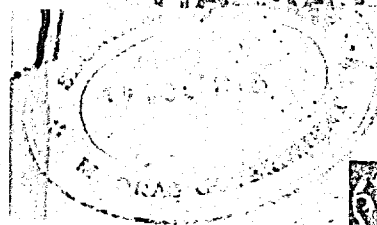


Madras in 1942

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MADRAS IN 1942

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)

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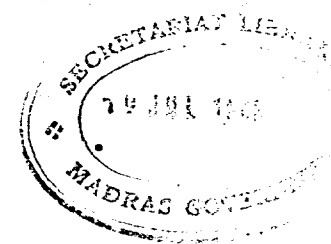
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MADRAS IN 1942

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)



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MADRAS
1943

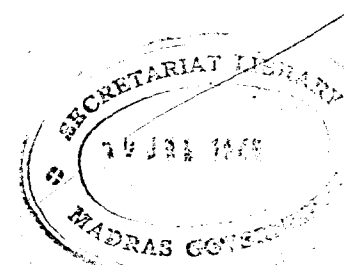
PREFATORY NOTE

The Presidency Administration Report used to contain two parts. Part I was a general summary of the salient features of the previous calendar year while Part II contained detailed information on the work of the various departments in the official year which last preceded the compilation of the Report. In conformity with the change, this Report is now divided into two separate volumes. This book which corresponds to the former Part I describes in outline the administration during 1942. The former Part II was published in previous years as a separate volume under the title "Madras Administration Report". This volume is not being published this year in view of the urgent need for economy in the use of paper. Interesting and useful material has had to be excluded even from Part I in view of the shortage of paper.

New features of "Madras in 1942" are the paragraphs "Years of Progress" and "Interesting Statistics" introduced at the beginning of several chapters of the Report. "Years of Progress" compares the position in 1900-01 and in 1941-42 and shows by contrast the progress made in this Presidency during the last 40 years. The figures speak for themselves.



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MADRAS IN 1942

(OUTLINE OF THE ADMINISTRATION)

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

The Executive

His Excellency Captain the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year.

Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. T. Austin, C.I.E., I.C.S., continued to be Advisers to His Excellency the Governor during the year except for the periods from 19th May 1942 to 30th June 1942, 13th August 1942 to 23rd September 1942, 1st July 1942 to 11th August 1942 and 24th September 1942 to 4th November 1942 when they were respectively on leave. Mr. D. N. Strathie, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed Adviser to His Excellency the Governor during the absence on leave of Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., and Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, C.I.E., I.C.S., was appointed Adviser to His Excellency the Governor during the absence on leave of Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., and Mr. T. Austin, C.I.E., I.C.S.

On the 31st December 1942, the allocation of business of Government among the Advisers to His Excellency the Governor was as follows:—

Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.—

Public Department.

Finance Department.

Revenue Department (excluding Excise, Registration and Commercial Taxes).

Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.—

Development Department.

Public Works Department (excluding Industrial and Labour disputes, Labour, and Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department, Factories and Trade Unions).

Home Department: Control of Motor Vehicles, Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.—

Local Administration Department.

Home Department (excluding Control of Motor Vehicles, Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act).

Public Works Department: Industrial and Labour disputes, Labour, and Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department, Factories and Trade Unions.

Mr. T. Austin, C.I.E., I.C.S.—

Education and Public Health Department.

Legal Department.

Revenue Department: Excise, Registration and Commercial Taxes.

The Legislature

The
Legislative
Assembly

During the year there were 20 vacancies in the Assembly, caused by the resignation of 17 members, the death of one member, the acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown by one member and the disqualification of one member under section 69 (1) (e) read with section 69 (3) of the Government of India Act, 1935. All the vacancies remain unfilled.

The
Legislative
Council

In the Council, one elected member died and another vacated his seat by accepting an office of profit under the Crown. The nominated seat which was vacant last year owing to acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown was filled by renominating the same member this year. Three nominated seats fell vacant of which one has been filled. All the other vacancies remain unfilled.

There have been no meetings of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council since 30th October 1939 when the Congress Ministry resigned and His Excellency the Governor took over its responsibilities.

Legislation

Thirty-seven Acts were passed by His Excellency the Governor exercising the legislative powers assumed by him by Proclamation.

Some of the important Acts of the year were the following:—

Educational

The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1942, and the Madras University (Third Amendment) Act, 1942, empower the Vice-Chancellors of these Universities to take action in emergencies subject to the control of the Chancellor and require them to send a report of such action to the Chancellor and to the office or the authority concerned. The Andhra University (Temporary Amendment) Act, 1942, enables the Andhra University to move its headquarters and certain colleges out of Vizagapatam until the termination of the present war and for two years thereafter. The Andhra University (Second Amendment) Act, 1942, empowers the University to establish colleges for courses of study, other than Honours and Post-Graduate Courses and also professional colleges; vests the power of appointing the Registrar and members of the Board of Studies in the Syndicate; provides for the constitution of a Board of Appointments and makes the appointments of

teachers of and above the rank of Readers by the Syndicate subject to the recommendation of the Board of Appointments. The amending Act also provides for the reconstruction of the Senate, the Syndicate, the Finance Committee, and the Academic Council once in three years and removes certain difficulties experienced in working the principal Act.

The Madras Nurses' and Midwives' (Amendment) Act, 1942, Medical empowers the Government to nominate an officer of the Medical Department of Government as a member of the Madras Nurses' and Midwives' Council.

The Madras Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Act, 1942, Criminal provides that a person who is dealt with under the provisions of the principal Act except under section 7 (3) should not suffer any disqualifications attaching to a conviction for an offence. The Madras City Police (Amendment) Act, 1942, amends section 7 of the principal Act so as to make Deputy Commissioners of Police, ex-officio Presidency Magistrates for certain limited purposes. The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1942, empowers a Court to permit a person accused of certain minor offences under the principal Act to appear before the Court by pleader instead of in person or to plead guilty of the offence by a letter addressed to the Court remitting at the same time the sum specified by it.

The Madras Irrigation (Voluntary Cess) Act, 1942, provides for Land Revenue the levy of a voluntary cess for the maintenance of certain irrigation and drainage works serving ryotwari tracts in the Province. The Periyar Irrigation Tanks (Preservation) Amendment Act, 1942, amends the principal Act so as to provide that ryotwari wet lands, if any, held under a tank and ryotwari wet and dry lands, if any, irrigated with permission from a tank should also be taken into account in apportioning the liability of the cost of repairing the tank between the landholders concerned on the one hand and the Government on the other. The Madras Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Act, 1942, amends sections 11 and 13 of the principal Act so as to make it clear that plantation and construction on river beds are governed entirely by section 13. The Act also amends section 17 of the principal Act so as to empower the Conservator of Rivers in an emergency to enter upon an adjoining public or private land and take earth or do any other act necessary for repairing erosion or other damage to embankments. The Madras Hereditary Village-officers (Amendment) Act, 1942, makes the ordinary assumption in case of inams, namely, that their emoluments consist only of the assignment of revenue, inapplicable to inam lands in the possession of artisans on or after the 14th July 1942 and leaves it an open question for decision in each case whether the inam consists of the land or only of the assignment of revenue. The Act also amends the principal Act so as to enable a minor heir to a village artisan office to sue at any time within three years from the date

of his attaining majority while preserving his right to sue even during minority by a next friend.

Local
Administra-
tion

The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1942, extended up to the 1st November 1942 the term of office of the aldermen and councillors of the Corporation of Madras, and of the members of municipal councils and local boards who would have vacated their offices on the 1st April 1942. The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1942, amends the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards Acts, so as to withdraw from local bodies the option previously given to them of reverting Government medical officers to Government service after giving three months' notice to the Surgeon-General. The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1942, extends up to the 1st November 1942 the term of office of the members of local bodies whose term of office would have expired on the 1st November 1942 and provides for a further extension of their term if necessary. The Act also provides for the replacement of district boards and municipal councils which have been superseded or dissolved, by small nominated bodies which will continue for the duration of the war and for a period not exceeding twelve months thereafter. The Madras City Municipal and District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1942, amends the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, and the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, so as to empower the municipal executive authority to require owners of buildings to construct house drains not only where a public drain has actually been provided but also in cases where one is about to be provided or is in the process of construction.

Debt Con-
ciliation

The Madras Debt Conciliation (Amendment) Act, 1942, provides for the registration of an agreement arrived at between the creditor and the debtor before a Debt Conciliation Board, within thirty days of the making of the agreement, without the necessity of personal appearance before the registering officer, of any of the parties to the agreement or of any of the members of the Board.

General
Sales Tax

The Madras Finance Act, 1942, reduces the general sales tax payable for the year beginning on the 1st April 1942 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 a month in the case of persons whose turnover does not exceed Rs. 20,000 per year and from one half of one per cent to one quarter of one per cent of the turnover in other cases.

Prohibition

The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1942, enhances the maximum penalty for illicit distillation and distribution of liquor from imprisonment for six months or fine of Rs. 1,000 or both, to two years' imprisonment or fine of Rs. 5,000 or both, with a view to checking illicit distillation and distribution of liquor.

Births and
Deaths

The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 1942, amends the principal Act so as to make it obligatory on the part of a parent or guardian of a child to give information

regarding its name to the Registrar within 13 months of the date of its birth.

The Madras City Police, Town Nuisances and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 1942, empowers the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, specially authorized by the Government, to arrest without warrant, persons committing in their view any act constituting cruelty to animals and makes all offences under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, cognizable so that the offenders may be arrested on the spot without warrant.

Prevention
of Cruelty
to Animals

The Services

Direct recruitment was made to 38 classes of posts and in October 1942, the Commission held a competitive examination for the recruitment of clerks, typists, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Subordinate Service, the Madras Secretariat Service and the Madras Salt Revenue Department. There were 3,420 qualified candidates for the examination against an estimated number of 1,214 vacancies expected in 1943.

Public
Service
Commission

Cost of Public Services

The following table shows the strength and cost of the public services in the Presidency and the pensionary liability of the Government during the year ending with 31st March 1942 :—

Particulars of service.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Number of posts.	Cost.	Number of pensioners.	Cost.
	(2)	(3) RS. (IN LAKHS.)	(4)	(5) RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Indian Civil Service	130	31.70	92	9.48
Other All-India Services and High Court Judges (excluding Indian Civil Service Judges).	195	32.52	199	16.58
Miscellaneous charges connected with pensions of All-India Services.	..	..	..	0.50
Contribution payable to the Central Revenues under section 156 of the Government of India Act, 1935, towards pension, etc., of Military officers in respect of Civil employment.	..	..	61	1.94
Provincial Services	1,029	99.45	844	86.42
Subordinate, Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding Village Establishments).	1,04,478	440.68	24,356	
Village Establishments ..	1,07,702	114.98	..	..
Total ..	2,14,134	719.33	..	114.92
Total, Salaries and Pensions ..	..	Rs. 834.25 lakhs.		

CHAPTER II—FINANCE

Years of Progress

	1921-22.*	1941-42.	Increase.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Total Revenue ..	1,579.20	1,954.82	375.62
Total Expenditure ..	1,677.92	1,866.86	188.94

Interesting Statistics

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

Revenue Heads	Hheads of Account.		1940-1941.	1941-1942
			RS.	RS.
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax			62,40,000	1,10,85,000
Land Revenue			5,00,11,322	5,25,38,816
Provincial Excise			3,39,65,494	3,77,99,058
Stamps			1,80,13,503	1,89,47,312
Forest			48,48,131	50,64,913
Registration			37,13,517	40,05,574
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts			79,87,018	77,06,044
Other Taxes and Duties including Commercial Taxes			1,30,62,298	1,20,34,663
Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept			1,10,62,483	1,08,54,270
Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept			92,74,598	82,12,266
Interest			24,40,103	24,35,235
Administration of Justice			29,33,458	21,59,787
Jails and Convict Settlements			7,22,662	8,35,170
Police			6,78,706	6,92,355
Education			9,99,751	9,33,238
Medical			10,26,633	10,18,380
Public Health			2,61,398	2,55,115
Agriculture			3,72,819	3,77,884
Veterinary			1,17,002	1,19,301
Co-operation			4,22,477	3,89,538
Industries			26,12,278	28,95,099
Miscellaneous Departments			8,14,411	8,98,685
Civil Works			27,54,363	26,40,662
Receipts from Electricity Schemes			37,96,570	74,70,193
Receipts in aid of Superannuation			2,43,731	3,27,912
Stationery and Printing			6,10,175	4,59,339
Miscellaneous			26,94,645	32,77,158
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments			25,933	13,494
Extraordinary Receipts			..	12
Total, Revenue Heads ..			18,07,50,479	19,54,81,421

* The system of classification was different in the year 1900-01 and hence figures for 1921-22 have been taken for comparison.

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

Hheads of Account.	1940-1941.	1941-1942
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account —		
Land Revenue	22,84,985	17,38,755
Provincial Excise	28,12,614	27,05,949
Stamps	5,41,236	5,63,734
Forest	37,51,747	36,75,287
Registration	28,69,987	28,68,132
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	71,51,993	70,71,655
Other Taxes and Duties	13,54,778	13,90,883
Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	88,10,266	83,11,867
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	36,95,865	35,63,103
Construction of Irrigation, etc., works financed from Ordinary Revenues	61,954	53,666
Interest on Debt and other obligations	45,25,128	51,94,358
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of debt	20,55,968	52,48,136
General Administration	2,69,29,200	2,76,51,794
Administration of Justice	87,47,899	90,25,612
Jails and Convict Settlements	28,75,402	33,92,487
Police	1,69,53,115	1,76,84,385
Scientific Departments	95,145	88,723
Education	2,79,02,816	2,87,36,490
Medical	1,01,64,734	1,02,64,770
Public Health	35,63,226	33,24,213
Agriculture	20,57,341	22,48,649
Veterinary	12,02,531	12,53,944
Co-operation	14,48,947	14,68,260
Industries	39,32,778	29,57,591
Aviation	10,900	28,325
Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	..	22,353
Miscellaneous Departments	21,90,866	23,39,675
Civil Works	1,15,93,527	1,39,25,115
Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	25,42,047	23,93,538
Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	51,001	43,867
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	12,50,000	75,00,000
Fuel	28,357	2,49,276
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,10,09,619	1,13,64,518
Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	1,39,718	23,072
Stationery and Printing	29,99,423	24,51,785
Miscellaneous	9,66,876	52,08,104
Extraordinary charges	960	28,043
Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund	58,50,000	..
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	17,54,74,793	18,66,85,584

Accounts, 1941-42

The main feature of the year 1941-42 was the large increase of Revenue Rs. 133.45 lakhs in revenue, the total revenue realized amounted to Rs. 1,954.82 lakhs against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 1,821.37 lakhs. Practically all the principal heads of revenue contributed to this result. The largest item was the increase of Rs. 47.10 lakhs in income-tax receipts. Large increases also occurred under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 11.89 lakhs) and "Provincial Excise" (Rs. 32.50 lakhs), due to the general improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists and the increase in the earning power of the urban labouring classes. Receipts from Electricity Schemes brought in Rs. 30.21 lakhs more than the amount entered in the budget, but most of this increase was unreal being due to the transfer of the debit for electricity stores, etc., from revenue

account to capital account as a result of a change in the accounting procedure. Other notable increases were Rs. 8.95 lakhs under "Forests", chiefly due to larger sales of timber and better prices obtained for sandalwood, etc.; Rs. 7.09 lakhs under "Stamps", Rs. 3.85 lakhs under "Administration of Justice" and Rs. 2.84 lakhs under "Industries."

Expenditure,
1941-42

The total expenditure on revenue account amounted to Rs. 1,866.85 lakhs which was Rs. 58.24 lakhs more than the budget forecast. The Government sanctioned the following special items of expenditure during the year in view of the favourable revenue position :—

- (i) Contribution on a higher scale to the Sinking Fund for the amortization of loans raised for financing remunerative schemes (Rs. 28.39 lakhs).
- (ii) Contribution to the fund for the development of rural water supply (Rs. 10.00 lakhs).
- (iii) Additional grants to local bodies for the loss of income from tolls (Rs. 15.72 lakhs).
- (iv) Contribution to a newly created Provincial Road Fund (Rs. 9.33 lakhs).
- (v) Transfer of a portion of the capital expenditure from the capital account to the revenue account (Rs. 30.00 lakhs).

