued to increase with the result that the output rose from 802 tons to 1,984 tons. The output of mica in the Nilgiris also recorded a rise from 3.98 tons to 6.04 tons. Small quantities of kyanite and China clay were produced in the Nellore district. The barytes

Table showing the average rates of wages paid in the Factory Circle and in the Presidency as a whole.

Main class of labour.	(1)	I Circle— Madras, Chingleput, Bellary, North Arcot, Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah.		II Circle— Vizagapatam, East Godavari, and West Godavari.		III Circle— Guntur, Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore.		IV Circle— Coimbatore, South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris.		V Circle— South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madurai, Ramanad, Tinnevely and Salem.		In all factories in the Presidency.	
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	1936.	1937.
Skilled Labour.													
Engine driver	...	1 0 1		1 4 0		1 1 2		1 2 8		1 2 1		1 1 4	1 1 8
Fireman	...	0 11 3		0 8 10		0 9 6		0 8 6		0 11 5		0 10 8	0 10 3
Oilman	...	0 7 10		0 6 8		0 7 0		0 7 7		0 7 5		0 7 4	0 7 5
Fitter	...	1 5 11		0 14 0		1 0 7		1 0 5		1 0 10		1 0 5	1 1 10
Turner	...	1 3 9		0 13 8		1 1 11		0 14 1		1 3 11		1 3 6	1 2 0
Rivetter	...	1 3 9		0 11 3		0 7 1		1 0 0		1 1 9		0 14 0	1 0 0
Boilersmith	...	1 3 9		0 13 0		1 4 0		0 11 9		1 0 11		1 5 6	1 3 11
Blacksmith	...	1 3 9		0 13 6		1 1 4		1 0 10		1 0 11		1 1 1	1 1 7
Moulder	...	0 14 6		0 13 5		0 11 3		0 13 1		1 4 6		0 14 11	0 15 11
Carpenter	...	1 0 4		0 14 3		0 15 8		0 14 11		1 0 5		0 15 3	1 0 4
Bricklayer	...	1 0 4		0 13 1		0 13 4		0 14 2		1 4 11		0 15 4	0 15 5
Compositor (Printer)	...	1 11 1		0 15 0		0 13 8		0 11 8		0 9 1		0 13 2	0 11 7
Machineist (do.)	...	0 13 8		1 0 8		1 0 3		0 11 2		0 10 7		0 13 11	0 13 1
Weaver, Cotton, Men	...	1 12 4		0 13 4		...		0 9 0		0 12 8		0 12 9	0 14 2
Do. Boys	...	...		...		...		0 3 4		0 8 7		0 3 8	0 3 4
Spinner, Cotton, Men	...	1 1 9		0 7 8		...		0 6 4		0 8 7		0 9 3	0 9 1
Do. Boys	...	0 11 1		0 4 2		...		0 4 2		0 3 8		0 4 5	0 5 1
Weaver, Jute, Men	...	...		1 2 1		...		...		...		0 11 5	1 2 1
Do. Boys	...	...		0 5 3		...		...		...		0 4 2	0 5 3
Spinner, Jute, Men	...	...		0 11 4		...		...		...		0 7 11	0 11 4
Do. Boys	...	...		0 8 6		...		...		...		0 6 7	0 8 6
Unskilled Labour.													
Female coolie (Gin)	...	0 3 7		0 4 5		0 4 2		0 3 10		0 3 9		0 3 10	0 3 11
Male do.	...	0 5 3		0 7 2		0 5 6		0 6 5		0 5 11		0 5 10	0 5 9
Female coolie (Press)	...	0 4 7		0 4 0		0 4 6		...		0 5 7		0 4 8	0 4 8
Male do.	...	0 7 11		0 7 0		0 6 6		...		0 10 11		0 7 7	0 8 7
Female coolie (Rice Mill)	...	0 3 11		0 3 9		0 4 0		0 3 1		0 3 11		0 3 11	0 4 0
Male do.	...	0 5 8		0 5 9		0 5 6		0 6 8		0 6 0		0 5 9	0 5 11
Female coolie in fields	...	0 3 2		0 3 11		0 3 9		0 3 7		0 3 8		0 3 8	0 3 8
Male do.	...	0 5 1		0 5 0		0 5 4		0 6 0		0 5 11		0 5 7	0 5 7

industry is gaining in importance in the province, the production during the year increasing from 2,375 tons to 9,056 tons. Of the three districts producing this mineral Cuddapah contributed 7,461 (1,777) tons and Anantapur 1,465 (346) tons, while Kurnool recorded a decrease of 122 tons. The production of steatite in Anantapur increased from 40 tons to 150 tons while production in Nellore fell from 34 tons to nil. In the Trichinopoly district, the production of phosphatic nodules and gypsum recorded increases. Besides the above minerals 85,189 tons of stone were quarried in Chingleput, 126,434 tons in Coimbatore and 23,525 tons in Kistna districts.

Labour.—The health of the employees in all the districts continued to be generally satisfactory, except for a few cases of malaria in the Nilgiris. The mines in all the districts were reported free from epidemics during the year. There was no lack of labour except in the Vizagapatam district. The relations of employers and labourers were satisfactory.

Accidents and Prosecutions.—There were in all 18 accidents, of which four were fatal. One prosecution was launched against a lessee and a manager in the Nellore district for violation of the rules. The manager was fined Rs. 70 and the lessee acquitted.

FISHERIES (1937-38).

RESEARCH.

In the field of research several important results were achieved during the year.

Pearl Fishery Research.—The Krusadai pearl farm continued to prosper and apart from establishing the practicability of keeping and breeding the Indian pearl oyster in captivity, was able to increase its stock by over 21,000 oysters owing to the discovery of young oysters in large numbers in adjacent beds. The discovery makes it possible to commence experiments in the culture-pearl industry.

Inland Fishery Research.—The chief cause for the failure of *Catla* and *Gourami* to thrive in the Ippur farm was traced to sub-soil salinity in summer. Future experiments will therefore be confined to food fish more tolerant

of brackish water. The capture of a spawning specimen of *Catla* at Hoginakal falls demonstrates that the species is able to live and breed in rapid currents in large rivers. Other researches were conducted into the prevalence of plankton and the spawning habits of sardine and mackerel.

Technological Research.—The vitamin survey of fish oils was continued and led to the discovery of four more Indian fish with 3 to 19 times the vitamin potency of cod-liver oil. As sufficient knowledge had been gained of the vitamin A content of several common fish, a scheme was formulated for the manufacture of medicinal fish oil in fishing villages as a cottage industry. In particular the confirmation of the presence of vitamin A in appreciable amounts in the common Malabar sardine is of great commercial importance, as the oil can be utilized for food and medicinal purpose for blending, if necessary, with shark and saw-fish liver oils.

Fish Preservation.—Experiments were made in fish preservation with carbon dioxide, the pickling of prawns, pilchardising, and fumigation with carbon bisulphide, the last of which methods appeared promising.

ADMINISTRATION.

Season.—The fishing season on both the East and West Coasts was worse than the previous year and caused a further fall in the transactions of fish-curing yards, the number of which remained unchanged at 100. In consequence the issues of duty-free salt for fish-curing fell from 220,413 maunds to 199,785 maunds, and the quantity of fish-cured from 837,529 maunds to 765,471 maunds.

Factories.—The number of private oil and guano factories in Malabar and South Kanara rose from 103 to 145, their total output being 417 tons of oil, 1,565 tons of guano and 623 tons of fish manure.

Chank Fisheries.—Tinnevely Chank Fisheries realized a smaller catch of 309,257 (398,792) full-sized chank owing to unfavourable weather.

Stocking.—The department as usual stocked a large number of waters with edible fish and supplied larvicidal fish for anti-malarial operations.

Marine Aquarium.—Electric lights were installed in the tanks and the hours of opening extended. The

number of visitors rose from 114,474 to 126,730 and the gate collections from Rs. 9,329-14-6 to a record figure of Rs. 10,043-0-6.

