



**MADRAS
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1946-47**

PART II

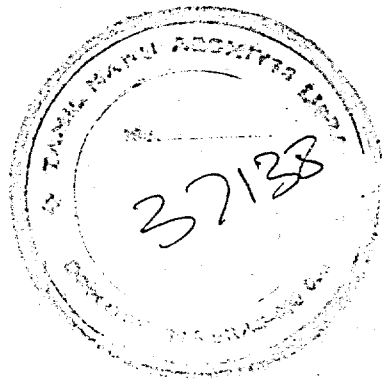
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INTRODUCTORY

The Presidency Administration Report has been written in two parts of which, Part I is a general summary of the events of the calendar year 1947, focussing attention on the salient features of the administration during that period. This is printed separately under the title "Madras in 1947." Part II, i.e., "Madras Administration Report, 1946-47" deals in detail with the work of each Department during that financial year unless the contrary is stated.

1946-47 was the second year after the close of the World War II and every Department of the Government was busy planning for an intensive development of the Province in all directions, so as to remove illiteracy, improve health and sanitation and raise the economic level of the people by developing agriculture, commerce and industry.

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



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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1946-47

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in the Administration (1946-47)

His Excellency Sir Henry Foley Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted as Governor from the 26th February 1946 afternoon till 6th May 1946 forenoon, on which date His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., took charge and continues to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Sir Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Sir S. V. Ramamurty, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E. M. Gawne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. C. H. Masterman, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., continued as Advisers to His Excellency the Governor till the 30th April 1946 afternoon, on which date the Section 93 regime ended.

Consequent on the assumption of office by the Congress Ministry, the following were appointed as Ministers and they took charge on the afternoon of the 30th April 1946 :—

The Hon'ble Sri T. Prakasam (Premier).
The Hon'ble Mrs. Lakshmipathi.
The Hon'ble Sri V. V. Giri.
The Hon'ble Sri K. Bhashyam.
The Hon'ble Sri K. Koti Reddi.
The Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas.
The Hon'ble Sri K. R. Karanth.
The Hon'ble Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam.
The Hon'ble Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja. ✓
The Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar.
The Hon'ble Sri V. Kurmayya.

Subsequently, two more Ministers, viz., the Hon'ble Sri B. Veeraswami and the Hon'ble Sri R. Raghava Menon were appointed and they took charge of their office on the afternoon of the 1st June 1946. The Hon'ble Sri B. Veeraswami tendered his resignation with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd February 1947 on account of ill-health. In his place, Sri B. Venkataratnam was appointed as Minister with effect from the forenoon of the 6th February 1947.

The Ministry under the leadership of Sri T. Prakasam resigned on the 23rd March 1947. Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar who had been elected leader of the Congress Party was then called upon by His Excellency the Governor to form a Ministry. The new Ministry consisting of the following eight members assumed office on the afternoon of the 23rd March 1947 :—

- (1) The Hon'ble Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar (Premier).
- (2) The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaroyan.
- (3) The Hon'ble Dr. T. S. S. Rajan..
- (4) The Hon'ble Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam.
- (5) The Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi.
- (6) The Hon'ble Sri H. Sitharama Reddi.
- (7) The Hon'ble Sri K. Chandramouli.
- (8) The Hon'ble Sri K. Madhava Menon.

Subsequently, five more ministers mentioned below were also sworn in on the afternoon of the 28th March 1947 :—

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Daniel Thomas.
- (2) The Hon'ble Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar.
- (3) The Hon'ble Sri Kala Venkata Rao.
- (4) The Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty.
- (5) The Hon'ble Sri V. Kurmayya.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours

On April 25th, 1946, His Excellency Sir Henry Knight visited Bangalore to meet Mr. Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the United States Famine Enquiry Committee. He also visited Vizagapatam on April 26th and 27th and inspected the docks, the naval base and the ship-building yard and had discussions with the local non-officials on the food situation in the district.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Edward Nye assumed charge on the 6th May 1946 from His Excellency Sir Henry Knight, the acting Governor of the Province. Immediately after assuming charge of his Province, His Excellency embarked on a provincewide tour to acquaint himself at first hand with the economic situation in the different districts with particular reference to the grave food problem. Between May and December 1946, he completed a round of visits to all districts of the Province. He took the opportunity of his visits to make personal contacts with officials and non-officials, motored to outlying rural areas to meet villagers and inspected procurement and rationing arrangements in the towns and villages. He also inspected the local ayacuts, tanks, canals and other irrigation projects and the progress of work connected with their improvement. He presided over a Food Conference at Salem on 23rd May 1946.

These visits had necessarily to be of short duration, but His Excellency followed them up by a further series of tours in the

districts in the course of which he visited the following districts during the period under report :—

Anantapur, Bellary, Madura, Ramnad, North Arcot and Chittoor.

A noteworthy feature of these tours was His Excellency's surprise visits to rural parts, the idea underlying being to get a real insight into the actual condition of villages and to allow villagers to represent their grievances without any reservation. On these visits, His Excellency saw the local industrial activities (including cottage industries) and interviewed prominent non-officials. His Excellency received welcome addresses from the municipalities and local boards of the localities visited, and in his replies, he appealed to the people to co-operate whole-heartedly to solve the difficult food crisis by producing more crops, by releasing surplus stocks and conserving food in every possible way. His Excellency also visited a large number of institutions serving the public interest, such as, Research Stations, Educational institutions, Co-operative ventures of all kinds, Employment exchanges, Ex-servicemen's colonies, Jails, Medical institutions, private charitable and religious institutions, Labour colonies, Coffee and Tea estates. In some districts, His Excellency presented the insignia of titles and other decorations awarded to local residents for public service.

His Excellency visited the Police Training School, Vellore, on 3rd February 1947 and saw the cadets under training.

Lady Nye accompanied His Excellency on almost all his tours in the districts and among other public activities particularly identified herself with social uplift and medical relief work by visiting hospitals, maternity homes, child-welfare centres, Red Cross centres, schools and colleges for women, I.W.C.C. centres, the Guild of Service, the Y.W.C.A. and orphanages. She also met members of the District branches of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund which she had recently started for the purpose of providing medical relief and social amenities to the people of this Province.

Tours outside the Province.—On the invitation of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency visited Mysore in October 1946, witnessed the Dusserah Celebrations and took the opportunity to discuss with the Maharaja and the Dewan matters of mutual interest to the State and the Province.

In the same month, His Excellency visited Trivandrum on the invitation of H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore to witness the Birthday Celebrations of the Ruler and discussed administrative problems affecting both the State and the Province.

In January 1947, His Excellency visited Bangalore as the guest of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Accompanied by the Sub-Area Commander, His Excellency visited the Headquarters of the (Q.V.O.) Regimental Centre, R.I.E., and Jalahalli Hospital

Town. He also visited the Indian Institute of Science and the Kolar Gold Fields.