The effects of the war and the gradual extension of the war zone were apparent in increased expenditure under "Police" (Rs. 6.12 lakhs) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 46.58 lakhs) mainly due to the extension of Air Raid Precaution measures. There were also decreases of expenditure owing to the war, notably under "Civil Works" (Rs. 20.20 lakhs) on account of the difficulties in procuring iron, bitumen, etc.

Surplus,
1941-42

The year closed with a surplus of Rs. 87.96 lakhs against Rs. 52.75 lakhs in the previous year and Rs. 12.75 lakhs anticipated in the budget. Part of the surplus was due to the increased yield of the Commercial Taxes. The surplus yield of these taxes after deducting the cost of prohibition was funded in the previous year with a view to assisting any future Ministry in carrying out policies of development including the extension of prohibition. During 1941-42, however, the Government decided not to make any further contributions to the fund and to employ the surplus yield of the Commercial Taxes after meeting the cost of prohibition, in increasing the Sinking Fund provision for the amortization of debt and in giving additional toll compensation to the local bodies to make good the deficiency in the compensation payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act as compared with what they lost by the removal of tolls, which the Government had not been able to do in previous years for want of funds.

Capital
expenditure,
1941-42

Capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 11.00 lakhs was incurred in 1941-42 in addition to the expenditure of Rs. 75.00 lakhs on electricity schemes met from current revenues. A sum of Rs. 52.25

lakhs was disbursed as loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., besides a sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs by way of short-term loans to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank.

The year (1941-42) closed with a balance of Rs. 105.87 lakhs in cash and Rs. 522.39 lakhs temporarily invested in Central Government three months' Treasury Bills and other securities of the Central Government and in their own securities. This included securities purchased for a sum of Rs. 173.23 lakhs held in the Sinking Funds of Government loans, the Famine Relief Fund, and the Reserve Funds.

Cash
balance,
1941-42

Budget, 1942-43

The budget for 1942-43 provided for the normal commitments of the year and also for certain special items of expenditure, viz., grants of additional toll compensation to local bodies to make good the deficiency in the compensation for loss of toll income payable under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act; grants for the relief of groundnut cultivators; the payment of dearness allowance to Government servants on an increased scale; expenditure for the relief of distress among weavers; and a large expenditure on air raid precautions and civil defence.

Special
items of
expenditure,
1942-43

The difficulty in obtaining steel, iron, machinery and plant made it impossible to execute many new schemes which are needed to promote public welfare. The Government, however, provided for as many new schemes of expenditure as were possible in the circumstances. The more important of these related to the multiplication and distribution of good cotton seed; the establishment of village shearing and grading centres for wool; the opening of a buffalo-breeding station at Prattur in the Guntur district; grants to the Annamalai and Andhra Universities; grants for the opening of new schools, hostels and forms, etc.; the improvement of the pay attached to the teaching appointments in Medical Colleges; grants to local bodies for the maintenance of new maternity and child welfare centres; the extension of irrigation facilities; measures for amelioration of the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department; grants to local bodies for improvements in communications including dustless surfacing of roads and strengthening of weak bridges; the grant of compensation to local bodies for loss of income sustained as a consequence of the introduction of the Profession Tax Limitation Act; improvements to certain canals; and the introduction of Land Colonization Schemes. The budget also provided for the appointment of a number of additional First-class Magistrates in order to give relief to Revenue Divisional Officers so that they may be more free to move round their divisions and attend to revenue and administrative problems and to the general improvement of conditions in the villages.

New
schemes of
expenditure,
1942-43

The budget for 1942-43 anticipated a surplus of Rs. 3.59 lakhs; the year may close with a nominal surplus.

Capital
expenditure,
1942-43

The total requirement in 1942-43 for capital expenditure outside the Revenue Account was estimated at Rs. 65.68 lakhs and Rs. 90.60 lakhs was provided for loans to local bodies, agriculturists, co-operative societies, etc., and for short-term advances to the Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras.

Loans, 1942

Open market
loans, 1942

It was anticipated that the transactions of the year could be met from the opening balance and current revenues and no loan was raised in the open market in 1942 for this purpose.

A special loan of Rs. 125 lakhs was raised in the open market in September 1942 in order to make an advance repayment of a portion of the consolidated debt to the Central Government.

Floating
debt, 1942

The Government issued three months' treasury bills in October, November, and December 1942 with a total nominal value of Rs. 150 lakhs at an average rate of discount of Re. 0-11-11 per cent per annum. Three months' treasury bills of the nominal value of Rs. 100 lakhs issued in 1941 and outstanding at the end of December 1941 were repaid by the end of February 1942. The treasury bills issued in 1942 were similarly repaid before the end of March 1943.

CHAPTER III—THE SEASON

Years of Progress

	1900-01.	1941-42.
	ACS.	ACS.
	(IN	(IN
	MILLIONS)	MILLIONS.)
Area of ryotwari holdings	22.52	27.61
Area under cultivation in ryotwari holdings.	17.65	20.96
Assessment on holdings	Rs. 438.67 lakhs.	Rs. 603.43 lakhs.
Net ryotwari demand including water-rates and second crop charges.	Rs. 490.83 lakhs.	Rs. 757.41 lakhs.

Rainfall and Crops

The rainfall during the **south-west monsoon** was generally below the average except on the West Coast. The **north-east monsoon** was a failure and the rainfall was below normal in the areas influenced by it. The **area under crops** at the end of October was, however, greater than usual mainly as a result of the "Grow More Food" campaign. The condition of the standing crops was generally fair except in the Ceded districts and parts of the Carnatic and Central districts. The effect of the December rains on the standing crops particularly in the southern districts and the Carnatic was beneficial.

Famine

During the beginning of the year, famine conditions prevailed in the **Bellary district**. **Six famine works** were opened in order to provide employment for the agricultural labourers and other workers. **Six centres** for relief to the weavers were also started. The total number of workers and dependants provided relief by the famine works in the last week of October 1942 was 13,136 and 3,018, respectively. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-four persons were given gratuitous relief. The management of the Indian Peoples' Trust Fund donated a sum of Rs. 20,000 for distributing clothing to the destitute and the poor. Four relief works and all the centres for the relief of the weavers were closed by 31st October 1942, as there were signs of improvement in the situation. The failure of the north-east monsoon in the last quarter of 1942, the resultant poor out-turn of crops, and want of employment for the worker necessitated the opening of **nine additional test works** in the Bellary district, one test work in the Anantapur district,

and some road works financed with Government grants in the Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts.

For the relief of **Burma evacuees**, test works were started in the first half of the year at Ichapur and Sompeta in the Vizagapatam district and towards the end of the year in the Anakapalle and Sarvasiddhi taluks of the same district.

Land Revenue Concessions

The land revenue concessions granted for fasli 1350 were repeated for fasli 1351 also. They consisted of—

- (1) **cancellation of the percentage enhancements** imposed at settlements in all the areas resettled after 1914;
- (2) the grant of a **remission of two annas in the rupee** of wet assessment in the remaining areas of the Presidency; and
- (3) a temporary reduction of **water-cess** from Rs. 6-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0 per acre for the first crop with corresponding reduction of water-cess for other crops in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district. The cost of the concession for fasli 1351 came to Rs. 72 lakhs. Besides the general land revenue concessions, dry remissions ranging from 25 per cent to 100 per cent were also granted in 131 villages of the Bellary district and 165 villages of the Kurnool district. The amount involved in the remissions was Rs. 2,85,698 in the Kurnool district and Rs. 1,35,848 in the Bellary district. The collection of the kist for December 1942 in the Madanapalle taluk of the Chittoor district was postponed to March 1943 on account of adverse seasonal conditions.

CHAPTER IV—LAW AND ORDER

Police

Subordinate Police officers of and below the rank of Inspectors **General** and Sergeants-Major were granted temporary additional pay and certain minor concessions to compensate them for the more arduous and responsible duties which have devolved upon them in consequence of the war.

The Armed Reserves including the Sivakasi and the Kamudhi **Armed Forces** Special Forces, the Presidency General Reserve, the Malabar Special Police and the Special Emergency Forces continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency and were strengthened during the year.

Crime increased by 18.8 per cent. During the year, murder **Crime** increased by 16 per cent, dacoity by 79 per cent, robbery by 3 per cent, house-breaking by 6 per cent, major theft by 25.7 per cent and cattle theft by 8.4 per cent. Detection was 23.5 per cent as against 28.7 per cent in 1941. This increase in crime reflects the heavy demand made on the Police by the outbreak of political disturbances in August, the civil evacuations, black-out restrictions, rising prices of food stuffs and the consequent economic distress.

The feeling between the Hindus and the Muslims in the Nellore **Riots** district continue to be strained. Grain shops in some districts were looted due to the shortage of food stuffs and the consequent rise in prices.

Political disturbances broke out on the 9th August 1942 following the arrest of Gandhi and other leaders on the ratification by the Congress Committee of the "Quit India" demand. There were cases of destruction of railway property, derailments of trains, rioting, burning of Government offices, hartal and damage to telegraph and road communications. Students in various colleges and schools absented themselves from their institutions as a protest against the action of Government in arresting Congress leaders, but the strikes were soon called off and all institutions resumed normal work. The disturbances were brought under control by October.

The Communist policy veered considerably during the year. **Communism** Communists proclaimed that the war was a peoples' war and engaged themselves in anti-Fascist propaganda. The Government of India lifted the ban on the Communist Party and released many communist detenus. The official policy of the Communist Party was that of support for the war effort.

The rise in prices reacted on the standard of living of labourers. **Labour** Organized labour agitated for and was largely successful in obtaining dearness allowances. There were no serious strikes, except in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, and some textile

mills in Coimbatore. In both cases the principal cause of dispute was the payment of bonus to the men.

Civic Guards

Civic Guards were generally trained in squad drill, lathi drill, and first-aid to the injured. Selected Guard Commanders and Civic Guards were also trained in the handling of arms and bayonet fighting. They were employed on routine duties and the quality of their work varied from district to district.

Traffic in the City

The total number of accidents decreased and there were only 30 fatal accidents during the year as against 38 in the previous year. The Propaganda Van was useful in imparting road sense to the people. The Corporation of Madras constructed some more pavements on important roads but the work on traffic islands and roundabouts was suspended by a Government Order till the end of the war. A number of illuminated bollards were also constructed on traffic islands.

Prisons

Accommodation

There was an increase of 1,510.05 in the daily average number of convicts, undertrials and civil prisoners. In order to relieve overcrowding in jails, Government ordered the release of certain short-term prisoners and provided additional accommodation in some jails by making use of school buildings and workshops.

Offences

There was a decrease in the number of prison offences though the daily average prison population had increased. Corporal punishments were inflicted on six prisoners as against thirty in the previous year. The conduct of the prisoners on the whole was satisfactory.

Education

Educational facilities were provided in jails for convicted prisoners capable of being benefited by them. The libraries in all the jails were equipped with a sufficient number of books of educative value and every inducement was given to prisoners to use books freely. Lights were provided to enable prisoners to read during the interval between lock up and sleeping time. Religious and moral instruction was provided by Hindu, Muslim and Christian lecturers.

Health

The health of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Borstal Schools

The two Borstal Schools in the Province continued to function satisfactorily. The number of school offences was 40 as against 41 in the previous year. The conduct of the inmates was good. Sixty-four inmates were discharged under the license scheme and 15 inmates on discharge were granted scholarships and deputed to undergo training in hydro-electric works.

Certified Schools

The three Government Certified Schools and the three private Certified Schools continued to function satisfactorily. The scheme of boarding out pupils in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, was sanctioned by the Government and 25 pupils were boarded out. The Government sanctioned the employment of about 200 to 250

pupils of the certified schools on potato peeling and vegetable drying in the factory of Messrs. Parry & Co., at Ranipet.

The Central and District Committees of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to evince great interest in the after-care of released prisoners, ex-borstal and certified school boys.

Aid on discharge

Criminal Justice

A noteworthy feature of the year was the appointment of additional First-class Magistrates in many districts in order to give relief to Revenue Divisional Officers so that they may find more time for revenue and administrative work.

There was generally an increase in **grave crime**, such as, murder, dacoity, robbery and house-breaking by night and day. The reason for the increase was the general economic depression consequent on the abnormal increase in the price of food-stuffs and the failure of seasonal rains in most districts.

Grave crime

In the City of Madras, owing to the general evacuation of the population, there was a marked fall in the number of offences tried under the Indian Penal Code and Special Laws. There was, however, a noticeable increase in house-breaking and this was partly due to the fact that many people locked their houses and left the city with no one in charge of them.

Crime in the City of Madras

On the outbreak of the political disturbances in August 1942 there were acts of hooliganism, sabotage and arson in some districts. Sessions Judges were appointed as Special Judges under Ordinance II of 1942. In the Anantapur, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevely districts, cases were registered under this Ordinance. One striking instance was the Devakottai court-house arson case against 94 accused.

Special courts

Civil Justice

In the mufassal there was generally a fall in the number of original suits instituted in the superior and inferior Courts. The fall in the institution of original suits in the District Munsif's Courts was partly due to the fact that all District Munsifs were recently invested with the power to hear suits of a small cause nature up to Rs. 300 in value. The decline in the institution of small cause suits was pronounced, and in the case of both original suits and small causes, it was due to the failure of seasonal rains and the stringency of the money market. The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Debt Conciliation Act also contributed to the fall in the number of suits and insolvency petitions.

Suits

In the City Civil Court, Madras, there was again a rise in the institution of suits, but of the 1,800 suits instituted, 1,258 suits were filed by the Corporation of Madras for the recovery of arrears of rent. There was a marked rise in the number of Execution Petitions filed.

The City Civil Court

The High Court

On the Original Side of the High Court, there was a slight decrease in the number of original suits instituted; but as disposal were almost equal to those in the previous year there was a considerable fall in pendency. There was a marked fall in the number of insolvency petitions filed.

Registration

The system of employment of temporary Joint Sub-Registrar and temporary peons in Registration offices during the periods of heavy registrations, was revived for the duration of the war. The employment of temporary section-writers in the Registration office of the Tamil districts to cope with the increased work during the heavy season was sanctioned for a period of one year from 1st September 1942 or till the end of the war whichever is earlier. Owing to the rise in the price of staple food grains and the increased investment of money on immovable properties, the number of documents registered increased from 1,443,410 of the previous year to 1,663,295 in the year. The income also rose correspondingly from Rs. 38.47 lakhs to Rs. 47.52 lakhs. The expenditure increased from Rs. 28.31 lakhs to Rs. 29.37 lakhs, on account of certain unforeseen items of expenditure such as the grant of dearness allowances to the Government servants on lower rates of pay, and the shifting of the office to Bellary.

CHAPTER V—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION**Years of Progress**

	1910-11*	1941-42.
	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Mufassal Municipalities—		
Incidence of taxation per head ..	Rs. 1-4-11	Rs. 2-13-1
Total receipts	74.73	321.10
Total expenditure	55.53	318.19
Expenditure on Public Works including communications and lighting ..	57.37	31.48
Expenditure on education	4.71	24.73†
Expenditure on medical relief	4.99	5.32
Expenditure on sanitation	10.68	29.91
The Madras City Municipal Administration—		
Incidence of taxation per head ..	Rs. 3-3-10	Rs. 7
Total receipts	32.55	148.47
Total expenditure	36.59	155.72
Expenditure on communications ..	3.22	10.99
Expenditure on lighting... ..	1.02	5.56
Do. education	0.22	16.88
Do. medical relief	0.50	10.13
Do. sanitation	3.65	12.60
District Boards and Panchayats—		
Total receipts	241.90	531.97
Total expenditure	122.06	521.67
Expenditure on Public Works including Communications	62.98	111.72
Expenditure on education	13.51	159.11‡
Do. medical relief	8.28	23.47
Do. sanitation	7.04	11.25

Municipalities

The Government sanctioned additional grants amounting to Rs. 6.92 lakhs from Provincial funds in order to make good the loss sustained by municipalities on account of the abolition of tolls. A grant of Rs. 1.33 lakhs was also disbursed to the municipal councils for the specific purpose of carrying out improvements to road surfaces.