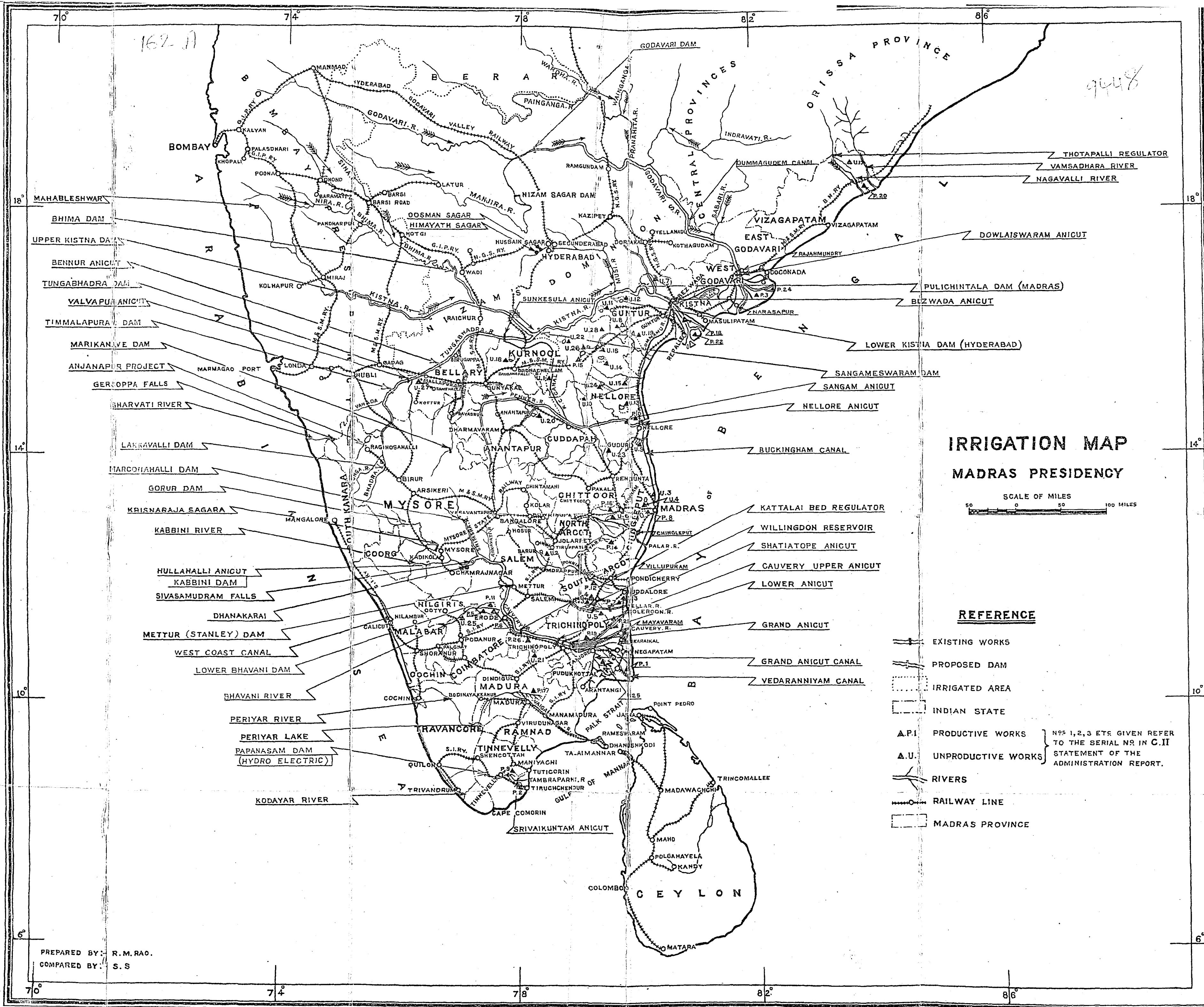
SOCIO-ECONOMIC WORK.

Education.—There was a considerable extension in elementary education amongst fishermen. The number of elementary schools managed by the department rose from 37 to 42 and the number of pupils from 4,541 to 5,162, of whom 4,220 were fisher children.

Co-operation.—Efforts were made as usual to popularize co-operative societies among fishermen but the work was rendered difficult by their lack of thrift and their indebtedness to middlemen.

FINANCE.

The receipts of the department were Rs. 4.48 lakhs of which Rs. 2.53 lakhs was from fish-curing yards and the expenditure was Rs. 5.76 lakhs of which Rs. 2.19 lakhs was on fish-curing yards, resulting in a net cost of Rs. 1.28 lakhs.



CHAPTER XI.—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

IRRIGATION.

GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure on irrigation works (including Capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 115·16 lakhs to Rs. 103·79 lakhs while receipts fell from Rs. 323·94 lakhs to Rs. 286·06 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 7,565,066 acres or 237,515 acres more than in the previous year.

Productive works showed a return of 6·36 per cent compared with 7·77 per cent in the previous year and 10·34 per cent 25 years ago.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are divided into (a) "Irrigation works" and (b) "Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works," each class being again subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive."

Productive Works.—The Capital outlay on Irrigation works—Productive (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 18·63 lakhs to Rs. 7·27 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Kistna delta system, and the Kistna East Bank canal with which the old Divi pumping system was merged. In the Kistna delta, the excavation of the west High level channel and the Appapuram channel was in progress. The work of excavating the straight cut to the Kollimerla drain was progressing. Work on the Kistna East Bank canal was in progress.

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,498,952 acres and 598,877 acres respectively against 3,441,738 and 564,347 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 191·49 lakhs and Rs. 54·34 lakhs respectively against

Rs. 219.66 lakhs and Rs. 54.45 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 98.33 lakhs as against Rs. 119.55 lakhs representing a return of 6.36 per cent on Capital outlay (of Rs. 15.47 crores) as against 7.77 per cent in 1936-37. After deducting interest charges, the profits for the year amounted to Rs. 34.19 lakhs as compared with Rs. 57.53 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profits to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 31.15 crores. Compared with the previous year, the gross revenue showed a decrease of Rs. 28.17 lakhs. The decrease was appreciable in the case of the Godavari and Cauvery delta systems.

Unproductive Works.—Capital outlay on unproductive irrigation works (direct and indirect) was Rs. 1.97 lakhs incurred chiefly on the Thippayapalem Project and the Nagavalli river system.

The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 242,597 acres and 63,403 acres respectively, against 239,308 acres and 38,319 acres in the previous year.

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 11.05 lakhs and Rs. 4.11 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year was Rs. 10.37 lakhs and Rs. 3.86 lakhs. Of the net revenue of Rs. 6.94 lakhs, the portion due to improvements was Rs. 4.66 lakhs. Deducting interest charges, the deficit for the year was Rs. 11.72 lakhs.

Remissions.—The remissions granted under "Productive" and "Unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 34,90,348 and Rs. 1,34,729 respectively as compared with Rs. 2,81,758 and Rs. 1,01,802 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly in the Godavari, the Kistna, the Periyar and the Palar Anicut Systems.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.—The amount spent on works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept including that incurred and accounted for by the Civil departments was Rs. 34.84 lakhs against Rs. 36.19 lakhs in 1936-37. The area charged as irrigated rose from 3,043,839 acres to 3,161,237 acres. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department fell from Rs. 92.02 lakhs to Rs. 81.61 lakhs.

Tank Restoration Scheme.—The area falling within the scope of Tank Restoration Scheme investigation is 102,500 square miles. There was no investigation during the year. The total area investigated is 88,887 square miles. Works were completed in 85,496 square miles and in the remaining 3,391 square miles, works were in progress or were still to be started. Estimates for Rs. 13,866 were sanctioned during the year. The total of works sanctioned to date is Rs. 202.71 lakhs. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 0.24 lakh including centage charges.

(Unproductive) Navigation Works.—There were two unproductive navigation works, the Buckingham Canal and the Vedaranyam Canal. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1.06 lakhs and Rs. 2.59 lakhs respectively against Rs. 1.11 lakhs and Rs. 2.38 lakhs in the previous year. There was a loss of Rs. 1.53 lakhs to the Government on the working of these canals as compared with the loss of Rs. 1.27 lakhs in 1936-37.

Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.—The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment, and drainage works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are not kept fell from Rs. 9.48 lakhs to Rs. 8.81 lakhs, while the revenue rose from Rs. 0.79 lakh to Rs. 0.84 lakh.

INVESTIGATION OF PROJECTS.

To afford relief to an area of about 20,000 acres liable to submersion from floods in the Coringa arm of the Godavari river, two alternative proposals to cross-bund the Coringa river at Tallarevu or to build a combined lock and regulator at Yanam were under consideration. Particulars were collected to decide on a suitable scheme.

In November 1937 the Government ordered re-examination of the Coringa Island Project. The proposal for a smaller scheme to irrigate 7,500 acres was under consideration.

The localization of second-crop zones in Godavari Eastern and Central deltas was completed and report sent to the Board of Revenue.

A pumping scheme to irrigate about 3,750 acres of high level lands at the head of the Godavari Central delta was investigated. Estimates for a scheme to irrigate about 4,000 acres in Kanur, West Godavari district, and the area lying between Nidadavole-Narasapur road and

MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

The accelerated and wide-spread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works was continued during the year and work to the value of Rs. 15.02 lakhs was done during the year. The total expenditure on the scheme to the end of the year was Rs. 47.97 lakhs. The scheme will be completed in the year 1938-39.

ELECTRICITY.

Considerable progress was made in the construction and load building activities of the department. The peak on the Pykara Electricity System in its fifth year of operation rose to 16,500 K.W. necessitating the erection of additional generating plant which was in progress.

The construction of Civil works and the erection of the electrical machinery were completed in the Mettur Power House and the load of Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam areas previously supplied from Pykara was transferred to the Mettur System.

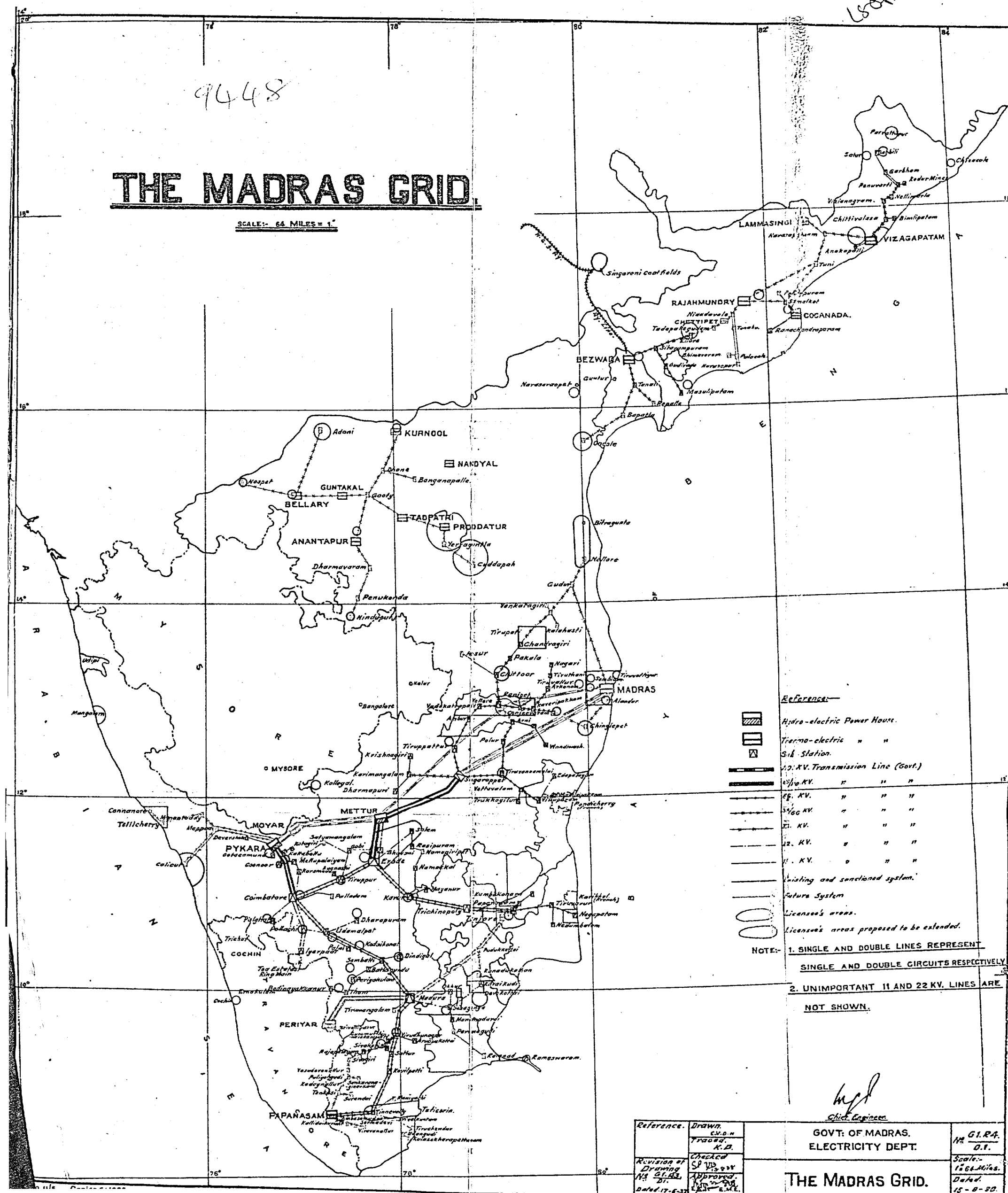
The construction work of the Vizagapatam Thermal Scheme was in good progress at the end of March 1938 when the supply was commenced to the Harbour and the Vizagapatam licensee.

The Bezwada Thermal Scheme has been delayed in the delivery of steel work for the Power House. A portion of the line was completed and the surplus power available at the Municipal Power Station at Bezwada was being supplied to Gudivada and Ellore.

A scheme to take over and extend the municipal generating station at Cocanada was sanctioned by Government in March 1938; the work is in progress.

The Papanasam Hydro-Thermal Electric Scheme designed to develop the power resources of the Tambraparni river in Tinnevely district to supply the needs of the Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madura districts was sanctioned by Government at the end of March 1938. The Scheme will cost Rs. 179 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 258 lakhs in ten years. The work is in progress.

Power supplied by generating licensees during the year was 73 million units which is 24 per cent more than the previous year. But as many generating licensees were



being changed over to Government bulk supply, that figure cannot be considered as a measure of the growth of these licensees.

THE PYKARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

The System completed its fifth year of operation. As usual, the generating plant, transmission lines and distribution systems continued to operate satisfactorily and to retain the confidence of the consuming public. Also the usual high standard of continuity of supply and service was maintained. Water conditions were satisfactory and due to the additional storage provided by the Mukurti Reservoir, the dry weather supplies both in April 1937 and March 1938 were more than sufficient. The growth of load has been much more than was originally anticipated; the system earned a revenue of Rs. 25½ lakhs being over 14 per cent of the capital outlay. The work in connection with the erection of the third penstock line and the additional generating sets was well in hand.

Power Station.—The output of the power station was 82·5 million units with a peak load of 16,500 K.W. as against 75·6 million units and a peak load of 14,900 K.W. in the previous year. In June 1937 the Mettur Power House was put in commission and relieved the Pykara station by taking over the load in the Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam areas. Even after the separation of the Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam areas from Pykara, the peak load again rose to 16,000 K.W. in January 1938 and necessitated the transfer of the Tiruppur load to Mettur in February 1938. The progressive increase in load is still maintained and it will be necessary soon to transfer more load to Mettur.

Transmission and Distribution.—The transmission and distribution lines were considerably extended. Important among the additions and improvements may be mentioned (i) the bringing into use of the Kattabettu 66/11 K.V. Sub-station and supplies to Kotagiri, the Cordite Factory and to Tea Estates; (ii) the supply of Pykara Power to Madura; (iii) increasing the capacity of the Coimbatore Receiving Station from 17,000 K.V.A. to 23,000 K.V.A. by the replacement of transformers by larger units; (iv) the change-over to 22 K.V. of the feeders of the Tea estates in the Western arm of the Anamalais distribution; (v) the bringing into use of the 66/22 K.V. Sub-station at Udamalpet along with two 1,750 K.V.A. transformers.