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

His Excellency presided over the Annual Day of the Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in the Banqueting Hall, Government House.

On 6th November 1946, His Excellency visited the Loyola College and laid the foundation stone of the new library *cum* auditorium.

His Excellency opened the Exhibition of the South Indian Society of Painters at the Museum on December 7th.

Accompanied by Lady Nye, His Excellency attended a ceremony at the Government House buildings in Mount Road held by the Hon'ble the Premier on 29th January 1947 when the buildings were handed over to the Provincial Government.

On 30th January 1947, His Excellency accompanied by Lady Nye opened the Madras Services Week at the Island Grounds.

At a Police Parade held on the 7th February 1947, His Excellency presented medals and decorations to members of the Police Force.

His Excellency visited the following public institutions in the City :—

The High Court in its Criminal Sessions, the Police Commissioner's office, the Harbour, the Saidapet Leprosy Clinic, the King Institute, the Engineering College, the Indian Officers' Association, the Madras Christian College, Tambaram, the School of Indian Medicine, the Reid's Co-operative Timber Works, Tiruvottiyur, the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Works, Limited and Public Works Workshops, Rayapuram and the "Hindu" and the "Mail" offices.

While in Ootacamund, His Excellency received an address of welcome at the Assembly Rooms from the Ootacamund Municipal Council on 26th June 1946. In the same month, he presided over the annual general meeting of the Y.M.C.A. and the St. George's Homes at Ootacamund. Accompanied by Lady Nye, His Excellency visited the Pykara Dam in July 1946 and the Kodanad Tea Estate in September.

His Excellency broadcast an appeal to the public on the National Savings Scheme in December 1946.

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

Investitures.—His Excellency held an investiture at Government House, Mount Road, on November 11th, when he presented insignia of honours and titles conferred on various citizens of the Province.

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties (1946-47)

Legislative Assembly

The distribution of Parties on 24th May 1946 when the Assembly met for the first time after the general elections held in March 1946 and on 31st March 1947 is as follows :—

	Position of parties on 24th May 1946.	Position of parties on 31st March 1947.
Congress	163	166
Muslim League	28	29
Independent Party	7	7
Europeans	7	7
Communists	2	2
Independents [Unattached]	6	4
Total	*213	215

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

During the period between 24th May 1946 and 31st March 1947 seven by-elections were held, out of which three seats went to the Congress, two to the Muslim League and two to the European Group. The Congress in this by-election gained one seat from the Independents (Unattached) and the position of the Muslim League and the European Group remained the same. One Independent (Unattached) member subsequently joined the Congress Party.

Legislative Council

The distribution of Parties on 24th May 1946 when the Council met for the first time after the periodical election in March 1946 and on 31st March 1947 is as follows :—

	Position of parties on 24th May 1946.	Position of parties on 31st March 1947.
Congress	32	33
Muslim League	7	7
Justice	1	1
Independents [Unattached]	14	13
National Democrats	1	1
Vacant	—	1
Total	55	56

During the period between 24th May 1946 and 31st March 1947, one additional member was nominated and he joined the Congress Party.

Assembly and Council Sessions.—During the period from 24th May 1946 to 31st March 1947 the Legislative Assembly was in session for 62 days and the Legislative Council for 31 days.

Course of Legislation

In the official year 1946-47, twelve Acts were passed, of which the first four were passed by His Excellency the Governor under the Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the remaining eight were enacted by the Madras Legislature. Besides these, two Regulations were also made during the year.

I. Acts made by His Excellency the Governor under Section 93

Madras Act IX of 1946 [The Madras Land Acquisition (Ex-Service Men's Settlements) Act, 1946] empowers Government to acquire lands for establishing settlements of ex-service men, or to take over lands for their temporary occupation and use. The lands so acquired or taken over are to be granted in the first instance to co-operative societies which will consist predominantly of ex-service men and subsequently by such societies to their members.

Madras Act X of 1946 [The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1946] (a) brings within the scope of the principal Act Hindu religious endowments in the Presidency-town, (b) removes the distinction between excepted and non-excepted temples, (c) provides for a more effective auditing of the accounts of the temples, and (d) enlarges the powers of the Board in certain respects.

Madras Act XI of 1946 [The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1946] and Madras Act XII of 1946 (The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1946) are closely connected measures. Act XII is a self-contained enactment governing village panchayats, and Act XI makes consequential changes in the Madras Local Boards Act. Act XI also removes certain minor difficulties experienced in working the Madras Local Boards Act, besides improving the administration of district boards in various respects in the light of experience. The Acts have not yet been brought into force.

II. Acts passed by the Madras Legislature

Madras Act XIII of 1946 [The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Act, 1946] increases the salaries of the Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, the President and Deputy President, the Parliamentary Secretaries and Members of the Legislature, on account of the great increase in the cost of living.

Madras Act XIV of 1946 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946] enables Government to control, for a limited period, the production, supply, distribution, transport and prices of essential articles, and also to requisition property.

Madras Act XV of 1946 [The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1946] regulates the letting of both residential and non-residential buildings. Provision has been made in the Act for fixing

fair rents for both classes of buildings, and protecting tenants from unreasonable eviction. Whenever a building falls vacant, the landlord is to give at least seven days' notice to a Controller appointed by the Government so that it may be taken over, if necessary, for a Government purpose or allotted as the residence of a Government Officer.

Madras Act XVI of 1946 [The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1946] provides that members of municipal councils and district boards which are reconstituted after a supersession or dissolution, should be elected and not nominated. The Act also empowers the Government to appoint Special Officers for administering the affairs of district boards during the interval between the vacation of office by existing members and the assumption of office by new members.

Madras Act XVII of 1946 (The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1946) gives protection, for a temporary period, to tenants to whom the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, applies, and tenants of private lands in estates governed by the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, against (i) eviction and (ii) the sale of their holdings. It also protects ryots in such estates against the sale of their holdings. Provision has been made for the stay of suits and other proceedings relating to such eviction and sales.

Madras Act XVIII of 1946 (The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1946) (i) safeguards private forests from being destroyed by the indiscriminate cutting of trees, and (ii) provides for the stay of proceedings, civil and criminal, in which any claim to customary or prescriptive rights in a forest is involved.

Madras Act I of 1947 (The Madras Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1947) enables the Government to take effective and timely action to deal with subversive activities which have for their aim the creation of disorders involving menace to the peace and tranquillity of the Province. The Act provides for preventive detention; the imposition of collective fines and censorship, the control of meetings, processions, camps, drills and parades, the requisitioning of property, and the control of services essential to the life of the community.

Madras Act II of 1947 [The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1947] empowers the Government to postpone the ordinary elections to municipal councils and local boards and validates all orders issued in that regard before the commencement of the Act. The Act also provides for the preparation and publication of electoral rolls or alterations to such rolls, at such times as the Provincial Government may direct.