* The figures for 1900-01 are not available.

† This includes Rs. 11.30 lakhs contributed by the Government.

‡ This includes Rs. 84.93 lakhs contributed by the Government.

Education

In 27 municipalities there was provision for compulsory education. The municipal councils maintained 1,267 elementary schools (881 for boys and 386 for girls) and provided education for 187,503 children. Fifty-one secondary schools were maintained by the municipal councils. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a second-grade college.

Medical Institutions

The municipal councils maintained 130 medical institutions which afforded relief to 6,774 in-patients and 4,382,262 out-patients.

The Corporation of Madras

In the City of Madras, the Corporation maintained 141 schools. The strength in these schools which stood at 49,327 in the first week of December 1941 had decreased by 7,780 pupils on 31st March 1942. Of the total number of pupils in elementary schools in the City, 69.4 per cent of the boys and 45.3 per cent of the girls were receiving instruction in the Corporation schools.

District Boards and Panchayats**Communications**

The supervision of roads in the charge of district boards and municipal councils was hitherto under two different agencies, namely, the Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department in the case of trunk roads and all municipal roads and the Superintending Engineers (Communications) in the case of all other roads in the charge of district boards. In order to remove this dual control and to follow a uniform policy in the methods of road construction and maintenance, it was ordered that all roads under local bodies should be placed under the one supervising agency of the Superintending Engineers (Communications). The Chief Engineer (Communications) recommended a minimum allotment necessary for the proper maintenance of roads in charge of each district board. In cases where the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of roads was considered inadequate, the district boards concerned were advised to provide and spend the minimum allotment recommended by the Chief Engineer. The Government sanctioned additional grants amounting to Rs. 16.43 lakhs from the provincial funds in order to make good the loss sustained by district boards on account of the abolition of tolls. A grant of Rs. 1.7 lakhs was disbursed to district boards for the specific purpose of carrying out improvements to road surfaces. Grants from the Central Road Fund amounting to Rs. 15.33 lakhs were also disbursed during the year for capital works on roads and bridges.

Education

The district boards maintained 207 secondary schools and 14,816 elementary schools, of which 12,508 were for boys and 2,308 for girls. The elementary schools provided education for 1,221,219 children. The strength of the secondary schools was 50,886 in the secondary department and 16,321 in the elementary department.

Medical Institutions

The district boards maintained 1,055 medical institutions and afforded relief to 26,019 in-patients and 14,223,937 out-patients.

During the year 46 panchayats were abolished and 14 panchayats were constituted. The number of panchayats at the end of the year was 6,673, of which 12 were under supersession. The panchayats maintained 1,506 schools at the end of the year and employed 2,033 teachers, disbursing a sum of Rs. 3,62,878 to them as teaching grants. Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,00,000 for disbursement to panchayat boards for improvement of village communications.

Town-Planning

The Town-Planning Act was in force in 83 municipalities and 74 panchayats. There were 348 detailed Town-Planning schemes under preparation or execution. The Town-Planning Department furnished 81 maps and layout plans within town-planning areas, 36 layout plans for development of private lands in other than town-planning areas, 70 layout plans for development of municipal or Government lands, and 24 building plans and park layouts for local bodies. The department also approved industrial areas in 22 and residential areas in 49 local bodies.

An additional post of Town-Planning Expert was sanctioned during the year for work connected with general town-planning schemes. The preparation of a Town-Planning Manual for the guidance of local authorities was undertaken.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC HEALTH

Years of Progress

	1900-01.	1941-42.
Number of hospitals and dispensaries	464	1,330
Number of in-patients	44,716	376,825
Number of out-patients	4,404,165	20,165,323

Vital Statistics

Area of the Province	126,166 sq. miles.
Population of the Province	49,341,810
Density of population	391 per sq. mile.
Number of persons per occupied house.	5.12
Number of villages and towns in the Province exclusive of Vizagapatam Agency	35,367
Urban population (Municipal and Census towns)	7,864,883
Rural population	41,476,927
Population (urban and rural) for which vital statistics are recorded.	49,120,373

Registration of Vital Statistics

	1941.	1940.
Number of births registered	1,717,133	1,699,842
Boys	876,684	868,369
Girls	840,449	831,473
Birth-rate	34.96 per 1,000 of population as per 1941 census.	38.65 per 1,000 of population as per 1931 census.

The highest birth-rate was recorded among Hindus.

	1941.	1940.
Number of deaths registered	1,135,837	1,097,940
Males	573,73	556,955
Females	562,064	541,985
Death-rate	23.12 per 1,000 of population as per 1941 census.	24.96 per 1,000 of population as per 1931 census.

Ratio of male to female deaths—102 : 100.

The death-rate is highest among the Hindus as in the previous years.

Percentage of infantile deaths to the total mortality in the Province—25.8.

	1941.	1940.
Maternal mortality rate.	9.13	8.65 per 1,000 births (live and still).

Public Health

The conditions that prevailed in 1942 were unfavourable to public health. The failure of the monsoon and the temporary shortage of foodstuffs in certain areas had an adverse influence on the health of the population. The influx of evacuees from Burma and the movement of population due to war conditions, resulted in special public health problems particularly in the case of malaria and cholera. The lack of sufficient quantities of drugs, disinfectants and equipment and restrictions on transport aggravated the difficulties.

An appreciable number of septic tank latrines—public and private—was constructed. Greater progress was not possible on account of the rising cost and difficulty in getting building material. Two rural sanitation units were functioning: their main duties were publicity on the prevention of soil pollution and encouragement of latrine construction.

A peculiar epidemiological feature of cholera is its periodicity at six yearly intervals. It was, therefore, anticipated that cholera would be active in 1942. Infection first appeared in the Ceded districts early in the year and in the course of a few months involved practically the whole of that area. It subsided there in the third quarter of the year but spread to the southern districts of the Province. The only areas which remained practically free during the year were North Malabar and South Kanara. The infection in the Province taken as a whole was severe. The total number of recorded cases and deaths were approximately 61,000 and 31,000 respectively and the total number of inoculations done was about 5,000,000, which is the maximum figure on record. The provision of protected water-supplies which are the only permanent remedy against seasonal and periodical outbreaks has received a serious setback due to the present war conditions. Other measures like inoculation are necessarily of a palliative nature.

There was considerable increase of activity both on research and on control, in spite of the difficulties in getting equipment, appliances and chemicals including drugs. Research and control measures in Pattukottai, Wynaad and Cannanore continued satisfactorily and the scheme for the free distribution of quinine was in force in 6,000 villages.

Mortality from plague was approximately 600 as compared with 1,600 in 1941. The districts chiefly affected were those adjoining Mysore territory—the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Bellary and Malabar. Among municipal towns, the largest incidence was in Udumalpet, Tiruppur and Ootacamund. Cumbum valley in Madura district continued to be free from plague. In addition to inoculation and evacuation, cyanogas fumigation was the most important control measure.

There were 11,000 cases and 1,500 deaths from smallpox which was a slight increase as compared with 1941. The disease in the

Presidency was either sporadic or in a mild epidemic form. Vaccination work was adversely affected as the staff had to be diverted for urgent cholera prevention and control measures in several districts.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Due to the dearth of Women Medical Officers, Health Visitors and midwives, the rate of progress achieved in previous years could not be maintained. The staff comprised 67 women medical officers, 69 health visitors and 547 midwives in approved schemes under local bodies. In 69 out of 83 municipalities and in 23 out of 25 districts, maternity and child welfare work was carried out by the staff appointed by local bodies according to the instructions of the Director of Public Health.

During the year ending 31st March 1942 which is the latest period for which figures are available, 157,827 mothers, 135,783 ante-natal cases, 65,815 labour cases, 66,838 infants and 40,851 pre-school children came under the care of the maternity and child welfare staff. In all 13,858 clinics were held at which the attendance included 176,739 ante-natal cases, 191,273 infants, 172,180 nursing mothers and 126,457 pre-school children. Women medical officers, health visitors and midwives paid 79,648, 243,548 and 1,090,561 home visits respectively.

Health Units

The Poonamallee Health Unit continued to function as a demonstration centre and as a training ground for medical students and candidates undergoing Public Health courses or post-graduate courses in the subject. The establishment of health units in other parts of the Province which was suggested by the Central Advisory Board of Health has had to be deferred for the duration of the war.

Food Control

At the end of the year the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act was in force in 140 municipal and other areas as compared with 120 such areas in the previous year. Vendors of milk, ghee and other dairy products were licensed under the provisions of the Municipal and Local Boards Act. Special instructions were issued to the subordinate staff regarding surprise inspections of adulterated products.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Rural Dispensaries

During the year 389 subsidized and 80 non-subsidized allopathic, rural dispensaries were working in this Province. As several dispensaries were found to be not properly equipped in spite of instructions issued by Government from time to time, the Government made a specific provision in the agreement form to be executed by Rural Medical Practitioners. This enables the Government to order the discontinuance of or reduction in the subsidy given in respect of a dispensary whenever they find that the dispensary is not being maintained with adequate equipment. As prices of medicines have risen on account of the war, the subsidy to rural dispensaries for the supply of medicines has been raised from Rs. 360 to Rs. 400.

A departure was made from the normal method of appointment to the cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons by employing a certain number of women in posts reserved for men and also by employing a certain number of overaged practitioners in order to release medical men of military age for the Army.

Educational and Specialized Institutions*

The Medical College, Madras, had on its rolls 906 students including 249 new entrants. About 20 original contributions relating to medical subjects based on research work done in the various departments were published. The investigation of **indigenous drugs** formed a special feature of the work which is being carried out by the Pharmacological Research Unit and remedies for blackwater fever, whooping cough and piles were discovered.

The Stanley Medical College, Madras, was granted recognition by the University of Madras for the entire M.B.B.S. course in this college. Consequent on the abolition of the medical schools in this Presidency, no admissions in the licentiate course were made from 1938, but 69 D.M. & S. students who were admitted prior to 1938 continued to study in this college. The number of M.B.B.S. students was 336 of whom 70 were women.

The L.M.S. degree of the Andhra University was granted recognition and the L.M.S. degree holders became eligible for Emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service. A hostel for the women students of this college was opened in July 1942 in a rented building and was functioning satisfactorily.

* Paragraph on the King Institute, Guindy, has been deleted on the advice of the Education and Public Health Department as the information is likely to be of use to the enemy.

CHAPTER VII—EDUCATION

Years of Progress

	1900-01.	1941-42.
Total expenditure on education. Rs. 74.37 lakhs. Rs. 618.31 lakhs.		
Number of public* institutions ..	21,215	39,422
Number of pupils in public institutions ..	731,207	3,455,822
Number of private† institutions ..	5,711	413
Number of pupils in private institutions..	850,224	16,078
Elementary education		
Number of public elementary schools for boys ..	19,576	33,689
Number of boys in public elementary schools ..	59,011	2,688,343
Number of public elementary schools for girls ..	986	4,275
Number of girls in public elementary schools ..	52,838	430,412
Secondary education		
Number of public secondary schools for boys ..	430	558
Number of boys in public secondary schools ..	71,349	234,303
Number of public secondary schools for girls ..	65	103
Number of girls in public secondary schools ..	6,447	29,534
Number of candidates who completed S.S.L.C.‡ (boys) ..	1,371	24,929
Number of candidates who completed S.S.L.C. (girls) ..	52	2,082
Collegiate education		
Number of Arts Colleges for men ..	38	38
Number of men in Arts Colleges ..	3,267	16,606
Number of Arts Colleges for women..	3	5
Number of women in Arts Colleges ..	12	1,761

Interesting Statistics

Women's education	
Total strength in the 5 Arts Colleges for women ..	890
Number of women attending Arts Colleges for men..	871
Total strength in the 2 Training Colleges ..	95

* Public institutions include institutions registered or aided by the Government.

† Private institutions are institutions not conforming to departmental standards.

‡ In 1900-01 there was no S.S.L.C. Examination. It was then called the Matriculation Examination.

Number of women reading in Professional Colleges for men ..	254	
Number of girls reading in secondary schools for boys and girls ..	44,245	
Number of elementary schools for girls ..	4,275	
Total strength in elementary schools for girls ..	430,412	
Total strength in the 6,708 public institutions mainly intended for the Scheduled Castes ..	359,428	Education of Scheduled Castes
Total number of pupils belonging to the Scheduled Castes in all public institutions ..	363,036	
Number of elementary schools under public managements not specially intended for the Scheduled Castes but freely admitting pupils from that class ..	12,512	
Number of pupils of the Scheduled Castes in the abovementioned schools ..	92,956	
Number of Scheduled Caste teachers in schools not specially intended for pupils of the Scheduled Castes ..	1,300	
Number of pupils of the Scheduled Castes completing the S.S.L.C. ..	381	
Number of candidates of Scheduled Castes successful in the T.S.L.C... ..	528	

Government Examinations

The following table gives particulars of some of the Examinations conducted by the Government :—

Name of examination.	Number of candidates.	
	Registered.	Examined.
Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination ..	27,580	27,129
Training-School Leaving Certificate Examination ..	18,969	17,743
Government Technical Examinations—		
(a) Part I ..	13,550	12,922
(b) Part II ..	39	39
Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Training for Men ..	51	51
Examination for the award of Diploma in Physical Training for women ..	31	31
Public Examination at the end of VIII Standard in Higher Elementary Schools..	28,118	27,343

In the S.S.L.C. Examination 49 per cent of the candidates from the Madras University area were declared eligible for admission to the Madras University and 42 per cent of the candidates from the Andhra University area were declared eligible for admission to the Andhra University.

Elementary Education

The first Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Examination was held in the month of March 1942. In spite of unsettled conditions, there was again a large rise in the number of girls under instruction, consequent on a rigorous application of the rules of recognition and aid by the Director of Public Instruction.

Secondary Education

On account of the war situation, the strength in secondary schools in the threatened areas declined. Advance grants were sanctioned during the year to help the management of such schools as they had suffered loss in fee income. Facilities for the admission of **evacuee children from Burma and Malaya** into secondary schools were also provided during the year.

Girls' schools Three Girls' middle schools were opened at Madras, Narsapur, and Vizianagram, of which the one opened at Madras was mainly intended for Muhammadan girls. The school attached to the **Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly**, was raised to the status of a high school by opening Form IV. Standards VI to VIII of the model schools attached to the **Government Training Schools for Muhammadan Women at Bellary, Kurnool, and Guntur** were converted into complete middle schools and the model school attached to the **Government Training School for Women, Erode**, was converted into a secondary school with Form IV as the highest form.

Medium of instruction Instruction in all classes of a secondary school shall be given through the mother tongue of the pupils or through the local languages. The Director of Public Instruction may, however, for special reasons, permit a school to use English as the medium of instruction in any form or class.

Three hundred and ninety-four schools used the languages of the Presidency as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects and pupils from these schools, as well as some private candidates, answered papers in non-language subjects in the languages of the Presidency.

Fee concessions According to the new rules **fee concession** shall be withheld from a pupil who remains for more than one year in one and the same class or form. Exceptions to this rule were made for pupils belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Subsidies The system of payment of subsidies to local bodies for secondary education in two instalments was approved as a permanent measure.