The number of villages added to the System during the year was 31 making a total of 100 villages and townships receiving electric supply from the System.

Four hundred and forty-eight miles of equivalent single circuit line were erected raising the total length of equivalent single circuit lines to 1,238 miles. The total connected transformer capacity (excluding distribution transformers) amounted to 59,130 K.V.A.

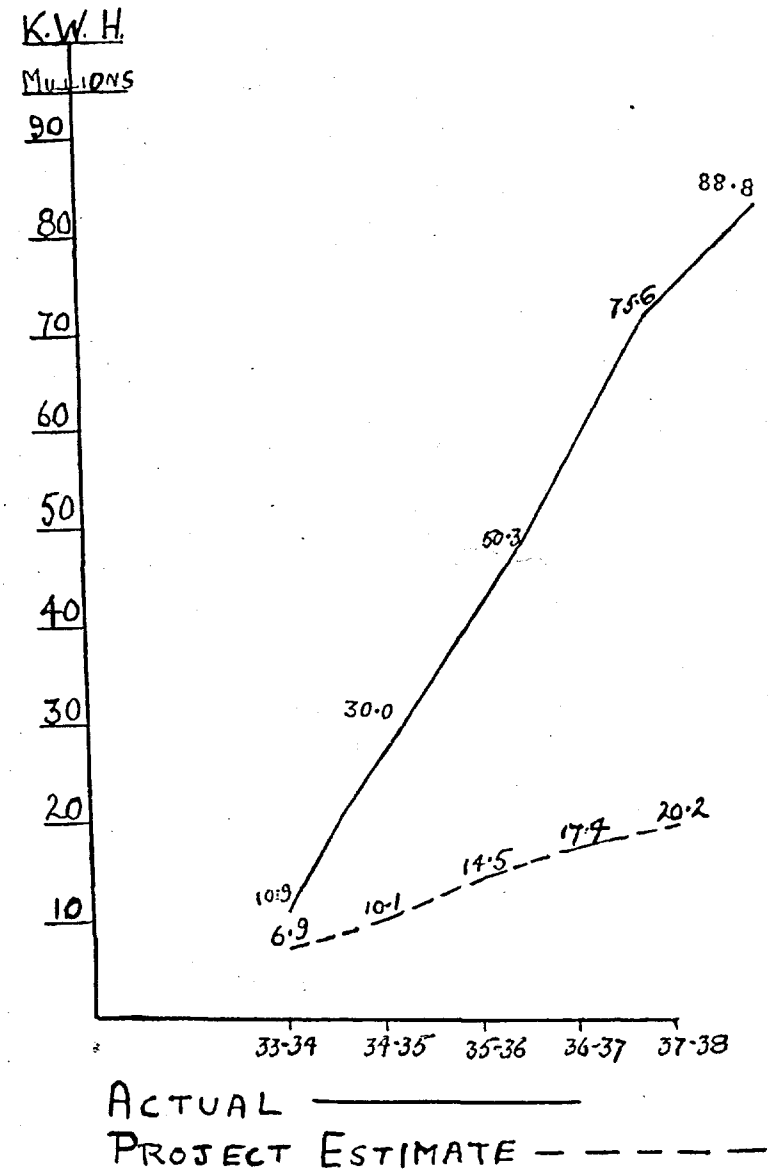
Commercial.—The growth of demand on the System continued steadily; the connected loads under different categories were as follows:—

Description.	Connected load in K.W.	Increase per cent over previous year.
Textile industry ..	15,400	23
Cement works ..	2,300	15
Licensees ..	6,400	Decreases due to transfer of part load to Mettur System—Also Madura load not included.
Tea factories ..	3,350	22
Agricultural and Miscellaneous ..	7,600	32
Work shops and others ..	..	....
Industries ..	..	The load existing in the previous year was transferred to Mettur System.

It may be observed that nearly half the load on the Pykara System is due to the requirements of the Textile Mills. At the end of the year, there were 28 mills connected to the Pykara System, five more were under construction and four more registered. Next to the Textile Mills, the Madukkarai Cement factory was the largest individual consumer of the department, the demand having increased to 2,000 K.W. The demand from the tea factories continued to grow satisfactorily and at the end of 1937-38 the total number of tea factories was 32 inclusive of those connected during the year. Agricultural load was most encouraging and is developing very rapidly. During the year 427 pump sets aggregating a total H.P. of 2,247 were installed making a system total of 970 sets and 5,927 H.P. The total connected load of all kinds on the system at the end of the year was 35,050 K.W. (excluding Madura load) as against 34,050 K.W. at the end of the previous year; the difference between the two figures is not exactly the load connected during the year as some of the old load has been transferred to Mettur System.

Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Generation Estimated and Actual, 1933-34—1937-38.



Financial.—The financial results for the year are given below. The project estimates for the year are also given for comparison.

	Capital out- lay up to end of 1937-38.	Gross Revenue.	Operation and Mainte- nance ex- penditure.	Net Revenue.	Percent- age of Return.
Actual figures for 1937-1938.	1,78,61,731	25,47,511	10,30,400	15,17,111	8.5
Project Estimate for 1937-38.	1,35,08,820	9,20,340	2,94,300	6,26,340	4.63

THE METTUR HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

During the year all civil works and machinery and equipment erection were completed. The load from Erode to Negapatam was transferred to Mettur in July 1937. From 8th February 1938, on account of increased demand of supply from Pykara Power House, the supply to Tiruppur area with a maximum load of 1,200 K.W. was also taken over by the Mettur Power House.

Power Station.—The output of the station was 17.4 million units with a peak load of 5,700 K.W. and the revenue earned was Rs. 3.45 lakhs.

Transmission and Distribution.—Considerable extensions in transmission and distribution lines were effected during the year; the total length of High Tension lines in operation in this System at the end of the year was 867 miles. Important among the extensions may be mentioned (i) the bringing into operation of the 66/110 K.V. Transmission Line Mettur-Erode and Mettur-Singarappett-Vellore; (ii) the completion of the Karur-Kattuputhur Line. Power supply was extended to a number of villages.

Commercial.—The Mettur System has just started and the load prospects are encouraging. A textile mill and an electro-chemical factory are under construction at Mettur and are expected to take supply in 1938. The scope of development of rural and agricultural load is known to be limited as the major portion of the area covered by the System is contained in the areas of supply to various

licensees. In spite of this 30 pumpsets aggregating 168 H.P. were connected. The following table shows the types and K.W. of load connected at the end of 1937-38 :—

Type of load.	Connected load in K.W.
Industrial	855
Licensees	11,830
Agricultural	126
Railways	1,592
Miscellaneous	307

The total connected load of all kinds on the System at the end of the year was 14,690 K.W.

Mettur Workshops.—During the year, the Mettur Workshop completed its third year of working under the management of the Electricity Department. The manufacture of line materials, switches, links, steel racks for stores and sundry office furniture and the repairs to transformers, switches and motors were undertaken. The total value of work done during the year was Rs. 2,19,700 as against Rs. 1,48,000 in 1936-37. Arrangements were being made to put into commercial use shortly a galvanizing plant made locally.

THERMAL STATIONS.

(a) *Southern Area.*—During the year, the Thermal Station at Palni was closed down and Pykara supply taken. Towards the summer of 1938, the Thermal stations at Dindigul and Virudhunagar were closed down and Pykara supply taken. There is still one Thermal station at Theni which is to be closed down as soon as the line from Sembatti to Periyakulam, which is nearing completion, is ready to give Pykara supply.

(b) *Northern Area.*—The question how best the immediate power needs of the Andhra Districts could be supplied was examined and it was decided to put up Thermal Stations at Vizagapatam and Bezwada.

The Government further decided to take over and extend the Municipal generating station at Cocanada in order to supply Cocanada, Pithapuram, Samalkot, Mandapettah, Ramachandrapuram and other places. The Scheme was sanctioned in March 1938.