Power has been taken to increase the representation of minority communities on municipal councils and local boards, without affecting the total number of non-reserved or general seats, and

by way of remission of Land Revenue and postponement of collection of instalments under Land Improvements Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions in the Ceded Districts graded remission of assessment on dry lands ranging from 25 per cent to 100 per cent was granted in 741 villages of Anantapur district, 25 villages in Kurnool district, and 334 villages in Bellary district. The collection of kist was also ordered to be postponed in some villages. In Tanjore district full remission of Land Revenue was granted to paddy fields which received no wetting after 15th January 1946 and the outturn of which was 4 annas and less. Temporary reduction of water-cess in East and West Godavari and Kistna districts and in the deltaic portions of Guntur district were continued in fasli 1355 also.

The following statement gives an idea of the remissions granted under the various heads during the faslis 1353, 1354 and 1355 :—

	Fasli.		
	1353.	1354.	1355.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Shavi or loss of crop	1.59	0.89	17.22
Tirvakkami	2.46	1.69	8.18
Injury by floods	1.19	0.93	11.67
Short crop or poor harvest	0.26	0.41	15.16
Remission of second crop charge, water rate and other items	0.68	0.70	1.19
Waste remission	1.59	1.52	6.04
Fixed remission	1.62	1.70	1.74
Beriz deduction	10.04	10.15	10.13
	<u>19.43</u>	<u>17.99</u>	<u>71.33</u>

Sources and realization of Land Revenue.—The following statement shows the demand of Land Revenue under the several heads for faslis 1354 and 1355 :—

	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Peshkash on permanently settled estates ..	47,50,292	47,49,958
(2) Shrotriyam jodi	7,36,921	7,36,040
(3) Ryotwari and miscellaneous	7,82,74,548	7,15,84,192
(4) (a) Cesses in permanently settled estates.	30,06,715	36,34,432
(b) Cesses in whole inam villages ..	9,19,935	10,80,767
(c) Cesses in ryotwari and miscellaneous.	1,29,03,160	1,56,49,260
	<u>10,05,91,571</u>	<u>9,74,34,649</u>

There was a net decrease of Rs. 63,30,444 in the Land Revenue demand due to grant of large-scale remission. 97.6 per cent of the demand was collected within the year and a sum of Rs. 3,63,536 or 0.35 per cent was written off the accounts. The percentage of collection to the collectable demand was 97.96 (99.19).

Coercive processes.—The following statement gives particulars of coercive processes issued for the realization of the Government dues under Act II of 1864 for the faslis 1354 and 1355 :—

Coercive processes.	Fasli 1354.	Fasli 1355.
Demand notices	483,621	312,486
Distrain or attachment notices	27,250	21,860
Sale notices	5,618	3,262
Sales (number of defaulters)	347	90

There was a marked decrease under every item in fasli 1355 as compared with fasli 1354. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose properties were sold to the total number of holdings was 0.000012 against 0.01 in fasli 1354. The percentage of sales to the number of sale notices was 2.7 (6.18). These figures indicate generally that the economic condition of the agriculturists had improved to some extent.

Ryotwari Holdings

Extent.—The total extent of ryotwari holdings increased to 27,661,319 (27,654,185) acres. There was an increase in all districts except Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. The increase is due chiefly to fresh assignments and resumption of inams. The total assessment on holdings rose to 604.51 (604.27) lakhs.

Cultivation.—The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 20.20 (20.69) million acres. There was a net decrease of 481,828 acres, consisting of 386,533 acres under dry and 95,295 acres under wet. Total area cultivated including miscellaneous cultivation was 21.05 (21.51) million acres showing a decrease of about 460 thousand acres.

Water-rate and second-crop charges.—The revenue from this source decreased markedly to Rs. 48.21 (52.64) lakhs. The decrease was due to unfavourable seasonal conditions. There was an increase in West Godavari district as vast extents were thrown open for second-crop cultivation under additional areas to compensate for the loss caused by the cyclone of October 1945.

Miscellaneous revenue.—The revenue decreased to Rs. 120.70 (126.50) lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 4,54,335 in some districts and a decrease of Rs. 10,34,089 in other districts resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 5,79,754.

Loans and advances.—There was a very marked increase in the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts to Rs. 26.87 (19.97) lakhs. The aggregate amount of principal and interest under both the Acts including the balance remaining unpaid at the end of the previous fasli was Rs. 31.24 (40.76) lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 22.60 lakhs or 72.6 per cent of the demand was collected. A sum of Rs. 8.95 lakhs was repaid by the borrowers under advance payments of

future instalments and a sum of Rs. 0.03 lakh, the bulk of which relates to Bellary district was written off. There was a sum of Rs. 8.60 (6.09) lakhs outstanding at the end of the year.

Subsidies granted under the special schemes for the sinking of new wells and repair of old wells.—The following three schemes were in force during the year :—

(a) The scheme introduced in 1944 under the Grow More Food Campaign which was in force in 11 districts and ended by 31st March 1947.

(b) The short duration accelerated scheme which was applicable to all the districts except Nilgiris. It was sanctioned in March 1946 and was in force only for a few months.

(c) The Ceded Districts Scheme was introduced in June 1946. It was expected to close by the end of June 1947.

The particulars of number of wells sunk or repaired, subsidies granted and new area brought under cultivation, etc., during 1946-47 are given below :—

	Amount disbursed.	Number of wells for which sub- sidies were disbursed.	Number of wells completed.	Additional area brought under irrigation in acres.	Estimated quantity of food- grains realized from the area in col. (5).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 <i>Old scheme</i> —	RS.				TONS.
New and old wells..	1,40,625	528	168	Not available.	33
2 <i>Accelerated scheme</i> —					
New wells	1,85,54,123	62,834	33,459	45,392	21,013
Old wells	47,16,123	31,178	17,691		
	2,32,70,246	94,062	51,150		
3 <i>Ceded Districts scheme</i> —					
New wells	9,61,897	2,076	49	830	400
Old wells	1,46,525	532	90		
	11,08,422	2,608	139		

Two-fifths of the cost of the first scheme and half the cost of the other two schemes were met by the Government of India. The grant of subsidies to old wells was discontinued from September 1946.

Minor irrigation.—During the official year ending 31st March 1946, 2,741 works were repaired out of a total of 31,479 (31,576) works under the charge of the Revenue Department at a cost of Rs. 15.28 (11.09) lakhs.

Charges debitable to Land Revenue Department.—Charges debited to 25. General Administration amounted to Rs. 160.97 (142.80) lakhs for District Administration and Rs. 201.66 (136.68) for Village Service Establishment. The total charges amounted to Rs. 362.63 lakhs or 38.14 (27.80) per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected. This expenditure was not incurred solely for collecting Land Revenue. The collection of Land Revenue is

only one of the several duties performed by the Land Revenue Department and a good part of the time of the district staff is occupied in other duties such as magisterial work, Civil Supplies work and Postwar Development work. It is, therefore, not possible to know the amount spent for collecting Land Revenue alone.