CHAPTER VIII—NATURAL RESOURCES

Forests

Years of Progress

	1900-01.	1941-42.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Revenue	24.43	48.92
Expenditure	17.31	36.55
Balance	+ 7.05	+ 12.37

With the stoppage for the time being of timber supplies from Burma and the Andamans, demands upon Madras forests have enormously increased. A special organization, the **Timber Supply Circle**, has been set up within the Forest department to deal with the greatly increased work. It works in close touch with the Supply Department of the Government of India. **Timber**

An ever increasing strain is also falling upon the **fuel forests**. **Fuel** Many buses and lorries are now run on charcoal, and firewood is replacing coal in certain large scale enterprises. The Forest department is meeting the present demand and has also put into operation a large scale scheme for planting casuarina so as to compensate for the present over-cutting. The object of the scheme is to bring 30,000 acres under casuarina within the next ten years.

There was a sharp rise in the price of timber in the open market, but measures of price control have been fairly successful in keeping its price within reasonable limits. Necessary powers for freezing and requisitioning timber have been taken and its movement by rail and country craft is controlled. Lac prices are also regulated. **Price control**

Fisheries

The fishing season was good and operations were better than in the previous year but the sardine fishery on the West Coast was a failure and the oil and guano factories did very little work. **Season**

The Shark Liver Oil Industry had another year of progress. The construction of a new building for the oil factory was completed early in January 1942 and agents for the sale of the oil were appointed in various provinces. About 28,715 lb. of crude oil were extracted and 19,119 gallons of the "Madras Government Brand Oil" were sold. **Shark liver oil industry**

Gourami and Catla introduced into the six tanks in the Tanjore district for demonstration purposes under the scheme to popularize **Propaganda**

Gourami in rural areas, yielded exceptionally good results. An officer of the status of an Assistant Director of Fisheries was selected to be in charge of the scheme of research in connection with fresh-water fisheries, financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Research

The **marine biological survey** undertaken by the two Marine Biological Stations at West Hill and Krusadai comprised the study of methods of prohibition of commercial fishing of immature oil-sardines; the detection of races of oil-sardines; the fluctuation of plankton organisms in the last quinquennium; the fluctuation in prawn-fisheries of the West Coast; the development of the marine fish farm for cultivating the milk-fish and the mullet; the acclimatisation of marine fish-fry to fresh-waters, etc.

Relief measures

Great distress prevailed among the fishermen of the West Coast and to alleviate the distress, Government sanctioned the supply of free midday meals to the children of six Fisheries Schools in Malabar and twelve Fisheries Schools in South Kanara during the non-fishing seasons. The supply of free midday meals resulted in a remarkable improvement in the health of the children.

CHAPTER IX—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Exports and Imports

The total value of the private trade, both foreign and coasting, during the first eleven months of the year fell by Rs. 13.99 crores as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Private trade

Foreign imports dropped by Rs. 12.95 crores. There was a marked fall in the imports of vehicles, metals and ores, oils, machinery and mill-work, seeds, paper and paste-board, provisions and oilman stores, chemicals, silk raw, and artificial silk. Supplies of drugs and medicines recorded an increase. Foreign imports

Foreign exports including re-exports declined by Rs. 4.70 crores. Shipments of coffee, castor seeds, chillies, coir manufactures and tea increased, while those of groundnut seeds, cotton raw, cotton coloured piecegoods, tanned cow hides, rubber raw, fruits and vegetables, and tobacco unmanufactured, showed a reduction. Foreign exports

The import trade with the British Empire diminished by Rs. 9.91 crores and the export trade by Rs. 2.20 crores. Imports from the British Empire

The total import revenue fell from Rs. 570.56 lakhs in 1941 to Rs. 321.58 lakhs in 1942. Motor spirit, kerosene oil, tobacco, machinery, betelnuts, raw silk, iron and steel, artificial silk yarn and artificial silk fabrics were mainly responsible for the steep decline. Import revenue

Export revenue improved slightly from Rs. 10.48 lakhs in 1941 to Rs. 10.95 lakhs in 1942. The cess collected under the Indian Agricultural Produce Cess Act amounted to Rs. 4.37 lakhs. Export revenue

Ports

The possibilities of developing and organizing on a more efficient basis the **greater use of sea-going country craft** on the East Coast of this Province was under investigation. The Presidency Port Officer visited the ports of the Presidency in this connexion and also co-operated with the Country Craft Organization Officer, Bombay, who was surveying the possibilities of organizing and improving traffic by country craft on the West Coast of the Presidency. Port of Madras

There was a **decrease in the tonnage of vessels** that entered the minor ports during the year. The decrease was due to the smaller number of foreign vessels calling at the ports on account of the war. As a result there was an appreciable decrease in the collection of port dues. There was however an **increase in the passenger traffic** due to the large number of evacuees from Ceylon, Singapore and the Federated Malay States and to the movement of labourers Minor ports

between India and Ceylon as the ban on emigration of labourers had been relaxed.

Industries and Commerce

Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information

The Bureau provided general and technical information on industrial and commercial subjects and answered enquiries and references received from the public and from Government relating to economic questions. Similar assistance was rendered to the Supply Department of the Government of India and the Controller of Supplies, Madras.

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut

The Kerala Soap Institute continued to manufacture the usual varieties of soaps. Analyses of oils, soaps and allied products were carried out at the institute. The oil refining plant was worked continuously throughout the year. The bulk of the oil refined was groundnut oil used mostly for the blending of shark liver oil at the Government Oil Factory; the quantity handled in the year being 70 tons. Coconut oil was refined and supplied to hospitals as in previous years. Government sanctioned the manufacture of essential oils and flower essences as an integral part of the commercial activities of the institute. The necessary plant and machinery have been fitted up and the materials handled on a factory scale included oranges, lemongrass, cinnamon leaf, vetiver roots, mullilam fruits, kasturi manjal roots, kachooram (zedoary) roots, etc. A retail depot for the sale of the Institute's products has been opened in Madras.

Government Textile Institute, Madras

The Institute conducted supervisors' and artisans' courses of instruction in various branches of the textile trade. The Textile Testing Laboratory of the Institute was utilized by the Indian Stores Department and some private firms for testing materials.

Government School of Technology, Madras

The School continued to function as a part-time day school in mechanical and electrical engineering leading to the diplomas of L.M.E. and L.E.E. and as an evening school for artisans in electric wiring, plumbing and metal and wood work drawing. Instruction was also provided in printing. The Perambur branch of the school and the preparatory section were working satisfactorily. The School conducted experiments on vegetable oil burning lamps and a burner was designed to adapt the existing hurricane lamps to burn groundnut oil. A tumbler float lamp for the villages was also constructed in accordance with the design furnished by Sir Hugh Hood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras

The School provides training in fine arts and artistic craft such as cabinet making, engraving, leather craft, enamelling, ceramics, etc. The scheme for the development of village pottery functioned satisfactorily.

Industrial and Trade Schools

The Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Bellary and Calicut and the Trade School at Mangalore provided instruction in engineering and wood working trades, the duration of the

courses being limited to five years. The school at Calicut continued to have a one-year course in casting and light metal work while the school at Madura had a two-year course in electric wiring.

The scheme for the development of cottage and small-scale woollen industries of the Province sanctioned by the Government of India continued in operation. **The Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers' Society and the Cumbly Weavers' Societies** organized in the Northern Circars and Ceded districts under the Government of India Scheme did useful work. The cumbly societies supplied about 1,150 blankets to the A.R.P. department. They were also able to supply a good number of army blankets to the Supply Department of the Government of India.

Cottage industry

Government approved the proposals of the All-India Spinners' Association for the utilization of an amount of Rs. 53,923 by the branches of the association in the Presidency to finance the manufacture and supply of improved implements; employment and training of workers; Kalamkari printing; commission to hawkers; and famine relief work in the Bellary and Kurnool districts. Government also sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 52,008 to cover possible losses and to enable adequate wages to be given to the spinners and other artisans. A total grant and subsidy of Rs. 1,05,931 was disbursed during 1942. A further sum of Rs. 19,820 was sanctioned for the purchase of implements required for the workshop opened at Tiruppur.

Hand-spinning and khadi manufacture

The general condition of the silk industry during the year was encouraging. Abnormal prices were ruling for cocoons and raw silk. The cultivators of mulberry, the rearers of silk worms, the silk reelers and the silk merchants all benefited by the high prices prevailing in the year. There was rapid expansion of acreage under mulberry cultivation in Kollegal taluk from 8,479 acres in 1941 to 14,250 acres in 1942. Government granted remission of the entire assessment for a period of three years on the area to be newly brought under mulberry cultivation in Kollegal taluk and also granted loans under the Agricultural Loans Act up to a total of Rs. 3 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre of mulberry to be newly cultivated in the planting season during 1943 and 1944.

Sericulture

As an aid to the war effort, the Government of Madras have agreed to work a silk filature factory for the production of silk required for **parachutes**. Silk will be supplied at stipulated rates to the Supply Department of the Government of India. The capital expenditure on the purchase of land, construction of buildings, machinery, equipment, etc., in connexion with the scheme will be borne by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the working capital will be provided by the Government of Madras. The construction of the factory buildings and the installation of the reeling machinery and basins were in progress and the production of silk will be commenced in a short time.

Silk filature

Engineering The outstanding feature in the working of the section was the marked increase in demand for boring sets for the provision of water-supplies to aerodromes and other war works.

Industrial education One research scholarship of the value of Rs. 45 per mensem tenable for three years at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was awarded. Four scholarships of the value of Rs. 30 per mensem tenable for three years at the Andhra University for courses of study in sugar technology and pharmaceutical chemistry and one scholarship of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem for studying textile manufacture at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, were also awarded. As usual 60 **industrial scholarships** tenable for a period not exceeding five years were awarded to pupils learning a trade in the various recognized industrial schools in the Province. **Twenty-four stipends** were sanctioned for a course of apprentice training in pith hat manufacture.

War technician classes Under the War Technicians Training Scheme, the School of Technology, Madras, and the Government Industrial and Trades Schools at Madura, Bellary, Calicut and Mangalore, had 600 pupils under training at the end of the year. Many trainees were sent to the various army training centres on completion of the prescribed courses of training. Various other aided industrial schools and private industrial concerns were also selected for training skilled artisans under this scheme.

War supplies The Official Agency created by Government for the production of war supplies through small scale industries commenced its work in the month of July 1942, and forwarded more than 100 samples to the Supply Department of the Government of India for test and approval. During the latter part of the year 24 orders of the total value of Rs. 10,60,559 were received. The work was being executed by 6 factory units and 60 sub-contract units.

Groundnut oil lamp A patent for the groundnut oil lamp, burning vegetable oil, was obtained during the year. Several other lamps, burning vegetable oils, were tested. Proposals were under consideration at the end of the year for the manufacture on a large scale of burners and float lamps suitable for burning vegetable oils.

Financial aid to industries Loans to the aggregate amount of Rs. 25,700 were disbursed during the year. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 600 was also disbursed.

Yarn Control

Organization The Yarn Commissioner is the official agency administering the schemes of yarn control and organizing the handloom industry in this Province for war production. He is also to study the conditions of the handloom industry and submit proposals for its improvement.

Some of the orders secured for the handlooms in this Province were huckaback towels (4 lakhs), mazri light (9 lakhs yards), bandage cloth (4 lakhs yards), gauze cloth (1 lakh yards), dosuti (1 lakh yards), dusters (1 lakh), handkerchiefs (1 lakh), shirting, blue and white striped (5,800 yards), bandage (8 lakhs yards), gauze cloth (40,000 yards), bunting yellow (20,525 yards) and dhoties (500).

The system of licensing established dealers in yarn was sanctioned. Government ordered that licences should be issued only to established dealers who had been in the business for three years or more prior to 1st August 1942 when the licensing order was promulgated. Government have since authorized the Yarn Commissioner to relax the three-year rule in certain specified classes of hard cases. Every licensed dealer in yarn has to submit to the Yarn Commissioner a monthly return, showing his stocks, receipts and deliveries. Proposals for the control of yarn prices have been submitted by the Yarn Commissioner and the question is under correspondence with the Government of India.

The relief of distressed weavers was undertaken by the Revenue Department. Cash doles under the Famine Code were granted pending the formulation of relief measures for providing employment to the weavers in their own craft. The doles were stopped from about the third week of November 1942 as it then became possible to absorb the weavers in the Collective Weaving Centres. The Relief Centres in the Salem and Bellary districts were converted into Collective Weaving Centres. There are now six Collective Weaving Centres at Gugai, Ammapet and Attayampatti in the Salem district, Pulliyampatti in the Ramnad district, Melapalayam in the Tinnevely district and Kosigi in the Bellary district. The Collective Weaving Centres have so far been mainly engaged in the execution of war orders for textiles placed by the Cotton Textiles Directorate of the Supply Department of the Government of India, but it is proposed to devote increasing attention to civilian production. The entire cost of running these Collective Weaving Centres is met by the Government of Madras. The object of these centres is more than the mere provision of temporary relief for distressed weavers. One of the objects is to explore the possibilities of bringing weavers into other forms of organization, besides the co-operative societies, as at present only about 10,000 out of 300,000 of looms are under co-operative societies and even some of those societies are small and economically weak.

Government sanctioned a scheme of special financial assistance for the weavers of Madura, where a Relief Centre was working as an adjunct to the Madura Weavers' Co-operative Society. Financial assistance was given by the Madura-Ramnad Central Co-operative Bank and Government undertook to indemnify the Central Bank against business losses, if any, of the Relief Centre. Similar schemes have recently been sanctioned by Government

for the relief of weavers in Tanjore town, in the South Arcot district and in the Cuddapah district. These schemes are, however, to be worked by the Co-operative Department.

Madras
Hloom
Weavers'
Society

Government have had under consideration ways and means of re-organizing the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, in order to enable that body to increase its activities and usefulness by supplying yarn to the primary societies and marketing their finished goods. The Government Textile Institute has been transferred from the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce to that of the Yarn Commissioner so that the Institute may be more useful to the Handloom Weaving Industry.

Companies

The total number of companies increased from 1,628 in 1941 to 1,649 in 1942. Twelve companies were registered during the year and five were either wound up or became defunct.

The new registrations included three banking, loan and insurance, four trading and manufacturing, one mill and press, and four tea and other planting companies. The authorized capital of the companies registered was Rs. 2.59 crores. The largest flotations were the Pioneer Fire and General Insurance Company, Limited, with an authorized capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, the Aarnad Bank, Limited, and the Kurchermal Plantations, Limited, each with an authorized capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. The increase in the flotation of plantation companies, especially, tea and rubber, was maintained during the year and four companies with a capital of Rs. 13,10,000 were registered.

Industrial Labour

Factories

There were 2,033 factories at the beginning and 2,446 at the end of the year. Five hundred and twenty-four factories were added and 111 were removed during the year.

Working
hours

Exemption with regard to the number of working hours per week was granted to all the textile mills in the Presidency for the duration of the war. In 95 cases, exemptions from some or all of the provisions of sections 34 to 40 of the Indian Factories Act relating to weekly hours, weekly holidays, daily hours, intervals for rest, etc., were granted for reasons connected with the war effort.

Health of
workers

The health of the workers was good and no epidemics were reported from any factory.

Accidents

There were 14 cases of fire and the damage to property amounted to Rs. 5,97,130. There was no loss of life. The cause of fire was reported to be due to flying sparks in four cases, frictional heat in the machinery in two others and short circuiting of the switches

in the distribution board in two cases. In the remaining six cases, the cause of fire could not be determined.

The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, the Madras Labour Maternity Benefit Act and the Employment of Children Act were generally observed.

Fourteen trade unions were registered during the year and the registrations of thirteen unions were cancelled. The total number of unions registered since the passing of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, was 204, of which 136 unions were actually on the register of trade unions at the end of the year.

There were 21 strikes during the year, 10 strikes in textile mills, 5 in engineering works and the rest in other undertakings. Three strikes occurred in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Perambur.

Emigration

Emigration to Malaya from the Province ceased on the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East.

The ban on the emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon continued throughout the year, but it was relaxed by the Government of India, and the Commissioner of Labour granted exemptions in special cases.

With the practical cessation of sailings in January 1942, from the ports of Madras and the Coromandel Coast, there was no emigration to Burma during the year.