Vizagapatam Scheme.—The Vizagapatam Scheme was sanctioned in July 1937 at an estimated cost of Rs. 18·70

lakhs initially rising to Rs. 31·60 lakhs. The Scheme contemplates the purchase of the Vizagapatam Harbour Authorities' Power House and generating plant, extending the Power House and supplementing them by the addition of two new turbo units, one of 750 K.W. and another of 1,500 K.W., and the construction of transmission lines to various distribution centres. At the end of March 1938, the work was in good progress. The 750 K.W. set was put into commission during the year whilst the erection of 1,500 K.W. set was completed and a trial run given.

The line work was commenced in October 1937, and good progress made for some 2 months, when a temporary check occurred owing to delays in the supply of steel cross arms from England. About 38 miles of single circuit and 8 miles of double circuit 11 K.V. lines were completed during the year.

The structural switchgear and transformer equipment were under erection. The general experience on the Vizagapatam construction is that nearly all the contractors are experiencing difficulty in keeping to their contract dates owing to the pre-occupation of European countries with the re-armament programme.

Bezwada Thermal Scheme.—The sister Scheme at Bezwada was sanctioned in September 1936 at an estimated cost of Rs. 17·35 lakhs initially and Rs. 25·00 lakhs eventually. The scheme contemplates the purchase of the existing municipal power house and plant, the erection of a new power house with two 1,500 K.W. turbo sets and the construction of transmission lines to distribution centres. Delay in the delivery of steel work greatly retarded progress. However, at the end of the year, the Bezwada-Gudivada-Ellore Transmission Line had been completed and the surplus power available at the Municipal Power Station at Bezwada was being supplied to Gudivada and Ellore.

INVESTIGATIONS.

As usual, the policy of the Department has been to plan well ahead and to investigate further schemes so that in course of time every corner of the Presidency will have electricity supplied from Government sources. Among the more important investigations in hand during the year was the Lammasinghi Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Cauvery Pumping Schemes. The investigation of

the former was completed at the end of the year; the latter provide for pumping water from the Cauvery at convenient places for irrigating high level lands adjacent to the river in Tiruchengodu and Namakkal taluks in Salem district. One or two schemes appear feasible and proposals are being worked out.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS AND OTHER LICENCES.

The number of licensees giving supply at the end of the year was 66, an increase of 16 over last year's. Ten licensees were arranging to start supply and 8 applications for licences were under consideration.

The Municipal Electricity undertakings managed by Government continued to show good progress. The Virudhunagar, Dindigul and Pollachi undertakings, having reached the profit earning stage, were handed over on 1st April 1938 to their Municipal Councils for future management. The development of the Bodinayakanur and Periakulam Schemes was handicapped by the high cost of generated power; with the advent of the cheaper Pykara power towards the close of 1938, better results are expected.

ADMINISTRATION.

The increase in the activities of the Department has necessitated increase in the staff with suitable re-organization. In the Pykara System, with the completion of the Coimbatore-Madura line, a new division with headquarters at Madura was formed in November 1937 thus making a total of three operating divisions under the Superintending Engineer, Pykara.

During the year an operating system was formed for Mettur with a Superintending Engineer at Mettur and two Divisional Electrical Engineers at Mettur and Trichinopoly. After the commencement of Mettur operation, the headquarters of the Construction Branch was shifted from Mettur to Madras.

At the end of 1937-38, a permanent operating staff with two divisions, one at Bezwada and the other at Vizagapatam, was sanctioned by Government under the Senior Electrical Engineer still in charge of construction.

The Madras Local Authorities Electrical Engineers Service regulating the recruitment of Electrical Engineers for the Municipal-owned undertakings and exercising control over them was constituted early in 1936 and came into actual operation on 1st April 1937. The total strength of the service which stood at 12 at the beginning increased to 16 by the end of 1937-38.

The Indian Electricity Act.—The Indian Electricity Rules, 1922, were revised and the new rules came into operation from 1st April 1937.

The total generating capacity of all undertakings in the Presidency is approximately 1,31,000 K.V.A. of which the Madras Government's Pykara and Mettur Power Stations account for 60,900 and of Madras Electric Supply Corporation for 53,750 K.V.A.

The number of inspections and tests made during the year was as follows:—

Inspections and tests of works notifiable under the Act ..	752
Tests of meters, instruments, fire extinguishers, voltage, etc.	752

The revenue by fees for inspections, tests, etc., under the Indian Electricity Act and other sources, but not under the Cinematograph Act, amounted to Rs. 26,836.

There were 79 accidents during the year of which 36 were fatal as against last year's figures of 77 and 32 respectively. Of these 36 fatalities no less than 26 were caused by unauthorized climbing of electric towers and poles.

The Cinematograph Act.—The total number of Cinemas in the Presidency was 372 of which 189 were permanent and 183 were travelling. There has been a sudden and rapid increase in the number of Cinemas during the year which has considerably increased the work of the staff. The number of inspections made during the year was 473 as against 402 of last year. The amount realized by way of inspection fees was Rs. 21,415.

One prosecution was conducted during the year under the Cinematograph Act; a fine of Rs. 20 was imposed on the proprietor of the Cinema.

PUBLIC WORKS.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administrative Changes.—The Special Tanks Division, Chittoor, was closed and the temporary Grand Anicut Canal Division made permanent. Eight temporary subdivisions were closed and two new ones opened.

Chief Engineer's Office (General, Buildings and Roads).—The Consulting Architect and Special Architect sections were amalgamated. Detailed schedules of quantities for nearly 30 schemes aggregating in value approximately to Rs. 25 lakhs and approximate estimates for various works amounting to about Rs. 41.6 lakhs were prepared. Fifty educational grants-in-aid cases aggregating in value approximately to Rs. 22 lakhs were also dealt with during the year.

Technical Section.—In the technical section 248 estimates of the aggregate value of about Rs. 182 lakhs were scrutinized. Of these, 209 were under buildings, 10 under roads, 12 under bridges and causeways, 9 under water-supply, 7 under drainage and 1 miscellaneous.

CIVIL WORKS.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 72.69 lakhs as compared with Rs. 59.09 lakhs in the previous year. The figures include deposit works but exclude irrigation works.

Buildings.—The following buildings were completed or nearly completed during the year :—

Additions and alterations to the Senate House for the temporary accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, additions and alterations to Government House, Guindy, a combined court-house for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif, Trichinopoly, extensions to the Electrical Engineering Laboratory of the new Engineering College, Guindy, a Natural Science block for the Presidency College, Madras, the Municipal High School, Anantapur, buildings for the Shortwave Wireless Receiving Station with quarters at Tiruvottiyur, a combined court-house for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif, Tuticorin, a building for the

correspondence branch of the Collector's office, Saidapet, extensions to the Madras Record Office, additional buildings for the Government Museum, Madras, and Stanley Medical School, quarters for the Harbour Police at Tondiarpet and quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police.

Under the remodelling of the General Hospital, Madras, the new X-Ray institute, the new operation block and surgical wards, the new venereal block, the new out-patient's department, the new kitchen and store block, improvements to the main buildings, sanitary installation, drainage and water-supply scheme and installation of the combined gas plant for the Medical College and General Hospital were in progress. The construction of the new Headquarters Hospital, Madura, the new buildings for the Headquarters Hospital at Cocanada and improvements to the Headquarters Hospital buildings at Guntur, a combined administrative block for the General Hospital and pathological institute for the Medical College, Madras, extensions to the Government Mental Hospital and a septic ward of 52 beds in Government Rayapuram Hospital were also in progress. The construction of an out-patient's ward in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, was started.

Class II official residences, and Class III residences for the Gazetted officers in the Madras City, at Adyar were completed and occupied and Class I residences were in progress. The remodelling of the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, and the Penitentiary, Madras, a new building and compound wall for the Public Works Workshops, Madras, additional buildings for the Lady Willingdon Training College and quarters for the Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve and other staff at Masulipatam were also in progress.

Roads.—Experimental road surfacings on the Great Northern Trunk road were practically completed. Improvements to the Nilambur-Karuvarakundu road were completed except the construction of the Seriapuzha bridge and approach road. The preliminaries for the improvements to the Great Western Trunk road were completed.