Revenue Records and Registration (1946-47)

Survey.—The four ranges at Cocanada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Madura attended to the clearance of arrears under stone maintenance. Work done is as follows :—

Cadastral survey	18.75 sq. miles.
Street survey	9.84 line miles.
Road survey	112.81 do.
Boundary survey	0.75 do.
Number of stones renewed ..	11,491
Number of subdivisions measured	602

Besides this, work on behalf of the military, survey of cinchona plantations in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts, and work in connection with the Land Colonization Scheme in North Arcot district were attended to.

The area of village maps printed was 4.15 square miles and the area of village maps completed in drawing for reprinting was 402 square miles. Two officers of the Hyderabad Civil Service were given training in Survey and Maintenance of Land Records and Registration. Two candidates from Banganapalle State were given survey training.

Transfer of registry.—Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in the seven hill villages of Harur taluk, Salem district and in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of East Godavari district. The average percentage of disposal of applications for transfer of registry during the year was 87 (87). Statistics of the work done are given below :—

Number of enjoyment cases reported by village officers ..	32,584 [42,962]
Number of succession cases reported by village officers ..	60,455 [60,186]
Number of cases of wrong registry detected by Revenue Inspectors	11,464 [19,144]
Number of subdivisions sanctioned	42,933 [41,401]
Number of stones requiring renewal at the end of the year.	662,879 [697,811]
Number renewed by Taluk Surveyors	168,542 [1.98 lakhs].
Number renewed by ryots	15,462 [0.23 lakh].
Number of stones overchecked by Taluk Surveyors in ryotwari villages.	10.83 lakhs [9.69]

There was a marked fall in the number of enjoyment cases reported by village officers and wrong cases detected by the Revenue Inspectors. This was due to their pre-occupation with other urgent items of work relating to Civil Supplies, etc. Karnams failed to inspect the prescribed number of stones in the year in all districts except Anantapur, Chittoor and Madras. There were 345 surveyed panchayats in the Province.

Revenue and Rent Paying Classes (Fasli 1355)

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

Estates Land Act.—The number of suits and applications under the Act received during the fasli was 87,197 as against 120,532 in the previous fasli. Of the total number of proceedings instituted during the fasli, the number instituted for recovery of rent was 71,574 or 82 per cent and of these only 10,695 or 15 per cent were for recovery by distraint and sale of movables and holdings. The majority of landholders still preferred to recover their rents by means of filing suits and applications. In 3,195 cases involving an area of 6,824 acres of ryots' holdings lands were brought to sale for arrears totalling Rs. 2,53,182-15-6 of which Rs. 94,896 were realized. There was a marked decrease in the number of suits due largely to the prevailing high prices of agricultural produce and the consequent improvement in the financial condition of the ryots who were able to pay their rents without difficulty. The working of the Act was generally satisfactory.

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

		Number instituted.	Number disposed of.
Applications	.. .. .	929	336
Suits	.. .. .	6,379	2,620

There was a fall in the institution of suits and applications due to the operation of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act XVII of 1946 under which many of the pending suits were stayed.

Wards' Estates (Fasli 1355) (1945-46)

Court of Wards.—There were eleven estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the beginning of the fasli. The Sivaganga and Pappanad estates were handed over to the respective proprietors on 12th March and 17th April 1946 respectively. The Vizianagram Estate was due for rendition on 1st May 1945 but it was retained under management under section 57 of the Court of Wards Act till 1st July 1946. The ward of Chundi estate attained majority on 2nd September 1944 but the estate was retained under the Court's management under section 57 of the Act for discharge of the debts. The estate of Siripuram was also very heavily indebted to the extent of Rs. 5.89 lakhs but as there was no reasonable prospect of repaying the debts the Government accepted the Court's proposal to release the estate from its management.

Holdings and cultivation.—The extent cultivated in the Vizianagram estate was 503,862 acres. The entire holdings in the Siripuram estate were cultivated. As regards other estates, the

percentage of cultivation to holdings was the highest in Salur estate, i.e., 97 while it was the lowest in the Marungapuri estate being 54.

Demand, collection and balance.—Out of a total arrear and current demand amounting to Rs. 92.69 lakhs, Rs. 49.20 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 43.49 lakhs. The percentage of balance to demand was 46.92. The collection of current demand was poor in the Vizianagram estate. The collection work was fairly satisfactory in the estates of Chundi, Marungapuri, Doddappanaickanur and Sivagiri.

Financial condition.—The financial condition of the Vizianagram, Marungapuri, Doddappanaickanur and Singampatti estates was sound. The total receipts of all estates amounted to Rs. 70.15 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 68.45 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 1.71 lakhs. The total amount invested in Government securities by the above estates was Rs. 6.67 lakhs the lowest amount being Rs. 14,860 deposited by the Vizianagram estate. The estates of Salur, Chundi, Sivagiri and Siripuram were heavily indebted and section 45 of the Court of Wards Act was extended to them.

Maramat.—A sum of Rs. 3.94 lakhs was spent on maramat works in the estates out of which Rs. 2.99 lakhs were spent in the Vizianagram estate alone. This excludes the sum of Rs. 23,679 paid by the Sivagiri estate towards its share of the cost of re-construction of Thalayanai dam for fasli 1355.

Miscellaneous.—The Vizianagram estate continued to maintain a first grade Arts College, a High School, a Sanskrit College, a Music College and three Hospitals. There were 106 temples in the estate under the jurisdiction of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

Wards.—The ward of Salur estate continued his studies in the Rajkumar College, Raipur. He left the college on 15th January 1946 and was residing at Bimilipatam receiving further education under a part-time tutor appointed for him. The ward of Marungapuri is a female major disqualified under section 9 (b) of the Court of Wards Act. The ward of Kadavur studied in the Fifth Form of the St. Joseph's College High School, Tiruchinappalli. The senior ward of Doddappanaickanur estate studied in Fifth Form and the junior ward in First Form at St. Mary's School, Madura. The ward of Singampatti was studying in the Second Form at Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

Excise and Opium (1946-47)

There was an increase in the consumption of denatured spirits and methyl alcohol and a decrease in the consumption of country spirits, toddy, wines and spirits, beer, opium, ganja and bhang. The total excise revenue amounted to Rs. 1,437.41 (1,572.58) lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 53 lakhs (51.58). The variations are due to the introduction of prohibition in eight districts

from 1st October 1946. Illicit distillation crime was prevalent as before in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Malabar and South Kanara. Arrack shops remained closed in the toddy-drinking areas of Shiyali and Tiruturaipundi taluks of Tanjore district and Tiruvadana and Paramakudi taluks of Ramnad district. In the selected firkas for Rural Development all abkari and opium shops were closed from 1st October 1946 even in non-prohibition districts and the marking of trees for toddy was prohibited. The administration of arrack, opium, salt and customs revenue in the British enclave villages of Anjengo and Tangasseri was leased to the Travancore Government from 1st April 1946 for Rs. 7,000 a year. The Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees continued to function and their recommendations were generally given effect to.