The Protector of Emigrants of this Province was placed in charge of the arrangements for the reception of evacuees from war zones. A special staff was sanctioned to work under him, for this purpose. The evacuees were mostly from Burma. The total number of evacuees who came direct by steamer from all countries was 17,281, consisting of 15,808 from Burma, 765 from Malaya and 708 from other countries. Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-one evacuees were destitutes and relief was given to them by Government. The chief items of assistance were feeding and shelter at the harbour and supply of railway tickets to the destination of the evacuees.

After the third week of February 1942, the influx of evacuees into the Presidency was mainly by train. The evacuees came from Burma via Assam and Bengal and due to their long trek, were generally in a poor state of health. A clearance camp was opened in Madras on 19th February 1942. The evacuees arriving by train were received at the station by the staff of the Protector's office. The more seriously sick among them were sent to hospitals and the destitute were taken to the camp where conveniences like feeding, supply of clothes, medical relief, etc., were provided. Those bound for places beyond Madras were provided with railway tickets and money for their incidental expenses on the journey.

The influx of evacuees was heavy during March and April, it relaxed a little in May, but increased enormously in June when 9,551 evacuees arrived. The number of arrivals dropped in July and since then the arrivals have been few but the stream has not yet stopped. The batches which arrived in June 1942, were the most sickly and the number of deaths among them was high. Several of them were suffering from cerebral malaria, cholera, typhoid, smallpox, measles, etc. Additional hospital arrangements were made and a hospital of the type known as the "Detention Mat Hospital" was opened.

The total number of evacuees which arrived in Madras both by steamer and by train was about 60,000, of whom about 50,000 were destitutes and were assisted by Government.

The Special Officer and Protector of Emigrants, Madras, was empowered in April 1942 to grant **maintenance allowance** to destitute evacuees resident in the Madras City subject to the subsequent sanction of Government in each case. Nearly 15,000 evacuees in Madras City received maintenance allowances.

The Government of Madras sanctioned maintenance grants to several institutions in the Presidency to enable them to take care of evacuee orphans and destitute unattached women. Hindu evacuee destitute women were placed in women's homes for Hindus, and Christian women were accommodated in convents in Madras. Maintenance allowances at Rs. 15 per mensem per woman and Rs. 5 per mensem for each child were granted.

CHAPTER X—RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Co-operation

Years of Progress

	1910-11.*	1941-42.
Total number of co-operative societies.	596	14,673
Total membership of co-operative societies	44,102	1,282,192
Total cost to Government	RS. 62,471	RS. 10.84 lakhs.
Number of land mortgage banks and central banks	5	149
Number of non-agricultural societies ..	30	2,456
Number of agricultural credit societies other than land mortgage banks ..	560	11,019
	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Total working capital of all societies except land mortgage banks	49.15	2,035.6
Total working capital of all land mortgage banks	Nil	184.2
Working capital of the central banks and land mortgage banks	19.87	896.5
Working capital of the rural societies other than land mortgage banks ..	23.94	573.5
Working capital of the urban societies.	5.34	556.6
Total amount of loans outstanding against members of all societies except land mortgage banks	23.05	1,305.4
Total amount of loans outstanding against members of land mortgage banks	Nil	522.6
Loans outstanding against members of urban societies	5.54	369.7
Loans outstanding against members of rural societies other than land mortgage banks	23.26	407.5

The year 1942 recorded all round progress in the co-operative General movement. The number, membership and transaction of societies increased and the collection of outstanding amounts showed a marked improvement. There was considerable expansion in non-credit work, due to the impetus given by the war to the formation of stores, weavers' societies, and other non-credit societies.

The three permanent training institutes at Rajahmundry, Coimbatore and Tanjore and the fourth at Anantapur which is not a permanent one, conducted training classes. The Institute at Anantapur will be run only in alternate years. The **Central Co-operative Institute, Madras**, conducted courses of training for probationary Junior Inspectors. Government also sanctioned the retention of 12 posts of Educational Inspectors for training members and panchayatdars of non-credit societies. Education and propaganda

* Figures for 1900-01 are not available.

Societies

The total number of societies in the Presidency increased from 14,547 to 14,673. Mushroom growth of societies was discouraged and moribund and dormant societies were wound up.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank

At the beginning of the year, there was a large demand for loans from the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank on the pledge of produce by central banks. The peak was reached in May 1942. As the prices of food grains rose subsequently, the loans were repaid more speedily than usual and the actual amount due from central banks under time loans fell to the record low figure of Rs. 7.8 lakhs.

Central Banks

The working of central banks was generally satisfactory as prompt action was taken to set right matters in banks whose working caused some anxiety. The collection of dues of central banks was exceptionally good due to the high level of prices of agricultural produce. The loans issued by central banks amounted to Rs. 250.16 lakhs as against Rs. 282.10 lakhs in the previous year.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank

The loans issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank amounted to Rs. 34.87 lakhs. The Bank issued debentures to the value of Rs. 35 lakhs and the total amount of debentures in circulation at the end of the year was Rs. 288.48 lakhs. During the year the Bank took up the financing of land improvements and issued loans to the extent of Rs. 4,425 for this purpose.

Sale societies

The sale societies issued loans to the extent of Rs. 133.83 lakhs and the value of stock sold was Rs. 159.25 lakhs. Ryots took advantage of these societies to hold up their produce and to reap the benefit of the rise in prices, but Government hope that the sale and marketing societies will play a vital part by persuading ryots not to corner stocks and by bringing them directly in contact with Grain Purchase Officers.

Marketing federations

The general conditions during the year were favourable for a large expansion of marketing activities but due to the lack of transport facilities, the marketing federations were unable to transact much business. The Tanjore Marketing Federation purchased rice to the value of Rs. 5.42 lakhs and its sales amounted to Rs. 5.72 lakhs. It earned a net profit of Rs. 32,515. The Nellore Federation supplied rice to the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, the Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society and some of the consumers' societies in the Province. During the emergency the Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society supplied goods worth over Rs. 2 lakhs to the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, and also kept in stock 1,000 tons of firewood commandeered from the neighbouring districts.

Consumers' societies

These societies made excellent progress. During the year 201 primary stores societies were started bringing the total to 578. In order to co-ordinate the activities of primary stores, 13 wholesale stores for sixteen districts were also started. Government permitted

the stores societies to make sales to non-members for the duration of the war.

A scheme for the supply of food-stuffs through co-operative stores in important towns in the Presidency was under consideration and Government appointed a Special Deputy Registrar to formulate the proposals.

The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Madras, rendered remarkable service during the year. It had 66 branches in the City including 30 emergency depots. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 31.20 lakhs and the average monthly sales for the last seven months of the year were Rs. 3.75 lakhs as against the average of Rs. 1 lakh in the previous year. The Society was given a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs by the Government and the value of essential articles purchased and stocked by it amounted to Rs. 8.07 lakhs.

The handloom weaving industry passed through a period of acute distress due to conditions created by the war. The closure of its foreign markets and the restrictions on transport by land and sea produced a shrinkage in demand for cloth. There was considerable unemployment among weavers and the position was aggravated by the violent fluctuation in the prices of yarn. Immediate steps were taken to relieve the distress through the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society. Government extended assistance by indemnifying co-operative central banks against business losses arising from their financing the weavers' relief societies; by providing capital grants not exceeding Rs. 5 a loom for adaptation of looms to weave new varieties of fabrics; and by giving the services of departmental officers to supervise the working of such societies. Schemes of this kind were introduced in the Chingleput, Madura, Ramnad, South Arcot, Cuddapah, and Trichinopoly districts.

Orders for textiles from the consuming departments of the local Government and the Supply Department of the Government of India were secured by the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Society. Government allowed a concession in the shape of a 10 per cent preference in the price of handloom goods of certain varieties purchased by some of the Government departments from the Provincial Society. To enable the societies to execute these orders satisfactorily, Government sanctioned a capital grant of Rs. 10,000 for the adaptation of looms for weaving new varieties of cloth and interest-free advances of Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh for the purchase of yarn and the payment of wages respectively. Free services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar, six Senior Inspectors, and six weaving demonstrators were also sanctioned for supervising the execution of war orders.

The value of milk sold by these societies rose from Rs. 13.6 lakhs to Rs. 14.16 lakhs. Government have ordered that a Sindhi breeding bull or a Delhi buffalo or both should be kept by Government Veterinary institutions in places where there are big co-operative milk supply societies or unions.

Weaving societies

Milk-supply societies and unions

Colonization societies

Under the special scheme sanctioned by Government, colonization societies have been started in the Tanjore, West Godavari, Chingleput, and Kistna districts. Government have given a free gift of Rs. 10 as share-capital to each colonist and have also advanced to the societies the money required for the purchase of agricultural implements at a rate not exceeding Rs. 1,700 for 100 colonists.

Rural Amenities

Periodical conferences

Collectors continued to convene at three monthly intervals, periodical conferences which were attended by gazetted officers, presidents of district boards and members of the Provincial Legislature, serving or living in each district. These conferences considered all matters of general importance affecting the welfare of the people. In order to maintain the non-official element in the conferences which was gradually getting depleted on account of the inability or unwillingness of some of the elected members of the Legislature to attend them, Collectors were allowed to invite up to three non-officials to take part in the conferences.

Government of India grant

The work of rural reconstruction made considerable progress. The Government of India grant sanctioned for this purpose was utilized for the improvement of rural water-supply, rural sanitation, and village communications and for the encouragement and development of co-operative loan and sale societies and societies for the consolidation of holdings. Up to the end of September there were in all 2,264 rural water-supply works either completed or in progress. The amount spent on these works was Rs. 7.87 lakhs from the grant and Rs. 2½ lakhs from villagers' contributions. Seven hundred and twenty-one sanitation works and 801 village communication works were either completed or in progress. A sum of over Rs. 1 lakh was disbursed for the encouragement and development of loan and sale co-operative societies. A number of rural water-supply works under the Provincial Comprehensive Scheme were also completed.

Museums

The commercial and industrial museums established in some districts to display and market the products of local cottage industries continued to make good progress.

Alleviation of Indebtedness

There were 92 Debt Conciliation Boards working in the Presidency at the beginning of the year. Eleven Boards were abolished and the remaining 81 boards continued to function during the year. The number of cases in which the boards were able to arrange amicable settlement was considerably smaller than in the previous year. The number of agreements secured was 236 in fasli 1351 as against 1,110 in fasli 1350.

The question of winding up all the Debt Conciliation Boards and continuing one board for each district to dispose of the pending cases was under the consideration of the Government.

Agriculture

Co. 419 was very popular because of its high yield both under swampy and droughty conditions and the good quality of jaggery that could be produced from it. Co. 527 and Co. 312 maintained their superiority in yield over all other short duration and medium duration varieties respectively. In the maturity tests of new canes, Co. 583 and Co. 527 were found to have the richest juice and gave 14.09 per cent and 13.69 per cent of jaggery respectively.

A Rice Research Station was opened at Tirukuppam in the Chingleput district, and the acquisition of an area of 25 acres near Mangalore for the establishment of a similar station for the South Kanara district was sanctioned by Government. Paddy seed to the extent of 165,000 lb. was distributed from the several Research Stations. A number of experiments on the cultural and manurial practices were being conducted during the year.

Research in the Chemical and Botanical sections and the experiments on the effect of irrigation on black soils were continued. It was discovered that under light irrigation with cotton and cholam, the tendency of the water soluble salts was to move down the profile. The same tendency was noticed under heavy irrigation with paddy and sugarcane. The investigations of microbiological population of the black soil showed that irrigation increased considerably the microbiological population as well as their physiological activity. Four green manure crops, viz., dhaincha, cowpea, pillipesara and sunnhemp were studied for their comparative yield and quickness of decomposition. In yield dhaincha stood first, followed in order by sunnhemp, pillipesara and cowpea.

A malt factory capable of manufacturing 36,000 lb. of malt food per annum was erected and was in full operation. A plant with a maximum capacity of 12,000 lb. per annum was installed for the production of malt extract mixed with shark liver oil. Construction of a large scale plant capable of producing 100,000 lb. malt extract was in progress.

The attention of the demonstration staff was mainly diverted to propaganda for the "Grow More Food" campaign. Cultivators were induced to adopt intensive methods of cultivation, to reduce the area under commercial crops, and to extend it under food crops. The trial and demonstration plots started by the Agricultural department in the holdings belonging to ryots were continued as in previous years. Demonstration of improved methods of conserving farm-yard manure and farm-waste was also continued. The popularization of green manure crops and the use of oil-cake received considerable attention from the agricultural staff and agricultural exhibitions were organized during fairs and festivals.

The final market survey of mustard and toria was completed and the report furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. At the instance of the Director of Industries

Sugarcane

Paddy

Research

Malt factory

Propaganda

Agricultura marketing

and Commerce, the market survey of coir industry was undertaken and a report was furnished to him. A special survey of the pith industry in the Tanjore and South Arcot districts was also made. The survey of onions, garlic, turmeric, chillies, millets, basket and rattan industry were taken up. New grading stations were opened at Ootacamund, Katpadi and Madura for eggs; at Dindigul for limes; at Bezwada and Sivapuri for tobacco; at Dindigul, Virupakshi and Madura for mangoes; at Dindigul, Virupakshi, Madura and Kodaikanal for plantains, and at Negapatam for gingelly oil. There were 149 authorized packers under the "Agmark" scheme, of whom 78 were authorized to pack rice also. The grading of eggs in Madras City increased considerably and over 17 lakhs of eggs were sold under "Agmark" grades. The value of graded agricultural commodities amounted to nearly Rs. 26 lakhs, of which rice alone accounted for about Rs. 13 lakhs.

Veterinary

The Board held three meetings during the year. Some of the important proposals approved by the Board related to the **organization of village shows** especially in areas with large number of approved bulls and the continuance of the livestock improvement work initiated with the aid of a Rs. 50,000 grant of the Government of India.

The Sindhi, Kangayam and Hallikar breeds continued to be kept at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, for the purpose of raising pure pedigree stud-bulls. The average number of animals maintained at Hosur was 866 as against 746 in the previous year but in spite of the increase in the herd, it was impossible to meet the increasing demand for breeding bulls. The average daily milk yield of Hallikar cows was 4.6 lb., of the Kangayam cows 6.7 lb. and of the Sindhi cows 14.0 lb.

The poultry section at Hosur had on an average 360 birds of imported breeds and produced 7,586 eggs, with an average egg yield of 149 eggs per bird.

The Research Station in Guntur for Ongole cattle worked as usual with an average herd of 120, including buffaloes. The average daily milk yield of the Ongole cows was 10.8 lb. as against 9.1 lb. in the previous year.

The Farm started work in December 1941. Two strains of indigenous poultry were kept at this station, one from the Vizagapatam district and the other from the Chittoor district. The object of the Farm was to try and evolve a strain of country fowl which could lay more and bigger eggs.

The Institute manufactured vaccines, serums, etc., for the main animal diseases such as rinderpest, blackquarter and hæmorrhagic septicæmia. In addition to the ordinary routine work, investigations were conducted on brucellosis, chronic rheumatic arthritis in cattle, poultry diseases and helminthology.

CHAPTER XI—PUBLIC WORKS *

Years of Progress

	1900-01.	1941-42.
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Public works including buildings and roads.	34.85 lakhs.	75.11 lakhs.
Area charged as irrigated ..	2,915,271 acres.	7,714,680 acres.
	RS.	RS.
Expenditure on Irrigation works.	55.59 lakhs.	82.45 lakhs.
Revenue from Irrigation works.	222.14 "	290.82 "
Percentage return on productive works.	9.05 "	6.98 "

Public Works Department

The temporary **A.R.P. division** formed last year for the execution of A.R.P. works in the Madras City was expanded into an A.R.P. Circle with five divisions. The number of divisions at the end of the year was, however, reduced to two due to the completion of a large number of works and the restricted supply of cement. Four special divisions for execution of aerodrome works were formed in the mufassal and attached to the A.R.P. Circle which was then termed **A.R.P. and Aerodromes Circle**.