Bridges.—The construction of a new bridge across the Eranjolly river on the Tellicherry-Coorg road and the reconstruction of the Aliyar bridge on the Anamalai Ghat road were completed. The construction of a bridge across the

Kandangalur Thodu was completed except for reinforced concrete decking.

Water-supply Schemes.—The Palacole Water-supply Scheme, improvements to the Bezwada Water Works, the construction of a reinforced concrete reservoir and extension pipe lines at Proddatur and the extension of pipe lines to the north half of Georgepet, Anantapur, were completed. The Virudhunagar Water-supply Scheme was almost completed and the town began to receive the full benefits of a protected water-supply. The Saidapet Water-supply (Main) Scheme was practically completed and handed over to the Municipality. Construction works to extend the supply to Mambalam and other places were nearing completion. Suction well and yield tests for the Tiruvallur Water-supply Scheme and the preliminaries for it were completed. The improvements to the Nellore Water works, the Arkonam Water-supply Scheme and the extension of pipe lines to the Police Lines, Anantapur, were in progress.

Drainage Schemes.—The Bezwada and Brucepet Drainage Schemes were in good progress.

Workshops.—The value of work done in the Workshops of the Public Works Department at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram was about Rs. 5 lakhs as in the previous year.

CANALS.

The receipt from Dummagudem, Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedarannyam canals amounted to Rs. 4.65 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 0.52 lakh over the figures of the previous year. The decrease was due mainly to smaller receipts from Government boats and steamers in Godavari canals and to fall in the annual licence fees in Kistna canals.

TRAMWAYS (1937-38).

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards was covered by double track. There were 103 tramcars (70 large and 33 small

cars of corridor type), 1 special car and 2 road metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 88. The distance run was 3,227,596½ miles and the number of passengers carried was 27,568,443.

BOILERS.

The total number of boilers inspected under the Indian Boilers Act rose from 1,510 to 1,540 in addition to 14 boilers which do not come under the Act. The number of boilers for which certificates were refused, revoked or withdrawn rose from 45 to 78, owing mainly to the tendency to repair and keep on boilers after they had reached the end of their useful life, and to replace them by second-hand boilers. One thousand five hundred and thirty-nine (1,532) certificates were issued. The Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers also made inspections for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

There were 23 accidents to boilers of which 8 were serious. There was no loss of life.

The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 65,201 to Rs. 66,657 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 68,183 to Rs. 63,230.

CHAPTER XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

CONSERVATION.

During the year under report the Government of India granted a sum of Rs. 33,374 for the conservation of ancient monuments in the Presidency and Coorg. Out of this amount, nearly Rs. 32,948 were spent on annual and special repairs and under maintenance charges, both by the Public Works Department and by the Superintendent together.

At the instance of the Director-General of Archæology a sum of Rs. 2,500 was spent on the construction of a temporary shed to house the sculptures at Amaravathi.

As experience had shown that wooden notice-boards were not useful, enamelled steel bi-lingual notice-boards were brought into use during the year.

Forty-six special repair works were carried out by the Public Works Department in fifteen out of the twenty-six districts of the Presidency. Among these, worthy of mention are repairs to the rock-cut cave temples at Mogalrajapuram near Bezwada, fencing of the approaches to the Buddhist *stupa* at Bhattiprolu (Guntur District), and repairs to Gopal Raja's palace at Kurnool, the old town wall at Madras built by Paul Benfield, an engineer friend of Warren Hastings, the historical fort at Wandiwash, the Roman Catholic Portuguese Church at Porto Novo (South Arcot District), the Brihadisvaraswami temple at Tanjore, the Dutch cemetery at Negapatam, the fort at Anjengo and the rock-cut cave temple with inscriptions and paintings of about the 7th century A.D. in the Varadachimalai hill at Tirumalaipuram in the Tinnevely District.

Annual repairs were carried out to about a hundred monuments or nearly one-third of the protected monuments of the Presidency. Among these were the extensive hill fortress at Gingee, the rock-cut shrines of

Mahabalipuram and the extensive remains of Vijayanagar (Hampi ruins). An important administrative change brought in during the year was the classification of conservation works as repairs under the orders of the Local Government.

The receipts of the Department under the heads of lease amounts, sale of usufructs, rent, etc., realised by the Public Works Department amounted to about Rs. 1,830.

EXCAVATION.

The main field of activity for excavations during the year was the Buddhist site at Nagarjunakonda. Some of the *stupas* had been systematically excavated in previous years by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, while others were found to have been rifled by treasure-seekers. Fortunately, however, some interesting relics were recovered during the year in some of the *stupas*. The results of Mr. Longhurst's excavations and his studies of the Nagarjunakonda remains were published in the Archæological Survey Memoir No. 54, which gives a comprehensive account of the remains of this interesting site.

Among the sculptural friezes found is one representing the Sujata episode, the workmanship of which recalls the Gandhara style. The depiction of the bulls with the cart connected with this story is very realistic. Another interesting panel depicts a drum held by a *gana* while it was played upon by another. An important frieze found is that of the Buddha in the *bhumisparsa* posture, accompanied by Vajrapani. This theme is rather rare in South Indian Buddhist sculptures. Another scene worthy of notice is that which represents the *Pratyeka-Buddhas* depicted seated on the summits of hills. In general it may be remarked that the excavations of the year revealed to us some new types of architecture adopted in the *chaityas* and the attached *mandapas*. We also get interesting clues to the composition of the roofs of the *mandapas*. An interesting result of these excavations is the discovery of terra-cotta ornamentations of several designs, ivory bangles, bits of mica which were probably utilised or meant for medicinal purposes, and potsherds of various and interesting designs. Above all comes the discovery in one of the monastic cells here of a limestone *purna-ghata* in seven designed parts. It is a very rare find and we have to await further excavations for another example of it.

The contents of it were only two small teeth in an excellent state of preservation. One of these is a wisdom tooth and the other a frontal one. Otherwise the vessel was empty. Another feature of the year's excavations was the discovery of elegantly shaped and carved moonstones at the entrance to certain *chaityas*. Mention may also be made of the discovery of a life-size statue of Buddha, the head of which is unfortunately missing. Its lotus-shaped pedestal is very elegantly carved. Between the feet of this statue was found a small opening covered with a marble disc flush with the surface of the pedestal. When this was removed, a hole revealed a golden talisman containing a number of pearls hardly bigger than the mustard seed, and some ashes. Another noteworthy excavation made here is that of a small urinal shaped very much like a big ladle which collected the urine through a small duct into a pit through a hole hardly more than half an inch in diameter. The refuse water was led out into a soak-pit 22 feet away composed of layers of rubble stone, pebbles, sand and lime. In one of the rooms behind a row of monastic cells in this area were found a number of limestone slabs of regular sizes, together with several chippings of limestone and other stones. Out of about sixty slabs found here, nearly thirteen bore carvings, while the rest remained uncarved. The latter were probably meant to be coping slabs. The provenance of these slabs arranged as if in a store-room suggests that the room in which they were found was used as a sculptors' workshop.

During the year 220 photographic negatives were prepared, of which 128 related to images, sculptured panels and special views of ancient temples. A few represent general views of excavated Buddhist sites, while others record scenes of ancient paintings. In addition, 25 sketches and tracings were prepared in connection with conservation work.

EPIGRAPHY.

One hundred and ninety-seven villages in the Presidency were visited during the year and five hundred and thirty-one stone inscriptions were copied. Twenty-seven copper-plate grants were also examined and one hundred and eighty-six photographs taken. A hoard of 466 copper coins which were discovered at Karur in the Trichinopoly

district were studied and found to belong to the 17th and 18th centuries. Trial excavations in some selected pre-historic sites in the Tinnevely and South Arcot districts were also carried out from which some specimens of ancient pottery were recovered.