Toddy.—The total revenue was Rs. 661.88 lakhs (788.80) made up of Rs. 424.57 (508.59) lakhs under rentals and Rs. 237.31 (280.21) lakhs under tree-tax. The number of trees tapped are given below :—

Coconut	1,276,828 (1,891,926)
Palmhyras	678,828 (779,372)
Date palms	651,805 (1,390,566)
Sago palms	6,284 (6,297)

The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy during the year was 9,194 (8,911).

Arrack.—Consequent on the introduction of Prohibition in eight districts the following distillers were deprived of their contract for the supply of arrack to the areas noted against them :—

Distiller, Nellikuppam Distillery	Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem districts.
(Messrs Parry & Co.).	
Distillers, Tadpatri Distillery ..	Anantapur, Kurnool (including Banganapalle State) and Cuddapah districts.
Distillers, Coimbatore Distillery.	Coimbatore district.
Distillers, Bellary Distillery ..	Bellary district including Sandur State.

There was no change in the licence fees. The rates of cost price of jaggery arrack of 35 U.P. were enhanced to Rs. 2-0-3, Rs. 2-7-0, Rs. 2-8-0, Rs. 2-8-9 in the various distilleries. The cost price of molasses arrack continued to be Re. 0-15-0 per gallon of 35 U.P. The issue price of jaggery was also enhanced by Re. 0-1-0 in conformity with the increase in cost price. The number of shops licensed for retail sale in the contract supply areas was 5,858 (5,844). There was no change in the rates of duty on arrack. The consumption amounted to Rs. 22.96 lakhs (24.46) proof gallons. There was no change in the system of supply of arrack in the Agency tracts. The consumption in the Agency tracts was Rs. 1.18 lakhs (1.22) gallons of 60 U.P. There was an increase of Rs. 45.95 lakhs under licence fees and Rs. 13.89 lakhs under duty.

Foreign liquor.—The rates of duty on Indian made foreign spirits, etc., continued to be Rs. 30 per proof gallon. The duty on coconut toddy arrack remained unchanged at Rs. 25 per proof gallon. The consumption of wines, spirits and beer was 11,582 (11,847) gallons and that of denatured spirit and methyl alcohol 103,847 (95,363) gallons. The total revenue derived was Rs. 58.65 lakhs (Rs. 74.26) (Rs. 25.97 lakhs under excise duty on foreign liquor, Rs. 24.93 lakhs under rentals and Rs. 7.75 lakhs under licence fees).

Hemp drugs.—The area cultivated under hemp was 221.52 (242.23) acres. The season was favourable in spite of the heavy rains in November and December 1946 and the outturn of ganja was 2,175 maunds which was a record figure for several years. Two hundred and ninety-five maunds of bhang were manufactured including 45 maunds for export to Central Provinces and Berar. The cost price of ganja manufactured was Rs. 2-12-0 per seer. The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 55 and Rs. 25 per seer respectively. The consumption was 31,664 (39,773) seers of ganja and 4,551 (5,415) seers of bhang. The revenue amounted to Rs. 48.82 (59.64) lakhs.

Opium.—The issue price was enhanced from Rs. 140 to Rs. 150 per seer. The number of shops licensed was 493 (495) and all of them worked under restricted supplies. The consumption of opium was 18,939 (19,642) seers. The total revenue derived amounted to Rs. 58.89 (59.67) lakhs.

Prohibition

With a view to improve the economic condition of the poorer classes and abolish the evil of drink which was ruining many a home, the Government decided to introduce Prohibition throughout the Province in stages in the course of three years. For the first stage Prohibition was introduced in eight districts in the Province from 1st October 1946, viz., Salem, North Arcot, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool. Out of these eight districts, Prohibition had already been introduced in the first four districts when the Congress Ministry was in power on the last occasion and suspended later under the section 93 regime. In the remaining four districts it was introduced for the first time in 1946. The enforcement of Prohibition was entrusted to the police in the four districts, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Chittoor and to the officers and men of the Excise Department (newly constituted into a Prohibition Department) in the four Ceded districts. It had to be entrusted to two different agencies firstly because the police were not in a position to undertake Prohibition work in all the eight districts for want of adequate staff and secondly the Government wanted to see how the Excise

department would work Prohibition as it was denied the opportunity to enforce it on the last occasion.

Taluk and Village Prohibition Committees were formed in all the districts to assist the staff in the effective enforcement of Prohibition. The help rendered by these committees was, however, poor. There was not also sufficient co-operation forthcoming from the public in the matter of detection of offences.

A large number of addicts in Prohibition districts were found to visit the border shops for drink and the preventive staff were unable to check this effectively as mere drunkenness was not an offence under the Prohibition Act and no action could be taken against persons drinking elsewhere and found drunk in the Prohibition area.

Ameliorative work.—The Government realized that it would be a very difficult matter to change the habits of addicts overnight by merely resorting to the penal provisions of the Prohibition Act and therefore created a department to undertake and provide ameliorative measures to enable the addicts to get over the drink habit as quickly as possible and absorb themselves fully in the ordinary life of the community. For this purpose the following special staff was sanctioned for the eight districts :—

- 8 Special Development Officers.
- 31 Assistant Development Officers.
- 31 Ballad Singers.
- 77 Rural Recreation Officers.
- 77 Village Guides.

This staff was controlled by a Deputy Commissioner for Prohibition (Amelioration) who assisted the Commissioner of Excise and Prohibition. The Special Development Officers and Assistant Development Officers were attached to the Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers to assist them in the ameliorative work.

The nature of the work done by the ameliorative staff is indicated below :—

(1) The provision of direct substitutes for drink by opening 1,478 refreshment stalls in or near the places where toddy shops existed prior to the introduction of Prohibition aided by a Government grant of Rs. 100 for each staff.

(2) The provision of counter-attractions to drinkers by organizing Bhajanas, Harikathas, Kathaprasangams, folk dances, street dramas, etc., and organizing popular games and other rural recreational activities and conducting tournaments and rural exhibitions.

(3) The promotion of thrift by organizing co-operative societies and distributing hundi boxes for collection of savings effected by giving up drink.

(4) Organization of 5,061 Gramasangams or Village Betterment Committees for the promotion of street cleaning and lighting,

repairing of village roads and communications, provision of protected water-supply, starting of schools for boys and girls and night schools for adults, organizing cottage industries and other rural uplift activities.

(5) The provision of employment for tappers thrown out of work on account of Prohibition by organizing co-operative societies for jaggery manufacture and other suitable co-operative cottage industries like milk supply, carpet weaving, etc.

Prohibition was on the whole a success and it had a very salutary effect on the economic and social life of the people especially those belonging to the poorer classes and industrial workers. There was a marked improvement in their standard of living.