The staff sanctioned last year for the preparation of **camouflage schemes** in the Presidency continued to work under an officer of the rank of a Superintending Engineer, designated as Regional Camouflage Officer. An additional division solely for camouflage works connected with factories was also formed and placed under the control of the Regional Camouflage Officer.

War work necessitated the formation of **three more divisions**, one in Trichinopoly, another at Coimbatore, and the third solely for the execution of electrical works in the Presidency. This was in addition to the four divisions for which a P.W.D. Roads Circle had been sanctioned. Two special irrigation divisions were also formed—one in the Dowlaishwaram Circle for the preliminary work in connection with the formation of a reservoir on the Godavari river, and the other in the Bezwada Circle for the detailed investigation of drainage problems in the Godavari and Kistna Deltas.

At the beginning of the year a special subdivision for **famine works in the Ceded Districts** was formed. It was expected that

* The portions on "Electricity" and "Navigation and Water Transport" have been deleted owing to the war.

The Provincial Livestock Improvement Board

The Livestock Research Station, Hosur

The Livestock Research Station, Guntur

Poultry Research Station, Madras

The Serum Institute, Madras

A.R.P. works

War work

Famine works

the test works would be closed by the end of the year, but the situation deteriorated necessitating the immediate formation of a special division with an additional subdivision.

Irrigation

Tungabhadra Project

The investigation of the Tungabhadra Project was completed by the Special Executive Engineer in March and plans and estimates prepared by him were under scrutiny.

In accordance with the rules for the regulation of the **Krishna-rajasagara reservoir in Mysore**, cross-sections of the rivers at standard stations were taken and the Cauvery gauged.

The Cauvery delta

In order to stimulate the production of food-crops in the **Cauvery delta**, the Government ordered the opening of the Mettur reservoir three weeks in advance of the usual date. The south-west monsoon set in time with the result that the Mettur reservoir received full supply and reached a peak level of 122.3 feet on 6th August 1942. The kuruvai crops were greatly benefited by the advance supplies, the yield was abundant and the harvest was completed well before the middle of October. The north-east monsoon was practically a failure resulting in a heavy drain from the reservoir during October, November and early December in order to irrigate the standing crops.

The Godavari project

In the Godavari delta, owing to the lack of rain in the early part of the year and the low level in the river, considerable difficulty was experienced during both the first and second-crop seasons. The supply in the river in June was at its lowest and the first-crop season had to commence with proportionate regulation to the three deltas. Transplantation was extremely difficult and protracted. The freshes came in the river by the end of June and the position eased to some extent. The year was also noted for the abnormally **high floods** in the river in August; the flood level of 17.1 feet over the crest of the anicut was the highest ever recorded. The floods damaged several river sets, caused breaches to some of the river banks and submerged the Gannavaram and Annampalli aqueducts.

The Kistna delta

In the **Kistna delta**, transplantation began late in June, but the crops improved under the timely rains in July and August. Ordinary lands and poramboke lands in several places in the delta were cultivated under the "Grow More Food" scheme.

The **Kistna East Bank Canal** extension scheme was completed and the full extent under it irrigated during the year. About 800 acres were permitted for wet cultivation under the "Grow More Food" scheme.

Miscellaneous

The **Kanigiri reservoir** did not receive full supply during the year. The crops were, however, generally satisfactory. New areas under the Pyderu channel, New Vavveru channel and Gudipalli channel were opened for irrigation.

The water-supply in the **Periyar system** was satisfactory and the lake reached its full level on the 5th November. The **Stanley reservoir at Mettur** received good supplies and the full level was reached on three occasions.

Buildings

Some of the important buildings completed or under execution during the year were: construction of an out-patient block and maternity and children's ward in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam; construction of additional buildings for the Stanley Medical College, Madras; construction of a new Headquarters Hospital, Madras; construction of a new Headquarters Hospital, Cocanada; quarters for the Armed Reserve and Presidency Reserve at Masulipatam; remodelling the Government Press, Madras; and construction of additional buildings for the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

Roads

During the year the **Public Works Department** maintained about **1,400 miles of road** at a cost of approximately **Rs. 6.51 lakhs**. The **local bodies**, excluding the Corporation of Madras, maintained nearly **38,388 miles**, of which **23,987 miles were metalled roads**. The extension of Vizagapatam-Anantagiri road to Arakonam was completed and improvements to other roads were under progress.

Broadcasting

The scheme of installation of 300 sets in rural areas on a concession basis, as a measure of war propaganda was nearing completion. The response from the panchayat boards to the half-grant scheme was good, and as the number of applications exceeded 300, the Government extended the scheme to another 100. During the year 136 rural sets were installed and the total number of rural sets working at the end of the year was 407. More progress could not be made due to the shortage of radio sets and batteries in the market.

Wire broadcasting systems were successfully arranged to relay the speeches of His Excellency the Governor in various places. Two wire broadcasting systems and one **public address system** were also supplied to three municipalities. The total number of wire broadcasting systems and public address systems working at the end of the year was three and eleven respectively. Thirteen municipal receivers were installed during the year and the total number of municipal sets working at the end of the year was 104.

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CHAPTER XII—EXCISE AND PROHIBITION

Excise

Consumption The latest figures available show that there was an increase in the consumption of arrack, ganja, Indian-made foreign spirits and coconut toddy arrack and beer brewed in India. There was an increase in the number of trees marked for tapping of toddy and a decrease in the consumption of opium. The increase in the consumption of Indian-made foreign spirits was due to the fall in the imports of foreign liquor.

Revenue The total excise revenue during the first nine months of the calendar year was Rs. 304 lakhs as against Rs. 267 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1941.

Prohibition

Offences Prohibition was continued in the Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot districts but in spite of various steps taken by the police to deal with offences under the Act, an enormous increase in prohibition crime was reported during the year. In Salem the home of prohibition, the crime increased by * 1,111 cases, i.e., from 1,195 to 2,306 cases. Public co-operation was almost entirely lacking and apathy and even open connivance at offences had taken the place of early enthusiasm.

Legislation The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1942, enhances the maximum penalty for illicit distillation and distribution of liquor from imprisonment for six months or fine of Rs. 1,000 or both, to two years' imprisonment or fine of Rs. 5,000 or both, with a view to checking illicit distillation and distribution of liquor. It is hoped that the measure will have a salutary effect and will, to some extent, check illicit distillation.

* The figures relate to the official year 1941-42.

CHAPTER XIII—COMMUNITIES ELIGIBLE FOR HELP BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The work of improving the social and economic conditions of the eligible communities continued to be under the direct supervision of the district Collectors subject to the general supervision and guidance of the Commissioner of Labour in matters of policy. In each district there is a Labour Advisory Committee of three members with the Collector as President and the Provincial Labour Advisory Board co-ordinates the work of the District Committees and helps the Commissioner of Labour in all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. There are also special Labour department staffs working in 14 districts. In the City of Madras the Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour supervises works to improve the **cheris**.

The main items of work were as usual the provision of house-sites; the opening of special schools; the grant of scholarships, stipends and boarding charges; the maintenance of hostels at important centres; the provision of sanitary amenities such as pathways and burial grounds; the provision of wells and tanks for the supply of drinking water; and the assignment of land for cultivation.

Educational Facilities

Ten schools were started during the year and 39 were closed, leaving 1,125 schools working at the end of the year. Of these, 1,121 were day schools, 2 night schools and 2 combined day and night schools. Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two boys and 18,518 girls received instruction in these schools and the total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 9,10,209.

The total number of scholarships sanctioned for ordinary education was 7,223 as against 6,324 in the previous year. Eighty-six residential and 6,324 non-residential scholarships for general education; 36 scholarships for professional, and commercial courses, and 91 industrial scholarships were awarded.

The **boarding grants** to the Harijan Sevak Sangh and the Andhra Provincial Board were increased from Rs. 10,450 to Rs. 14,200 and Rs. 17,800 to Rs. 25,400 respectively. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for award of individual boarding grants to converts from the eligible communities. A boarding grant of Rs. 400 was sanctioned to the Harijan Sevak Sangh, South Kanara district, for its boarding home at Udipi. A building grant of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned to Sri Krishnashramam Harijan Industrial School, Guntur. On account of the increased prices of food-stuffs, the rate of boarding grants was temporarily increased to Rs. 6-8-0 per pupil per mensem in cases where the grant was

Rs. 5 and below, and by Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem per pupil in cases where the boarding grant was more than Rs. 5.

Midday
meals

The scheme of free supply of midday meals in Labour schools was further extended during the year. The meals were supplied in 46 schools in the districts where the special labour staff was working. The continuance of the scheme resulted in more regular attendance and improved health of pupils.

Assignment of House-sites and Lands

The total area reserved for assignment was 583,443 acres, of which 432,508 acres were assigned. The area actually cultivated was 280,740 acres. The main reasons for the non-cultivation of lands assigned in the several districts, were the poverty of the assignees; adverse seasonal conditions; absence or neglect on the part of assignees; poor quality of land and want of irrigational facilities; late assignments; reservation of land for pasture by the assignees; and fall in prices or economic depression.

Reclamation Work

Settlements

The Criminal Tribes Settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram and Chintaladevi continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Progress of the Settlements in respect of health, sanitation, education, and general discipline was satisfactory. Efforts to bring more lands under cultivation in pursuance of the "Grow More Food" campaign were made in all the Settlements and in spite of the failure of rain, the harvest at Siddhapuram, Stuartpuram and Chintaladevi Settlements was satisfactory.

Yenadi
Reclamation

Yenadi Reclamation work in the Chittoor district made satisfactory progress. Charcoal making provided subsidiary employment to the Yenadis and brought a return to each member of about Rs. 10 per mensem.

Kallar
Reclamation

Kallar Reclamation work in the Madura district was carried on, on the usual lines. Ameliorative measures for the Piramalai Kallars in respect of education, co-operation, agriculture, etc., were carried on during the year and expenditure was incurred on schools, scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, construction of school sheds, wells, and loan grants. The scouts of the district contributed to the war effort by collecting scrap iron weighing 64 maunds, waste paper weighing 12 maunds, and cash contribution of Rs. 454. In Ramnad, the reclamation work was carried on through the District Superintendent of Police. The two Kallar schools in the district continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Koravar
Reclamation

The work was carried on satisfactorily during the year. The two schools for the Koravars, one at Madathur and the other at Manivalandan and the two boarding homes at Attur—one for boys and the other for girls—continued to work satisfactorily.

CHAPTER XIV—CIVIL SUPPLIES

Prices in 1942

As compared with the previous year, the prices of both food-grains and commercial products were much higher. The index numbers of average wholesale * prices were as follows:—

(Base—Price in the week ending 21st August 1939 = 100.)

Quarter ending	Food-grains.	Commercial products.
December 1940	119	96
March 1941	118	94
June 1941	122	95
September 1941	133	111
December 1941	140	114
March 1942	136	113
June 1942	142	123
September 1942	173	156
December 1942	207	187

Cost of Living

The cost of living index numbers for working classes in Madras City and eight other mufassal centres are given below. Weights have been assigned to all items included in the index in proportion to their relative importance in an average low-paid employee's family budget at each centre. The items included in the index have been divided into five main groups, viz., food, fuel and lighting, clothing, rent, and miscellaneous. The average of prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 has been taken as base or 100 in the calculation of the index. Since the outbreak of the war, there has been a steady rise in index numbers, the rise, however, being very rapid during the year 1942 as shown in the statement below:—

Month.	Madras City.	Vizagapatnam.	Ellore.	Bellary.	Cuddalore.	Trichinopoly.	Madura.	Coimbatore.	Calicut.
August 1939 ..	98	101.6	100.9	95.6	103.9	102.6	96.9	101.8	102.5
January 1942 ..	117	121	120	127	118	121	110	118	129
December 1942 ..	158	172	175	155	172	171	167	174	180

Control of Civil Supplies

In view of the growing importance and volume of the work, the Government created a post of Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Organization.

* The difference between wholesale and retail prices was not appreciable.

to be held by a member of the Board of Revenue. The Commissioner is the Provincial authority for prices and supplies and he is assisted by a Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Additional Joint Secretary and Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue and Grain Purchase Officers. The Government considered that it was better and more economical to utilize the agency of the Commercial Tax Department for the work of enforcing the provisions of the Grain Control Order and controlling prices and accordingly transferred the work to that Department from the Grain Control Officers whose posts have been abolished.

Food Grains
Control
Order, 1942

The provisions of the Food Grains Control Order were extended to wheat, paddy and rice from the 22nd June 1942 and to millets (chulam, cumbu and ragi), grams (redgram, greengram, Bengalgram and blackgram) from the 20th October 1942, and Korra (Tenai) from the 23rd December 1942.

Paddy and
rice

The cessation of imports of rice from Burma which used to supply the bulk of the deficit in the requirements of this Province and the unusual demands from other Provinces and States on the supplies in this Province, created a considerable shortage in the total resources of this Province. The Government, therefore, found it necessary to restrict movements of stocks of rice and paddy to places outside the Province. Export of paddy and rice from the Province was permitted only under permits issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or officers authorized by him. This was necessary to maintain the essential supplies required for consumption in this Province. The demands of neighbouring areas were met to some extent by introducing a system of quotas based on the stocks available in the Province. Export restrictions were also necessary to prevent cross movements of stocks involving the abuse of transport facilities. In order to prevent the large and haphazard purchases for the purpose of export, irrespective of prices and the availability of sufficient surpluses in the areas concerned, the Government appointed Grain Purchase Officers and directed that all purchases of paddy and rice for export outside the Province should be made only through their agency. The Government also issued instructions to the Railway for the regulation of inter-district movements by rail, of paddy and rice within the Province and as there was some scope for the circumvention of the restrictions on transport by rail, the Government ordered that coastal movements of food grains by sea within the Province should also be covered by permits issued by the Commissioner of Civil Supplies. These restrictions on transport were necessary to maintain an even distribution of supplies between surplus and deficit areas and to secure the best use of transport facilities.

The prices of paddy and rice had been showing a steady upward tendency. Government did not wish to deprive the agriculturist of a fair return of their produce especially after the long period of depression through which the agriculturist had passed before the

war. But there were indications that the rise was in some measure artificial and the producer was not getting the full benefit of it. In order to deal with this artificial rise, the Government adopted various other measures the most important of which were licensing of dealers, regulation of movement within the Province, control of purchases, etc. The Food Grains Control Order, 1942, was extended to paddy, rice, wheat and wheat products and later on to millets and grams. This ensured a stricter control over dealers and their stocks through the supervision of the Grain Control Officers.

The restriction on the export of paddy and rice from the Province were later extended to millets and pulses also, as this Province has a deficit of these commodities even in normal times.

Millets and
pulses

The maximum prices of wheat were fixed and they were generally adhered to by merchants. There was, however, scarcity of wheat and wheat products in all the districts due to insufficient supplies from North India owing to transport difficulties. In order to increase the supplies of wheat for human consumption, orders were issued requiring the flour mills to restrict the output of bran to 10 per cent of wheat available. The Wheat Control Order was on the whole working satisfactorily in the Province.

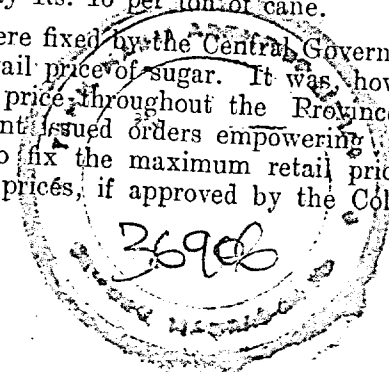
Wheat

A scheme for the control of sugar was introduced by the Government of India in April 1942. Under this scheme, the entire stocks of sugar with or under the control of sugar factories were treated as part of a common pool and their movement throughout British India was directed by the Central Government, through recognized dealers, who were compelled to purchase at fixed ex-factory prices. This Province was allotted a quota of 20,578 tons of sugar from North India for the period from June to November 1942. Due to various causes, of which transport difficulties were the most important, the actual supplies were even less than the quota.