Among the copper-plates the earliest and the most important are the grants of the Western Ganga king Madhavavarman and the Kalinga king Umavarman both belonging to about the fifth century A.D. The Eastern Chalukya kings are well represented in the copper-plate records studied this year. A grant of the Chola king Virarajendra is another important discovery as it is the only copper-plate record of this king known so far. It is dated Saka 991, Saumya, refers to the 7th year of the reign of this ruler, and says that on the very day of his coronation the king started on his expedition against the Western Chalukya king Ahavamalla whom he defeated at Kudal-Sangama.

Of the stone inscriptions copied during the year, the earliest is a Prakrit record in Brahmi characters of about the 3rd century B.C. It was found engraved on the brow of a natural cavern in the Malakonda hill in the Nellore district, and states that this (cavern) was the gift of a certain Siri-Viri-Setti, son of Nanda-Sethi of the Aruvahi (la ?)-kula. To judge from its general characteristics the cavern was once used as a shelter by monks of the Buddhist or Jaina order. Similar caverns were discovered in Siddhulakonda in the Rapur taluk of the Nellore district, on the fort rock at Trichinopoly and also in the village of Sukkaliyur in the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district.

Next in importance is a Brahmi inscription on a white marble pillar found at Dharanikota near Amaravati. As it is mutilated, the name of the king in whose reign it was engraved cannot be ascertained. On palaeographic grounds, however, the record may be assigned to the third century A.D. It records the installation of a *Dharma-chakra* (Wheel of Law) at the eastern gateway of the Mahavihara at Dhanakada (Amaravati) for the use of the Buddhist monks of the Puvaseiya (Skt. Purvasaila) school by one Atabera.

Some Telugu epigraphs secured in the Cuddapah district belong to about the 9th century A.D. and mention a few chiefs of the early Chola family of Renandu.

One of them is Uttamaditya-Chola-Maharaja and another is Jata-Choda-Maharaja, none of whose inscriptions had hitherto been found. An inscription of the Vaidumba king Irigaya-Maharaya records a grant of land made on the occasion of the Ekoddishtha ceremony of his father Bijayita (Vijayaditya) in A.D. 976, showing that Vijayaditya's death took place only a few days before the date of the record.

PUBLICATION.

The first part (pp. 1-409) of the volume on Kanarese inscriptions in the Presidency was passed for final printing. For the volume on Tamil inscriptions under preparation, the manuscript for the Pallava section was completed. The order for the final printing of the *Annual Report on South Indian Epigraphy for 1933-34* was also given during the year.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

The Presidency includes the whole or part of the four dioceses of Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevely and Travancore and Cochin. On the 31st March 1938 there were 96 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras of whom 47 were Indian clergymen. The Bishop was on leave for part of the year and acted as Commissary Provincial to the Metropolitan during the latter's absence on leave. Four Chaplains were granted leave out of India and two vacancies arose and were filled. Three Indians were ordained priests and three Indians and one European ordained deacons. Eight clergymen were licensed to officiate as Chaplains, English ministers or Indian pastors. Alms and other contributions received through the clergymen ministering in the Diocese of Madras amounted to Rs. 1,44,315-4-3, in the Diocese of Dornakal to Rs. 2,149-14-4, in the Diocese of Tinnevely to Rs. 4,514-4-1 and in the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin to Rs. 2,957-10-6.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

There were two Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) on duty during the year. The Presidency Senior Chaplain was on leave for part of the year. The Chaplaincy at Kotagiri remained vacant. The Church at Kotagiri was handed over to the Church Missionary Society, Ootacamund, at the end of the year under Government instructions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There were 3,197 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 22,86,952 in cash and one thousand kalams of paddy and 20 muras of rice in kind. Of these 2,055 institutions were maintained by endowments of land, money, subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 8.96 lakhs, 315 institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 5.89 lakhs and 244 institutions were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 4.19 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 583 institutions costing Rs. 3.81 lakhs devolved wholly or partly on the local bodies.

The purpose served by 1,882 institutions was to afford relief to travellers. Of those, 847 were general, 982 for Hindus, and 53 for Muhammadans. Of the 554 intended for the relief of Brahmans, 498 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 580, while 7 were for the benefit of the blind, the deaf and the lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 15,348,926.

TRIPPLICANE LANGARKHANA.

The opening balance on 31st March 1937 was Rs. 2,851-11-8, and receipts totalled Rs. 4,800, making a total of Rs. 7,651-11-8. Expenditure on rice amounted to Rs. 4,963 and on other items to Rs. 750-7-0, making a total of Rs. 5,713-7-0 and leaving a balance of Rs. 1,938-4-8. The average daily number of paupers assisted was 347 and the average cost of aid to each pauper Rs. 1-3-1 per month. Two Carnatic Stipendiaries received rice worth Rs. 30.

MONEGAR AND RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI CHOULTRIES.

The average number of in-door paupers dieted daily fell from 90 to 88 and of out-door paupers from 220 to 219. The average cost of diet for each in-door pauper was As. 2-2 per day, while the average cost of rice supply for an out-door pauper was Re. 1-6-6. Including the opening balance of Rs. 2,706-10-9 the total income was Rs. 16,881-2-2 and the expenditure Rs. 15,021-11-4 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,859-6-10.

STATIONERY.

The following statement shows the transactions of the Stationery Department during the years 1936-37 and 1937-38. The increase in issues and receipts during the year under report was due to the printing of electoral rolls :—

	1936-37.			1937-38.		
	Indian.	English.	Total.	Indian.	English.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Stores	1,58,252	2,30,494	3,88,746	1,28,236	1,11,788	2,40,024
Receipts	2,77,623	3,16,888	5,94,511	2,24,926	6,36,654	8,61,579
Total	4,35,875	5,47,382	9,83,257	3,53,161	7,48,442	11,01,603
Issues	3,07,639	4,35,594	7,43,233	2,52,931	5,84,242	8,37,173
Closing balance ..	1,28,236	1,11,788	2,40,024	1,00,230	1,64,200	2,64,430
Issues to Local Funds and on payment ..	..	..	23,078	..	..	19,881

GOVERNMENT PRESS (1937-38).

There was a fall of Rs. 45,000 in receipts owing to a reduction in the supply of types, and the postponement of the recovery of dues from the Government of Orissa. Sales by commission agents fell once again as Training-School Leaving Certificate text-books were no longer supplied on the commission system. Work done at private presses rose last year owing to the printing of electoral rolls and this year returned to a more normal figure. Owing to the

absence of costly publications, the face value of publications fell. There was an increase in free issues as the size of the legislature has been enlarged by the new constitution. The balance of stores was increased to meet urgent demands for printing of electoral rolls. The increase of nearly 37 million in covers and forms was mainly due to indents held over last year owing to urgent election work. In pursuance of the Government's publicity policy the number of papers placed at the disposal of the press was more than trebled.

	1936-37. RS.	1937-38. RS.	Increase [+] Decrease [-]. RS.
<i>Receipts.</i>			
Receipts	4,40,743	3,95,328	- 45,415
Sales including sales by Commission Agents	35,428	40,541	+ 5,113
Sales by Commission Agents ..	6,253	4,990	- 1,263
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Expenses	11,19,393	11,14,874	- 4,519
Printing and binding charges ..	10,80,998	10,98,836	+ 17,838
Printing and binding material cost	4,14,788	4,96,266	+ 81,478
Maps, stereos and blocks ..	8,710	12,616	+ 3,906
Repairs to rubber pads, etc. ..	5,806	4,697	- 1,109
Bills for Government printing done at private presses ..	2,15,583	1,42,824	- 72,759
<i>Capital expenditure.</i>			
Plant added	1,12,764	84,446	- 28,318
Value of plant after depreciation.	14,33,021	13,74,303	- 58,718
<i>Output value.</i>			
Face value of Acts and Books published	82,761	78,417	- 4,344
Free issues	76,501	90,667	+ 14,166
Closing Balance of stores ..	51,180	57,637	+ 6,457
<i>Output quantity.</i>			
Number of covers and forms printed	228.36 millions.	265 millions.	+ 36.64 millions.
Type foundry output	Lb. 125,789	102,100	- 23,689
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales	453,856	588,628	+ 134,772
Number of legislature proceedings, etc., placed at the disposal of the press	28,560	86,528	+ 57,968
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Value of bills checked for private bodies	Rs. 54,259	64,009	+ 9,750

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

There were 369 pensioners on 1st April 1938 drawing a total pension of Rs. 5,08,947-14-1½.