Stamps (1946-47)

The details of stamp revenue are given below :—

	1946-47.
	RS.
Judicial stamps	1,16,78,409 (1,10,27,259)
Non-judicial stamps	3,49,72,027 (2,67,00,966)
Revenue Adhesive stamps	17,43,895 (13,10,934)
Total (after deduction of refunds)	4,66,50,436 (3,77,28,225)
Charges including discount, establishment, etc.	44,95,564 (15,76,862)

There was an increase in the revenue, the increase being marked in the case of non-judicial and revenue adhesive stamps. The increase in the case of judicial stamps is due to increase of litigation while the increase in non-judicial stamps is due to the general improvement in the money market and the increase in the value of properties involved in the transactions. The increase in Revenue adhesive stamps is due to the increase in cash transactions for trade purposes.

Commercial Taxes (1946-47)

The Commercial Taxation Acts include the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, the Madras General Sales Tax Act and the Madras Betting Tax Act.

The receipts under the Madras Betting Tax Act during the year were Rs. 23.69 lakhs (19-11). There was no change in the rates of betting tax.

The rates of tax under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act were raised with effect from 1st February 1947 as follows:—

(a) in the case of petrol, from one anna six pies per gallon to four annas per gallon;

(b) in the case of any motor spirits other than petrol, from six pies per gallon to one anna six pies per gallon.

There was no change in the rates of taxes under the other taxes. The figures under demand, collection and balance under the three Acts are shown below:—

	Demand. RS.	Collection. RS.	Balance. RS.
The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act	34,90,905 (48,69,198)	34,90,246 (48,67,185)	659 (2,012)
The Madras Entertainments Tax Act	55,23,586 (45,73,465)	54,08,214 (45,64,000)	1,15,372 (9,465)
The Madras General Sales Tax Act	7,46,18,363 (6,35,90,297)	6,77,87,836 (5,79,70,636)	68,30,527 (56,19,661)

There was a marked increase in revenue under the General Sales Tax Act due to increase in turnover and rise in prices. There was an increase under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act realized mainly from cinemas and increased collections at the races. The decrease under Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act was due to the restrictions and control imposed over the distribution of petrol.

There was an increase of Rs. 4.52 lakhs in expenditure due to larger payments of commission to local bodies and to the employment of additional staff and payment of increased dearness allowance to the establishment.

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

Provincial Finance

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

TABLE I

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

Heads of Account.	1945-46. RS.	1946-47.* RS.
Revenue Heads—		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,31,25,000	4,48,05,000
VII. Land Revenue	5,23,59,222	5,47,84,982
VIII. Provincial Excise	16,79,49,831	14,67,97,833
IX. Stamps	3,74,19,835	4,37,74,147
X. Forest	1,43,23,442	1,61,41,868
XI. Registration	69,83,209	75,94,012
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	97,96,294	1,30,95,028
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	7,28,03,106	8,45,02,147
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,08,80,551 (a)	1,21,99,273
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,09,46,331 (a)	1,18,74,341
XX. Interest	95,00,386	1,24,38,694
XXI. Administration of Justice	53,75,359	48,90,454
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	15,75,955	13,92,574
XXIII. Police	18,02,467	15,65,579
XXVI. Education	15,41,236	25,55,448
XXVII. Medical	18,14,709	17,61,422
XXVIII. Public Health	6,62,456	5,57,185
XXIX. Agriculture	20,73,214	23,57,880
XXX. Veterinary	3,84,432	3,50,584
XXXI. Co-operation	7,59,678	7,63,186
XXXII. Industries	59,17,230	59,14,542
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	11,01,696	15,05,809
XXXIX. Civil Works	48,46,224	61,22,244
XLII. Receipts from Electricity	53,85,103	53,81,112
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	6,03,115	6,08,755
XLV. Stationery and Printing	12,91,585	12,96,753
XLVI. Miscellaneous	41,34,001	82,23,457
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	13,178	13,485
LL. Extraordinary Receipts	17,551	2,36,45,517
LIIA. Transfers from Revenue Reserve Fund		4,29,00,000
LIIB. Civil Defence	44,62,155	6,08,137
Total, Revenue Heads	47,98,88,601	56,04,25,698

* Inclusive of March '47 Final I figures only.

(a) Exclude adjustment on account of portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

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

Heads of Account.	1945-46. RS.	1946-47.* RS.
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Account—		
Permanent Debt	3,00,00,000	4,09,30,200
Floating Debt	3,49,00,000	10,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	40,45,185	773
State Provident Funds	71,21,746	64,68,505
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns	64,757	6,583
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	61,34,097	62,53,916
Famine Relief Fund	2,66,015	33,49,871
Provincial Road Funds	2,92,915	1,83,727
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply	10,12,785	37,638
Revenue Reserve Fund	17,53,70,159	42,12,420
Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift		4,00,00,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	13,44,685	14,49,043
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5,33,528	5,79,937
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	77,522	74,823
Deposit of Local Funds	11,34,14,224	12,15,18,330
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		
Civil Deposits	26,61,52,600	40,06,92,427
Other Accounts	21,61,705	24,06,805
Advances Repayable	71,12,473	70,30,191
Permanent Advances	93,685	1,62,564
Accounts with the Government of Burma	68	53
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	53,341	42,762
Suspense Accounts	13,19,70,809	27,00,94,614
Cheques and Bills	4,79,57,252	7,82,70,127
Departmental and Similar Accounts	4,31,051	7,31,245
Miscellaneous	2,25,000	
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	1,11,96,365	1,33,73,321
Loans to Government servants	36,721	95,255
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Comptroller	65,99,34,792	72,68,62,826
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	4,84,152	35,20,371
Adjusting account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments	47,42,200	1,03,21,383
Adjusting accounts with Railways		894
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	51,320	39
Total, Debt, Deposit, and Remittance Heads ..	1,50,62,13,368	1,74,86,68,747
Grand total, Receipts ..	1,98,61,01,969	2,30,90,94,645

TABLE II

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

Heads of Account.	1945-46. RS.	1946-47.* RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—		
7. Land Revenue	26,00,858	27,07,519
8. Provincial Excise	51,59,211	52,09,629
9. Stamps	13,74,477	18,23,851
10. Forest	76,99,636	80,29,435
11. Registration	38,56,383	42,78,400

* Inclusive of March '47 Final I figures only.