Sugar

The Government of Madras took up the question of increasing the production of sugar in this Province to the maximum possible extent. The main obstacle was the uniform ex-factory price fixed by the Government of India for the whole of India, which did not make it profitable for factories in this Province to produce sugar, as they have to pay a high price for cane, due to the higher cultivation costs in this Province. The Government of India have since raised the ex-factory price throughout India to a level which will enable the factories to pay Rs. 16 per ton of cane.

As the ex-factory prices were fixed by the Central Government, this Government fixed the retail price of sugar. It was, however, found that a uniform retail price throughout the Province was unworkable. The Government issued orders empowering Taluk Prices Advisory Committee to fix the maximum retail prices in their respective areas, which prices, if approved by the Collector



of the District, should be notified by him under the Defence of India Rules.

Jaggery

The price of jaggery continued to rise during the year. The wholesale price of cane jaggery in Cuddalore was as high as Rs. 12.35 per imperial maund during the week ending 20th July 1942, while it was only Rs. 4.44 during the corresponding week in 1941. As considerable quantities were being exported to areas where prices were even higher, the Government banned all exports of jaggery to places in India outside the Province except by special orders of the Government.

Kerosene

The cut imposed by the Government of India on the bulk deliveries of kerosene led to the withholding of stocks and profiteering by dealers. In order to prevent this undesirable development, the Government issued orders bringing the wholesale and retail trade of kerosene under control and provided for the fixing of wholesale prices by the Collectors and retail prices by the Taluk Advisory Committees. In Madras City, a system of rationing was introduced during the year.

Firewood

Madras City experienced a scarcity of firewood during the middle of the year. Steps were taken to requisition standing topes and stocks available in the neighbouring districts. The Government also enhanced the maximum prices of firewood in order to induce the merchants to bring supplies to the City. The supply was normal at the end of the year.

Yarn

The prices of yarn which had increased considerably in the middle of July 1941 declined towards the end of 1941. There was not much variation in the early part of 1942, but after April prices again went up and continued at a very high level. The Government of India have been addressed on the subject of control of prices and their decision is awaited.

Shellac, matches and paper

During the year 1942, the Government of India fixed the wholesale price of shellac T.N. at Calcutta and the Government of Madras fixed the maximum prices so far as this Province was concerned. The prices of matches were also fixed by the Government of India. The maximum retail prices of paper manufactured by Indian mills was fixed by this Government, so far as this Province was concerned.

Rent control

The Madras House Rent Control Order, 1941, which was issued in order to control excessive rents was extended to the whole of the Province, including the City of Madras, and the Collectors were instructed to enforce the order strictly. It was brought to the notice of the Government that profiteering in rents was not confined to residential buildings only but extended to storage accommodation also. To check this evil, the Madras Godown Rent Control Order, 1942, was issued, under rule 81 (2) (ba) of the Defence of India Rules. The Controller for determining fair rents under this order is the same authority as for house rents.

CHAPTER XV—CIVIL DEFENCE**A.R.P. in the Mufassal**

Air Raid Precautions schemes were started in British Cochin, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Ootacamund, Coonoor and Wellington in 1941. With the increasing threat to India after the Japanese entered the war, Government decided to introduce A.R.P. into several other towns. Orders for most towns were issued in January but a few were added later, the last being Tanjore in June. At the end of the year there were five I class towns, four II class towns and fifteen III class towns in addition to Madras City. Their combined population approaches 2,000,000.

Deputy Superintendents of Police were appointed Special A.R.P. Officers in II class towns, while in III class towns, in the first instance, retired persons were appointed. Later it was found necessary to replace some of these by serving officers taken from other departments. The officers selected were trained as Third-class Instructors in Madras and later in the year several of them were sent to attend Officers' courses at the Civil Defence Schools in Calcutta and Lahore. Evacuees from Burma and Malaya have been appointed to a number of posts in A.R.P. organizations in various towns.

It was at first intended that A.R.P. should be mainly voluntary but the need for a fairly large paid staff soon became apparent and after the bombing of Cocanada and Vizagapatam and the partial evacuation of Madras attention was concentrated on the recruitment and training of paid personnel. In most classified towns this has resulted in honorary workers coming forward in much greater numbers as soon as people saw that A.R.P. was really in operation. Excellent work has been and is being done by many honorary wardens, particularly Chief Wardens. All these gentlemen are fully occupied with their own affairs but they have put in long hours of work in organizing and training the wardens' service in their towns. Several missionaries gave up their annual vacation to do A.R.P. work.

Training has been based on Madras where the Provincial Training School has steadily improved its courses. The school has been very useful in training Third-class Instructors, Depot Superintendents, Incident Officers, and officers for the Casualty and Rescue Services. The Officers' Courses and Courses for Specialists run by the Civil Defence Department of the Government of India have been increasingly useful.

The equipment of A.R.P. has been a matter of some difficulty as supplies have been scarce and the demand has been great. The issue of steel helmets is still very slow. Stirrup pumps began to

be available in large numbers towards the middle of the year. Medical equipment came in slowly but is now practically complete.

Rescue parties

The equipment, training and enrolment of Rescue Parties has been particularly difficult and no volunteer parties have been formed outside Madras. Originally the scale proposed was the same as for England, but it has subsequently been greatly reduced and debris clearing equipment has been provided in every warden's post. Basements are almost non-existent in this country, and as the majority of people live in thatched huts or one storey buildings, elaborate rescue equipment will not often be needed.

A.R.P. in Madras City and Suburbs

Personnel

With the entry of Japan into the war, it was found essential that all A.R.P. posts should be manned throughout the day and night. The Government, therefore, decided to recruit a considerable number of paid personnel for the various A.R.P. services.

Organization

Full-time paid officers were placed in charge of Publicity, Training and the Communications Service. A Personal Assistant to the Controller was appointed to be in charge of the routine work of the Controller's office. Each separate service has its own executive head subordinate to the Controller.

Experience in Rangoon showed that it was necessary to have a separate organization for the disposal of corpses. A scheme was prepared and the Corporation Health Officer was placed in charge of the organization.

The Depots and Transport Service was reorganized and the entire personnel attached to the Combined Depots except the Moplahs in the Rescue Parties, were attached to this service. The Messenger Service was decentralized and amalgamated with the respective services. The transport attached to each service was placed in charge of the head of the service concerned and he was made responsible for the proper upkeep of the vehicles and the discipline and control of the drivers.

Training

A Provincial Training School was started early in January to train instructors in large numbers. The activities of the School have expanded considerably and the training of all services continued vigorously.

First-aid units

Five Mobile First-Aid Units have been established. A sixth is now being formed. These are stationed at the Fire Area Hospitals.

Rescue parties

Government have sanctioned 50 Rescue Parties. All the parties have been allotted to the various depots. Moplahs from Malabar were recruited for the Rescue Service and were given intensive training.

Feeding

An Emergency Canteen was established and organized at each depot to feed the personnel attached to the depots during the emergency. Two Provision Centres with central kitchens were

established for feeding A.R.P. personnel detained at "incidents." The feeding of all the voluntary and paid personnel at the cost of Government continued till the end of June when it was considered no longer necessary to feed volunteers. But the feeding of the paid staff who have to man the posts all the 24 hours has been made a permanent feature. An adequate reserve of provisions has been stored at each mess to meet its demands during an emergency.

Publicity

Measures have been taken to increase publicity. In addition to the media of the "A.R.P. Journal," the press, films and posters, publicity is also carried out through exhibitions, bhajana parties, meetings, variety entertainments, etc. The first exhibition was held in October in "E" division and was opened by Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor. The exhibition was such a success that in November, another exhibition was organized jointly by the Women's A.R.P. Corps and the A.R.P. This exhibition was held at the Government Muhammadan College, and was opened by the Hon'ble Lady Hope.

Recreation

Recreation and sports clubs have been opened for the various services to provide amenities to the personnel during their off-duty hours. Inter-service matches and competitions are being conducted.

A comparative statement showing the expenditure incurred is given below:—

Finance

Particulars.	Amount spent during	
	January to December 1941.	January to November 1942.
	RS.	RS.
Value of stores purchased ..	3,45,966	13,63,610
Cost of establishment ..	56,371	10,59,518
Cost of feeding ..	..	4,22,242*

A.R.P. measures in Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Casualty Medical Service in Madras City, in Class I and II towns, and also in certain Class III towns in the mufassal, is in charge of a whole-time Casualty Officer, who is assisted by Staff Officers. In other Class III towns, the District Medical Officer, Civil Surgeon or the Medical Officer in charge of the Government or Local Fund hospital in that town is the part-time Casualty Officer and is assisted by one or two Staff Officers or instructors.

First-Aid posts have been opened in all towns classified for Civil Defence purposes. All Class I and II towns and a few Class III towns have Mobile First-Aid Units in addition to First Aid Parties. The First Aiders are given practical training, in dressing wound cases in the Casualty wards of the Government

* Feeding was introduced only in April 1942.

hospitals in the town. The paid and voluntary wardens are also trained in First Aid, and Wardens' posts have been equipped with a First Aid box and First Aid Field dressings and shell dressings. I and II Class towns have **ambulances** and also cars for sitting cases and arrangements are being made to provide at least one ambulance in each Class III town. **Beds** have been reserved for the treatment of air raid casualties in all Government hospitals in the classified towns and in Government hospitals having a bed strength of over 20 in other towns. Emergency hospitals have been opened in certain towns and arrangements have been made in mission and private hospitals to provide beds for air raid casualties.

The Madras Fire Service

Fire Service

The Fire Service in the Madras Civil Defence Area was completely separated from the A.R.P. organization and amalgamated with the Madras Fire Brigade and brought under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Madras Fire Services. In June 1942 the post of Deputy Commissioner, Madras Fire Services, was abolished and that of Director of Fire Services created. Mr. W. A. Tozer, a professional fire officer from Rangoon, was appointed to this post. The mufassal fire services were also placed under his direction. Later in the year the Government of India secured the services of a number of National Fire Service Officers from England. The first batch of these officers arrived in August 1942 and were placed in charge of various Fire Stations of the City and of the additional alternative water-supply arrangements. The executive command of the Madras City Section of the Madras Fire Services vests in the Chief Fire Officer, Madras Fire Services (Madras); and that of the mufassal sections in the Senior Fire Officer of the section concerned, subject to the general supervision of the District Magistrate.

Firemen were recruited and enrolled early in the year in I and II Class towns and in those III Class towns where municipal water lorries were available.

Jurisdiction

Early in April 1942, the Harbour Area which, up till then, had been the responsibility of the Port Trust, was taken over by the City Fire Service to ensure unified control of the Fire Services throughout the City. The sanctioned strength of the City Section of the Fire Services was augmented consequent on the addition of the Harbour Area. Oil companies and a number of other vital factories maintain their own fire fighting appliances and staff, but arrangements for reciprocal help between them and the Fire Services are being made on the lines indicated by the Government of India.

Organization

The division of the City into 13 zones was found unsatisfactory and the City was divided into east, west and south divisions and the Fire Stations allotted to each so as to make for greater efficiency and better control.

Owing to war conditions, the delivery of trailer pumps, tenders, hose and other equipment was at first very slow but supplies improved towards the end of the year. Delivery of trailer pumps is now well advanced but the supply of tenders and hose is still very backward. Municipal road watering lorries, now known as "Mobile Tank Units," have proved increasingly useful for fire fighting. Taking their own water with them, they can get into operation far more quickly than trailer pumps and deal with a small outbreak of fire before it has had time to spread. A Fire Service Workshop was opened in July 1942. Many small repairs have been attended to, tools are being made and a proper check and supervision of all vehicles is being maintained.

A training school under the charge of two National Fire Service Officers was opened in September 1942 for the training of recruits and officers from the City and the mufassal sections in fire drill and practices.

There are four fire controls: Central, Eastern, Western and Southern. Each control has direct connexion with its stations, independent of the telephone exchange. Provision has been made for a Messenger Service in each Fire Station as an alternative in case of any disturbance of telephone service in an emergency.

Static water tanks of capacities varying from 5,000 to 150,000 gallons and independent sources of water-supply have been provided. About 86 temple tanks and private ponds, in different parts of the City have been improved and provided with approach roads, revetments and platforms. One hundred and thirty-two static water tanks have been completed and filled with water; another 67 are in the course of construction. The earlier tanks were built of reinforced concrete, but later cheaper processes, particularly "guniting" have been adopted satisfactorily. Full use has been made of canals and the Cooum river by the construction of sumps at suitable places along their banks.

Miscellaneous

The Madras Corporation and certain local bodies in the mufassal have been asked to provide blast and splinter proof protection for the vital services, such as water-supply, drainage and sewage undertakings. Sanction has also been accorded for expenditure on the covering of exposed water main. The Corporation of Madras and the local bodies concerned have been ordered to provide 25 per cent extra reserve of materials such as pipes and specials as a precautionary measure against damage to water-supply and drainage systems from enemy air raids. The Government have sanctioned the formation of Central Dumps at three central places and a reserve stock of pipes to cater for the needs of the local bodies, if necessary.

A large number of wells in the City have been cleaned and chlorinated as a stand by against the possible failure of water-supply in an emergency. Boards have been put up in front of houses where such wells are situated.

After-care of
homeless

The Government have under contemplation a scheme for the care of persons rendered homeless, by enemy action, in the Madras Civil Defence Area. Rest Centres have been selected in the City and will be made available for use during an emergency. The establishment of Salvage Depots is also engaging the attention of Government.

Demolition

Arrangements have been made for large-scale demolition including the use of explosives wherever necessary.

CHAPTER XVI—WAR ACTIVITIES

His Excellency the Governor of Madras

His Excellency the Governor of Madras conducted an intensive propaganda campaign in furtherance of the war effort. The following are a few of the outstanding features of His Excellency's campaign :—

January 1st.—His Excellency issued a New Year Message to the people of Madras, in which His Excellency appealed for "a united war effort against the brutal tyranny that would suppress not only constitutional liberties but the personal freedom that every man cherishes." On the evening of New Year's Day, His Excellency drove in State to the Annual Park Fair and Exhibition and exhorted the people to disregard wild and defeatist rumours.

January 9th.—His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the "London Calling" Carnival organized by the Madras Rotary Club in aid of the Governor's War Fund. A sum of Rs. 41,000 was realized as a result of the Carnival.

February 17th.—His Excellency inaugurated the centenary celebrations of Pachayappa's College at Chetput when, in his speech to the gathering, he congratulated those present on organizing the celebrations and thus helping to allay panic.

March 3rd.—His Excellency reviewed the war situation at the Rotary Club and concluded his speech with the following significant words :—

"When final victory is achieved we can all say to ourselves, whether we are Europeans or Indians, that we did our bit in a greater or a lesser degree for the achievement of victory which was so essential for the future happiness of the world."

March 14th.—The Trained Nurses' Association of India presented to His Excellency the Governor three ambulances subscribed for by nurses of different parts of India.

His Excellency appealed to the members of the Madras medical and nursing profession to come forward in large numbers and support the men fighting for the future civilized existence of their own country and of the world.

April 25th.—The British Army Y.M.C.A. Hut was opened for the use of British Forces passing through Madras.

May 12th to 14th.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy throughout the civil and military inspections which he made with a view to acquaint himself fully with the plans and organization of defence measures in this

Province, and to stimulate both official and non-official efforts to unite the people in a common determination against aggression.

May 22nd.—His Excellency the Governor announced his assumption of the office of the Leader of the National War Front. Presiding over a conference of District Organizers of the National War Front, His Excellency stressed the importance of an energetic campaign for the suppression of rumours, the presentation of facts in their correct perspective, the avoidance of waste, the saving of scrap and the growing of more food.

May 23rd.—His Excellency inaugurated the National War Front movement in Madras City with a speech which was broadcast throughout the Presidency.

June 17th.—His Excellency declared open Sir Arthur Hope Club for Indian Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen.

June 21st.—His Excellency the Governor accompanied Lieut.-General His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester who inspected a large and impressive parade of the A.R.P. services and the St. John Ambulance Brigade on the Island Grounds. His Royal Highness also inspected the defences of Madras manned by Indian, Anglo-Indian and British troops.