Twenty-three pensions (including 15 redistributed among pensioners on last year's list) amounting to Rs. 1,10,380-4-7 were newly sanctioned. Thirty-nine pensions amounting to Rs. 1,21,200-8-1 lapsed, 19 by deaths, 2 by commutations, 9 by transfers and 9 by other causes.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum amounted to Rs. 1,61,913-1-0; Carnatic stipends to Rs. 1,72,259-4-6; Tanjore Family pensions to Rs. 17,694-9-0; and miscellaneous other pensions (including Malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum) to Rs. 1,58,156-4-9.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (1937-38).

On 1st April 1937, the Madras Public Service Commission was reconstituted on the coming into force on that date of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935. The duties of the Madras Public Service Commission are now regulated by the provisions of Chapter III, Part X, of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Regulations issued thereunder by His Excellency the Governor. These Regulations are substantially the same as the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1936. The only important change is that recruitment to the post of Excise Sub-Inspector has been retransferred to the Commission.

The Commission dealt with 60,081 (51,665) references. During the year competitive examinations were held for selection of candidates for the Madras Secretariat Service and the Madras Ministerial Service. The number of vacancies as Upper Division clerks in the Secretariat Service was 7 and the number of candidates was 74. The number of candidates required for the Lower division in the same service was 35 and the number of candidates was 355. Twelve typists and steno-typists were required for this service; twelve qualified candidates applied and all were selected. The number of candidates for the Madras Ministerial Service Examination was 2,287 (3,717), of whom 699 candidates were selected for the vacancies expected to

occur in 1938. For appointment as typist and steno-typist in the Madras Ministerial Service there were 99 candidates qualified in typewriting by the Higher grade for 79 vacancies expected to arise, the candidates thus exceeding the vacancies for the first time. Seventy-six candidates were selected on the results of a competitive written examination in English Composition. For the remaining vacancies there were no candidates qualified in the required languages.

The Special Tests and Departmental Tests were conducted as usual half-yearly in June and December 1937. There were 3,588 (2,745) candidates for the Special Tests and 892 (659) candidates for the Departmental Tests.

The Commission selected candidates for 27 (38) classes of posts by direct recruitment, dealt with 42 (48) references relating to recruitment to Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services, and advised the Government on 28 (20) appeals, 6 (5) memorials, 12 (12) proposals for disciplinary action, 5 (2) claims for costs of legal assistance and 2 (nil) claims for pension.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT.

The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1938 is showed in the table below:—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointment.	Non-Gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	609	3,667	9,183	1,513
Non-Brahman Hindus	398	2,492	8,042	33,612
Scheduled Classes	7	27	137	1,905
Muhammadans	104	454	1,726	10,241
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians.	321	454	71	36
Indian Christians	142	797	1,534	2,724
Others.. .. .	11	5	22	118

COST OF PUBLIC SERVICES.

There is a considerable amount of misunderstanding in regard to the relative expenditure on the various categories of the public service in the Province. The figures from the accounts of the financial year 1935-36 have been analyzed and the following table has been compiled to make the position clear :—

Salaries and Pensions.

Particulars of services.	Salaries.		Pensions cost (1935-36).
	Total number of posts (1935-36).	Cost (1935-36).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
		LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	162	28.69	7.45
All India Services, excluding the Indian Civil Service.	261	38.68	13.27
Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions for all All-India Services.	..	..	78
Provincial Services	1,414	1,01.74	73.10
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services excluding Village Establishments.	92,533	4,31.97	
Village Establishments	111,629	1,18.85	..
Total	..	7,19.93	94.60
Total, Salaries and Pensions for 1935-36.	..	8,14.53	

APPENDIX.

LIST OF OFFICIAL REPORTS USED IN THE COMPILATION OF THIS VOLUME.

Subject.	Source of Information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Course of Legislation	Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue: Sources and realization.	Report on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1346 (1936-37).
Surveys	Administration report of the Survey, Settlement and Maintenance of Revenue Records and Registration, 1937-38.
Settlements	Do.
Revenue Records and Registration.	Do.
Revenue and Rent paying Classes.	Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, and of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929.
Government Estates	Nil.
Wards Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1346 (1936-37).
Excise and Opium	Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1937-38.
Stamps	Stamps Administration Report for the triennium ending 31st March 1938.
CHAPTER IV.	
Provincial Finance	Note prepared by the Finance Department.
Income-tax	Report of the Commissioner of Income tax.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue.

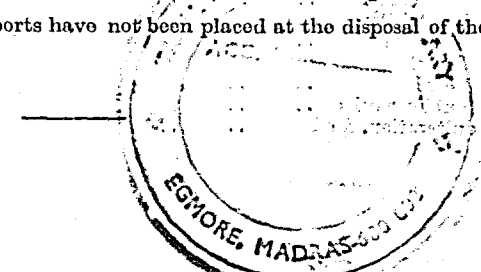
Subject.	Source of Information.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1937.
Criminal Tribes	Administration Report on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1937.
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1937.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails, 1937.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1937.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1937.
Arms, Explosives and Sulphur licences.	Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur, 1937.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1937.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1937.
Registration and Notaries Public.	Administration report of the Registration department for the triennium ending 1937 and a brief note from the Inspector-General of Registration.
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	Report of the Commander, Madras district.
CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards	Report on the working of Local Boards.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
District Municipalities	General Municipal review of the Local Administration department.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning, 1937-38.
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1937, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, for 1937-38.
Emigration and Immigration	Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1937.

Subject.	Source of information.
Medical Relief	Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1937.
	Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals, Madras, 1937.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, 1937-38.
	Report on the working of the Medical College, Vizagapatam, 1937-38.
	Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1937-38.
Indian Medicine	Report on the working of the Indian Medical School for 1936-37.
Pasteur Institute	Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1937.
King Institute	Report of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1936 to 30th September 1937.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1937.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1937-38.
Government Examinations	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1937-38.
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.	Annual report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1938.
Government Museum	Administration report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for 1937-38.
Connemara Public Library	Do.
Oriental Manuscript Library	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1937-38.
Other Libraries and Museums	Do.
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.	Do.
Astronomy	Report of the Director of Kodaikanal Observatory, Kodaikanal.
Zoo	Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
Madras Record Office	Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for 1937-38.
Literature and the Press—Periodicals.	Report on newspapers and periodicals from the Public Department.
Registration of Books	Annual report on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1937.

Subject.	Source of Information.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for fasli 1347.
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Do.
Weather and Crops	Do.
Agriculture	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1937-38.
Horticulture	Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for the year 1937-38.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1937-38.
Civil Veterinary Department ..	Annual Administration report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1937-38.
Co-operative Societies	Annual report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, for the year 1937-38.
Forests	Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending the 31st March 1933.
Scheduled Classes	Administration report of the Labour Department for the year 1937-38.
Partially Excluded Areas	Administration Report of the East Godavari Agency, 1937-38. Administration Report of the Vizagapatam Agency, 1937-38.
Excluded Areas	Report of the Public Department.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Cochin Port, Tuticorin Port Trust, Vizagapatam Port and the Madras Port Department for the year 1937-38.
Sea Borne Trade	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for the year 1937-38.
Factories	Administration report of the Labour Department for the year 1937-38.
Factories	Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Presidency for the year 1937.
Factories	Report on the working of the Workmen's compensation Act, 1923, for the year 1937.
Industrial Labour	Do.

Subject.	Source of Information.
Mines and Quarries	Review on the working of the Mines Act, 1937.
Fisheries	Administration Report of the Fisheries Department for the year 1937-38.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation.. ..	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Electricity	Administration Report of the Electricity Department for the year 1937-38.
Public works	Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1937-38.
Canals	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Tramways	Administration report on Tramways for the year 1937-38.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for 1937-38.
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Ecclesiastical	Administration Report of the Ecclesiastical Department.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press.
Political pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.
Communal Representation in the Service of Government.	Note prepared by the Public Department.
Cost of Public Services	Note from the Finance Department.

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.



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