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

Heads of Account.	1945-46. RS.	1946-47.* RS.
Expenditure on Revenue Account—cont.		
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	68,19,286	80,69,897
13. Other Taxes and Duties	43,41,456	68,72,316
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	89,44,939	90,87,089
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	77,54,182	85,15,431
19. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,10,778	63,229
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations	61,05,061	70,25,766
23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	55,90,482	56,90,801
25. General Administration	4,27,23,954	6,18,58,130
27. Administration of Justice	1,28,79,668	1,42,39,102
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	61,49,513	65,74,738
29. Police	2,98,03,329	4,03,23,824
30. Ports and Pilotage	5,00,000	3,73,661
36. Scientific Departments	1,52,935	1,20,838
37. Education	4,59,72,109	5,89,69,565
38. Medical	1,79,99,980	2,15,66,802
39. Public Health	54,48,427	86,96,371
40. Agriculture	74,05,742	1,04,80,485
41. Veterinary	23,63,954	26,93,903
42. Co-operation	30,93,156	44,17,099
43. Industries	72,48,695	95,75,565
43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	22,10,310	24,075
47. Miscellaneous Departments	71,92,883	87,46,789
50. Civil Works	2,81,64,436	3,76,05,242
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	35,93,107	39,19,685
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	1,12,811	2,36,399
54. Famine	6,31,713	20,62,043
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,33,19,249	1,42,90,096
55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	3,59,063	2,68,480
56. Stationery and Printing	43,06,520	51,81,993
57. Miscellaneous	1,52,65,937	5,21,92,721
63. Extraordinary charges	1,60,37,280	13,83,90,002
64-A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	17,31,00,000	
64-B. Civil Defence	1,62,63,770	35,55,552
Total, Expenditure on Revenue Account ..	47,98,73,688	56,03,78,981

Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account—

68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	13,76,620	43,76,259
72. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	7,42,112	12,99,640
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	1,20,168	10,13,890
81-A. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	69,10,289	88,36,517
82. Capital outlay of other Provincial works outside the Revenue Accounts		2,76,441
Total, Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account ..	91,49,189	1,58,01,747

Debt, Deposit and Remittance Account—

Permanent debt	2,25,000	
Floating debt	3,49,00,000	10,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	3,30,708	20,65,424
State Provident Funds	54,72,207	57,51,475

* Inclusive of March '47 Final I figures only.

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

Hheads of Account.	1945-46.	1946-47.*
	RS.	RS.
Debt, Deposit and Remittance Account—cont.		
Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns	71,260	..
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	48,11,887	..
Famine Relief Fund	3,20,000	33,23,955
Provincial Road Fund	12,10,416	5,02,712
Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply	18,54,092	403
Revenue Reserve Fund	12,79,69,076	13,49,68,795
Fund for village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift.	..	1,67,434
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	13,34,610	15,94,326
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	5,25,744	6,62,684
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	2,300	18,490
Deposits of Local Funds	10,66,76,446	11,28,03,030
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	27,22,99,078	38,31,64,461
Other Accounts	29,53,038	19,08,404
Advances Repayable	71,31,785	70,03,717
Permanent Advances	40,035	1,60,793
Accounts with the Government of Burma	..	1,095
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	55,857	54,804
Suspense Accounts	19,16,40,315	25,43,63,873
Cheques and Bills	4,81,13,234	7,65,95,341
Departmental and Similar Accounts	5,49,831	7,34,512
Miscellaneous	14,87,957	42,22,913
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	1,43,19,881	2,21,78,848
Loans to Government servants	49,776	3,44,908
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Comptroller	65,65,57,591	72,01,89,281
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	8,12,232	10,85,989
Adjusting Account between Central (Non-Railways) and Provincial Governments	3,00,416	3,41,509
Adjusting Account with Railways	..	3,236
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	146	..
Total, Debt, Deposit and Remittance Heads	1,48,26,40,156	1,74,42,25,825
Grand total, Disbursements	1,97,16,63,033	2,32,04,08,623

The cash balance to the credit of the Provincial Government is shown below :—

	On 1st April 1946.	On 31st March 1947.
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Held in Treasuries of the Presidency ..	80	87
Deposits with the Reserve Bank ..	230	110
Total ..	310	197

* Inclusive of March '47 Final I figures only.

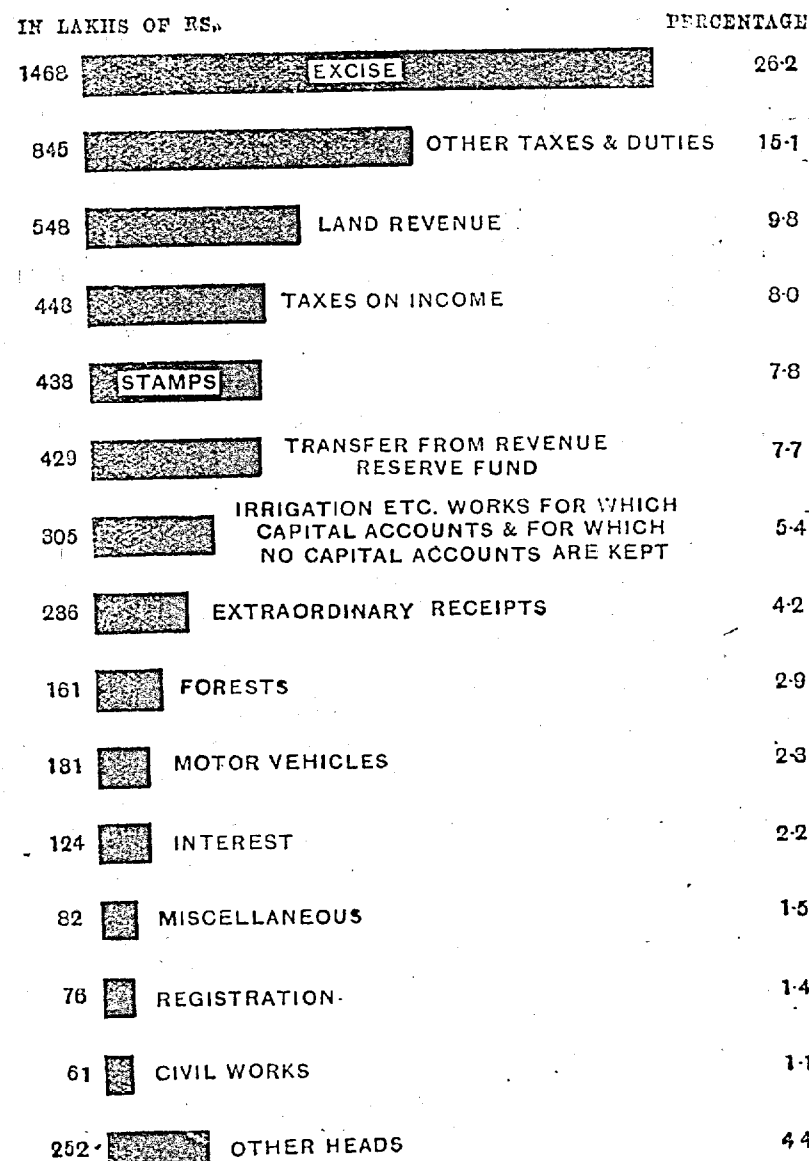
DIAGRAM I

REVENUE (PRELIMINARY ACTUALS)

1946-47

TOTAL — RS. 5,604 LAKHS

Scale 1 inch = 500 lakhs



Revenue and Expenditure

The Provincial Revenue in 1946-47 was Rs. 56,04,25,898, including the sum of Rs. 429 lakhs transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund, showing an increase of Rs. 8,05,37,297 over the revenue in the previous year. The largest items (apart from the transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund) which contributed to this increase, were—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
"Other taxes and Duties"	116.99
"Extra Ordinary Receipts"	236.28

The other heads under which there were appreciable increases were—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
"Taxes on income"	16.80
"Land Revenue and Irrigation"	55.81
"Stamps"	63.54
"Forest"	18.18
"Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts"	32.99
"Interest"	29.39
"Education"	10.14
"Civil Works"	12.76
"Miscellaneous"	40.89

Large decreases occurred under the following heads :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
"Provincial Excise"	211.52
"Civil Defence"	38.54

Besides, there were small decreases under certain other heads.