June 22nd.—The "Russia Day" was observed. Presiding over a largely attended meeting on that day His Excellency made a stirring appeal to the people of India to forget the past, to focus their eyes on the present and the future and to follow the example of their Russian Allies by uniting as a nation determined to resist the invader.

August 5th.—His Excellency broadcast an appeal from the Madras Station of the All-India Radio for contributions to the Amenities for Troops Fund.

August 29th.—The Girl Guides' Association of India presented a mobile canteen for the benefit of Indian troops to His Excellency, who expressed his appreciation of the valuable work done by the Association.

September 6th.—A **National Day of Prayer**, was observed. His Excellency presided over a prayer meeting held under the auspices of the National War Front at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras. Prayers were offered at the meeting by religious leaders of various denominations including a Hindu priest, a Moslem moulvi, a Parsi, a Chinese, a Theosophist, and heads of various Christian denominations.

September 23rd.—His Excellency attended the ceremony of the reconstitution of the **Third Madras Regiment** and the presentation of the Old Colours.

November.—His Excellency opened the Shri Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum and paid a tribute to the war effort of the people of Travancore State.

December 1st to 7th.—His Excellency accompanied the Commander-in-Chief in India when the latter visited Madras and witnessed manœuvres conducted by the Southern Army.

December 18th.—At the annual Police Parade His Excellency congratulated the members of the Police force on their achievements during the year and thanked them for the invaluable services they had rendered, especially in dealing firmly with the political disturbances and in co-operating with the army authorities.

Propaganda

Organization

The propaganda organization of the Presidency runs through three parallel but complementary channels. The first of these are the Provincial Propaganda Sub-Committee and district, divisional and taluk Propaganda Sub-Committees. These committees are composed of officials and non-officials but predominantly of non-officials. The second channel of propaganda is "Victory House," Madras, where the administrative work is carried on by the Director of War Publicity, his Personal Assistant, the Assistant Director of War Publicity, and the subordinate staff. "Victory House" has a Press Section which publishes the weekly "Madras War Review" and its vernacular counterparts. It has an Editor, an Advertisement-Editor who is employed on the preparation of cartoons, posters, illustrations and advertisements, and part-time vernacular journalists and translators. In addition to this Press Section, "Victory House," Madras, has a large publicity "Show Room" with models, charts, maps, posters, show windows, and various other exhibits and functions as a Central Information Bureau. Local "Victory Houses" on the model of the Madras "Victory House," have been established at Dindigul, Bezvada, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Cuddalore, Ellore, Bellary, Calicut and Madura. They serve as War Information Bureau and also as the official headquarters of the **National War Front**, which is the third and at present the most important propaganda organization. His Excellency the Governor is the Provincial Leader of the National War Front and he has associated with him five Regional Leaders, three representing linguistic areas, one representing Scheduled Castes and the other the European community. The Director of War Publicity is the Provincial Organizer. Each district usually has a District Organizer, Honorary Divisional Organizers, a District Lecturer, an Additional Lecturer, Propagandist Inspectors, Taluk Propagandists, Athletic Propagandists, Ballad Masters, Village Guards, Special Coastal Lecturers, etc.

Radio Talks.—The All-India Radio, Madras Station, did considerable propaganda work. During the year there were 1,837

Methods of
Propaganda

talks on war subjects consisting of 872 talks in English, 251 in Tamil, 336 in Telugu, 187 in Malayalam and 181 in Kannada. There were 1,675 talks on war subjects from the Trichinopoly Station of the All-India Radio, of which 590 were in English and 1,085 in Tamil.

Speeches

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Advisers to His Excellency, the staff of the National War Front, Revenue and other officials in the districts, members of Propaganda Sub-Committees, and many other private lecturers carried on an intensive propaganda campaign.

Pamphlets and Leaflets

Fifty-three different leaflets were published and issued by "Victory House," Madras. In addition to this, 203 separate leaflets and pamphlets received from the Central Information Bureau, New Delhi, and National War Front Headquarters, Simla, were also distributed.

Posters, Photographs, Cartoons, Pictures, etc.

Sixty different large photogravures of war subjects were distributed in large quantities as were photographs of Their Majesties the King and Queen and of Mr. Winston Churchill.

Music

Music competitions, war songs, gramophone records, ballad singers, and entertainment troupes were the main vehicles of propaganda through music.

Films, War Shorts, etc.

Government authorized the production of a maximum of five films per year on general subjects and four films per year on military subjects. Three films under the first category and one film under the second category were produced during the year. The films produced were "National War Front," "Home Front," "Golden Grain of Bharatkand" and "Madras Guards." Fifty-one war shorts received from the Film Advisory Board were released in Madras City and the different parts of the Province. The Air Raid Precautions film "Madras Must Not Burn" was completed with commentaries in English, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

Propaganda Vans

These vans were found to be very valuable adjuncts to propaganda work and provision was made to supply at least one van to each district. The vans in operation were equipped with a 35 m.m. talkies projector, a generating set, a magic lantern; public address system, pick-up gramophone and radio. There was a qualified operator and driver for each van to work the various items of equipment. Magic lantern slides, war shorts, comic films, gramophone records, and other propaganda material were regularly supplied to all the vans.

Reading Circles

Village Reading Circles were adopted as a responsibility of the National War Front. During the year their number increased and in one or two districts, Reading Circles exclusively for women were formed.

A Village Security Scheme was introduced in eight coastal districts and two inland districts. Propagandist Inspectors were appointed to each of the districts, assisted by ten Athletic Propagandists who control and instruct about eighty Village Guards. The principal objects of the schemes were the inculcation of pride in the village as a unit, insistence on the 'stay put' policy, and the encouragement of 'contact' between the military and civilian population.

Security and Contact Schemes

The "Russia Day," the "China Day," the "Allies Flag Day," the "New Year Day," etc., were celebrated throughout the Presidency. The Defence Services Exhibition Train visited several important towns in the Province and attracted large crowds everywhere.

Miscellaneous

In the absence of scientific mass observation and public opinion tests, it is not possible to gauge, with any precision, the effect which this output of propaganda material had on the public, but that its influence has been very considerable can hardly be doubted, since in the place of ignorance, antagonism or apathy, there are now frequent examples of active invitation from villagers and townfolk to the National War Front personnel to provide more talks and "shorts" and literature.

Propaganda and the Public

Recruitment

During the year, recruitment to the combatant forces was generally satisfactory and the Madras Presidency continued to take a leading part in the defence of India. The Madras Regiment was reconstituted and His Excellency the Governor of Madras presented the Regiment with its Old Colours.

Military Forces

In order to encourage recruitment, orders were promulgated according preferential treatment in the matter of civil employment under the Government to candidates with war service and to speed up the procedure for recruitment to the Commissioned Ranks, a Provincial Selection Board was formed and the interview of candidates by District Commandants was abolished. The Board interviewed and selected candidates for the Land, Air and Naval Forces. A Cadet Training School was opened at Madras to give practical and physical training to suitable young men aspiring for Commissions in the Army, Navy and the Air Force. Intensive propaganda and the energetic assistance rendered by Revenue Officers to the recruiting staff accelerated the pace of military recruitment.

Recruitment to the various branches, viz., Indian Medical Service Emergency Cadre (Men and Women's Branches), Indian Medical Department Emergency Cadre, Civil Doctors (Licentiates and Graduates) for military hospitals in India, Army Nursing

Medical

Service, Auxiliary Nursing Service, Anti-Malaria Assistants, Compounders, Laboratory Assistants, Radiographers, etc., was generally satisfactory and the response from the medical profession was encouraging. Lady medical graduates came forward in increasing numbers for appointment in the Women's branch of the Indian Medical Service.

Technical Personnel

The **National Service Labour Tribunal** was constituted on the 14th September 1940. As the work of the Tribunal expanded considerably especially in connexion with the Technical Training Scheme, the Chairman who was also the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, was made a full-time officer in January 1942. Two more Regional Inspectors of Technical Training, a Technical Inspector, and a Publicity Officer were added to the staff of the Tribunal. At the end of December 1942 there were 82 training centres and 8,520 men under training in the Province. Many of them joined the technical branches of the Defence Services and 704 were posted to Ordnance factories on completion of their training. The Tribunal selected 113 technical men for employment in National Service and up to the end of December 1942, 51 candidates selected by the Tribunal were sent to the United Kingdom under the *Bevin Training Scheme*. Thirty-three of the "Bevin Boys" returned to India on completion of their training and 30 of them were provided with employment.

The total number of training places under the jurisdiction of the Madras National Service Labour Tribunal represented a quarter of the total number of places sanctioned for training in the whole of India, while the number undergoing training was about 31 per cent of the total number in the whole of India including the States. Madras, which is the fourth Province in order of importance from the point of view of the engineering industry, held the first place under the Government of India Technical Training Scheme.

Finance

The total contribution to the Madras Governor's War Fund, including the amount previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund amounted to Rupees 2,15,65,044. The comparative figures for the various districts on the 26th January 1943 were as follows:—

Districts.	Amount.
	RS.
Coimbatore	16,33,435
East Godavari	14,30,553
Madras	13,93,907
West Godavari	13,61,725
Kistna	12,35,990
Tanjore	12,09,237

His Excellency The Governor's War Fund

Districts.	Amount.
	RS.
Ramnad	11,81,322
Guntur	11,75,930
Madura	10,98,833
Vizagapatam	10,76,972
Tinnevely	10,16,989
Kurnool	8,84,079
Nellore	8,27,021
North Arcot	7,43,221
Trichinopoly	7,20,125
Chingleput	6,70,920
Salem	6,26,103
Malabar	6,02,122
South Arcot	4,64,719
Cuddapah	4,30,867
The Nilgiris	4,00,609
Chittoor	3,92,998
Bellary	3,47,678
Anantapur	3,37,574
South Kanara	2,12,886
Travancore	66,085
Bangalore-Mysore-Coorg	23,130
Total ..	2,15,65,044-

The position of Defence Loans contributions in this Presidency at the end of each quarter was as follows:—

Defence Loans

Quarter ending	Amount.
	RS.
31st March 1942	4,57,74,000
30th June 1942	4,59,56,000
30th September 1942	4,78,37,000
31st December 1942	4,98,74,000

In order to popularize Defence Savings Certificates, the Savings Cards were printed in all the South Indian languages and special arrangements were made by the Postal authorities to safeguard Post Office records in an emergency. District War Committees were requested to give due publicity to these arrangements. Defence saving stamps were distributed as a permanent advance to Government touring officers so that they may familiarize the people with the use of these stamps and thereby increase the sales. With the co-operation of the Employer's Federation of South India steps were taken to put into effect the suggestions made by the National Savings Conference held in January 1942 to popularize the "Defence Savings Certificates" among employees.

As an experimental measure the Defence Savings Propaganda Van toured the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Chingleput, and the cities of Madras and Bangalore. The van was accompanied by a special propaganda officer appointed for the purpose and a postal official to sell Defence Savings Certificates on the spot. The tour was useful for purposes of propaganda but the actual sale of defence savings certificates was not commensurate with the expenses incurred on the tour. The experiment was therefore abandoned.)

Miscellaneous

Amenities
for troops

His Excellency the Governor of Madras inaugurated the Amenities for Troops Fund on 5th August 1942. To provide places of rest and entertainments for troops in or passing through Madras a number of canteens were opened. These included the Toc H Canteen, Red Shield Canteen, Y.M.C.A. Hut for Indian Troops, Stanley Club, Madras Hospitality Committee's Mobile Canteen, Victory House Mobile Shop, Salvation Army, Indian Hospitality Committee's Mobile Canteens, the Y.M.C.A. Hut for British Forces and the Sir Arthur Hope Club for Indian Soldiers all of which did splendid work. In the mufassal, non-officials and officials looked after the welfare of the troops stationed in their neighbourhood. Public response to the Fund was on the whole encouraging.

The main function of the Joint War Charities Depot during the year has been to provide Red Cross supplies for hospitals and amenities for troops stationed in the Madras Presidency. These amenities include battery wireless sets, gramophones, games equipment and a free circulating library of books and gramophone records. Sewing and knitting parties in many of the districts have continued to provide hospital supplies and warm garments for troops serving overseas and in India.

The Joint War Charities Depot has also been active in sending gifts of Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam literature, beedis, sweets, pickles, games and musical instruments to Madrassi units serving overseas and in other parts of India. It has also organized a Canteen Supply Department for wholesale purchase of Canteen Stores and their distribution at the same price to voluntary canteens all over the Presidency and also to a very large number of canteens run by military units themselves.

Welfare Committees were functioning satisfactorily in the taluks of the Province and the members of these Committees were taking interest in the welfare of the families of soldiers who had gone abroad.

"Grow
More Food"
campaign

Government have thrown open wherever possible all unoccupied, assessed and unassessed lands and disafforested lands, both in compact and isolate plots for temporary cultivation of food crops

and vegetables. The lands are free of assessment up to the end of fasli 1354, but are subject to the payment of water-rate. Government have provided that preference should be given to the temporary grantee to take the land where it does not form part of a compact block in outright assessment after the expiry of the period of temporary grant, on payment of land value. Arrangements have also been made with the Railway administrations concerned, for the temporary lease of vacant railway lands, for similar cultivation. Cultivation of tank beds, backyards and village and town sites has also been permitted free of assessment. Collectors have been instructed to requisition private lands which are left uncultivated without sufficient cause and to lease them temporarily to cultivators on payment of a reasonable rental.

Government have permitted District Agricultural Officers to sanction loans not exceeding Rs. 25 in each case for the purchase of manure and improved varieties of seed to encourage the growth of food crops. In order to bring fallow lands under cultivation, Government have sanctioned a scheme for the grant of loans on personal security at rates not exceeding Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per acre in the case of wet and dry lands respectively. Orders have also been issued for the grant on personal security of loans not exceeding Rs. 100 in each case to members of the eligible communities for the cultivation of food crops on lands reserved for them.

Takkavi
loans

In the area commanded by the Cauvery-Mettur Project, concessional water-rate was continued for the duration of the war. In the Kistna and the Godavari deltas the levy of inclusion fees was postponed, and the Collectors were authorized to grant, at their discretion, lands bordering on natural water courses and drainages to be cultivated with second crop. In the Nilgiris, special concessions were granted to encourage cultivation of vegetables.

Concessions
for special
areas

Petrol rationing which had been introduced in 1941 was continued and gradually made more strict. By careful and judicious control and as a result of the steps taken for the conversion of transport vehicles from petrol to producer gas, the consumption of petrol was reduced steadily and systematically without affecting essential services. The growth of the A.R.P. Services in various places in the Province and the construction of urgent essential works created an extra demand for petrol and the total saving in petrol was naturally not as great as could otherwise have been expected.

Petrol
rationing

The most important event in connexion with motor transport was the development of producer gas as an alternative fuel. The Central Road Traffic Board pursued a policy of encouraging conversion of petrol buses and lorries to producer gas in order to meet the restrictions of petrol rationing. The result of this policy was that the consumption of petrol by transport vehicles was reduced

Producer
gas plants

to about a quarter of the total quantity of petrol previously consumed, without materially impairing the efficiency of the various transport services.

Tyre rationing

The Government of India first placed a ban on the sale of car tyres with effect from 20th April 1942. On 15th June 1942, the Tyre Rationing Order was brought into force in this Province, making the sale or acquisition of both giant and car tyres and tubes permissible only under a permit issued by a notified rationing authority. The Central Government placed at the disposal of each Province and State a specified quota of giant and car tyres and tubes.

War supplies

A special scheme in connexion with war supplies was sanctioned by the Government. Under this scheme the Supply Department of the Government of India placed orders on the Provincial Government for the manufacture and supply of various articles which could be manufactured by the small scale industry in this Province. The necessary organization was set up and samples were made and forwarded to the Supply Department of the Government of India for inspection and report. Orders relating to various items of stores were received and production was in progress in the Factory Units attached to the Industrial Schools and also in the 60 sub-contract units in almost all the districts of the Presidency.



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