The Provincial Expenditure on Revenue Account in 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 56,03,78,981 and exceeded that in 1945-46 by Rs. 25,36,05,293 excluding the sum of Rs. 1,731 lakhs transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund in 1945-46.

Large increases occurred under :

	RS. IN LAKHS.
"Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts"	12.51
"Other taxes and duties"	20.31
"Administration of Justice"	13.59
"General Administration"	191.34
"Police"	110.21
"Education"	129.98
"Medical"	35.67
"Public Health"	32.48
"Agriculture"	30.74

Receipts on Revenue Account

27

	RS. IN LAKHS.
"Co-operation"	13.24
"Industries"	23.27
"Miscellaneous Departments"	15.54
"Civil Works"	94.41
"Famine"	14.30
"Miscellaneous"	369.27
"Extraordinary charges"	1,544.27

There were small increases under :

	RS. IN LAKHS.
"Stamps"	4.50
"Forest"	3.29
"Registration"	5.17
"Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues"	7.61
"Jails and Convict Settlements"	4.25
"Veterinary"	3.30
"Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes"	3.24
"Superannuation allowances and Pensions"	4.71
"Stationery and Printing"	8.75

There were decreases under some heads, the chief among them being :

	RS. IN LAKHS.
"Civil Defence"	127.08
"Capital outlay on Industrial Development (within the Revenue Account)."	21.86

Receipts on Revenue Account

Taxes on income.—From the 1st April 1937 the share of the Provincial Government under "Income Tax" is regulated by section 138 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and by the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, as subsequently amended in 1940. In 1946-47, the Madras Government received Rs. 448.05 lakhs as against Rs. 431.25 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in 1946-47 was due to the merger of surcharges with the basic rates of income-tax with effect from the 1st April 1946, and the consequent increase in the Provincial share of income-tax receipts.

Land revenue.—The gross receipts under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 853.14 lakhs. That portion of the land revenue which is due to Irrigation is deducted from "VII Land Revenue" and shown under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept" and "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which

no capital accounts are kept." The comparative position in the years 1945-46 and 1946-47 is shown below :—

	1945-46. RS. IN LAKHS.	1946-47. RS. IN LAKHS.
Land Revenue	797.33	853.14
<i>Deduct—</i>		
(i) Portion of land revenue due to works under "XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept."	167.08	305.29
(a) Productive.		
(b) Unproductive.		
(ii) Portion of "Land Revenue" due to works under "XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept."	106.66	
Net receipts under "VII. Land Revenue"	523.59	547.85

Provincial excise.—Receipts were Rs. 1,467.98 (1,679.50) lakhs. The decrease was due to the introduction of prohibition from the 1st October 1946 in eight districts, viz., Salem, Chittoor, North Arcot, Coimbatore and the Ceded districts and in the firkas selected for intensive rural development work in other districts.

Stamps.—Receipts were Rs. 437.74 (374.20) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the general increase in business transactions.

Forest.—Receipts were Rs. 161.42 (143.24) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the sale of larger quantities of sandalwood, teak and other timber at better prices than in the previous year, the adjustment in the year of the payment for the pyrethrum flowers supplied to the Medical Stores Department during 1945-46, the supply of a large quantity of soft wood to the Western India Match Company, the sale of a larger area for the supply of firewood, better prices realized in auction sales of fuel coupes than in the previous year and the very high prices obtained for bamboo coupes.

Registration.—Receipts were Rs. 75.94 (69.83) lakhs. The increase was due to the increase in the value of transactions relating to immovable property and the enhancement of the rate of surcharge on stamp duty levied on transfers of property on behalf of local bodies with effect from the 15th October 1946 and the consequent increase in the collection charges at 2½ per cent credited to the Government under this head.

Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Acts.—Receipts were Rs. 130.95 (97.96) lakhs. The increase was due to larger receipts from taxes and fees for registration and certificates of fitness of vehicles owing to the release of a large number of surplus Military vehicles for civilian use and to the allotment of a larger number of controlled motor vehicles to this Province than in the previous year.

Other taxes and duties.—Receipts were Rs. 845.02 (728.03) lakhs. The greater part of the increase was under the General Sales Tax, due to increased turnover of assesseees on account of high prices and the general improvement in the administration of the tax. There were also small increases under Entertainments and Betting Taxes and under Electricity Duties due to larger consumption of electricity consequent on the relaxation of control orders.

Interest.—Receipts were Rs. 124.39 (95.00). The increase was due mainly to the fact that the investment held in the Cash Balance Investment Account was larger than in the previous year, as the result of the decision to transfer securities to the Revenue Reserve Fund in the second half year instead of in the first half year, and to the premium realized in respect of the open market loan raised during the year.

Administration of justice.—Receipts were Rs. 48.90 (53.75) lakhs. The decrease was due to the absence in the year of the abnormal receipts from fines levied in 1945-46 for offences under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, etc.

Police.—Receipts were Rs. 15.66 (18.93) lakhs. The decrease was due mainly to the absence of any recoverable sums from the Central Government which were made during the previous year towards the cost of Police employed on Agency functions.

Education.—Receipts were Rs. 25.55 (15.41) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to the admission of a larger number of students in the several Arts and Professional Colleges and the recovery from District Boards of unspent balances of grants made in previous years in connexion with the schemes for the introduction of compulsory primary education.

Miscellaneous departments.—Receipts were Rs. 15.06 (11.02) lakhs. The increase was due to increase in the number of candidates for the S.S.L.C. and Government Technical Examinations, introduction of the T.S.L.C. emergency course and increase in the fee prescribed for the VIII Standard Public Examination.

Civil works.—Receipts were Rs. 61.22 (48.46) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the transfer of a larger amount from the Central Road Fund to meet increased expenditure on road works executed by the Highways department and to the recovery from the Central Road Fund Reserve of expenditure on Defence works which was originally debited to "Remittances" and then written back to "50. Civil Works."

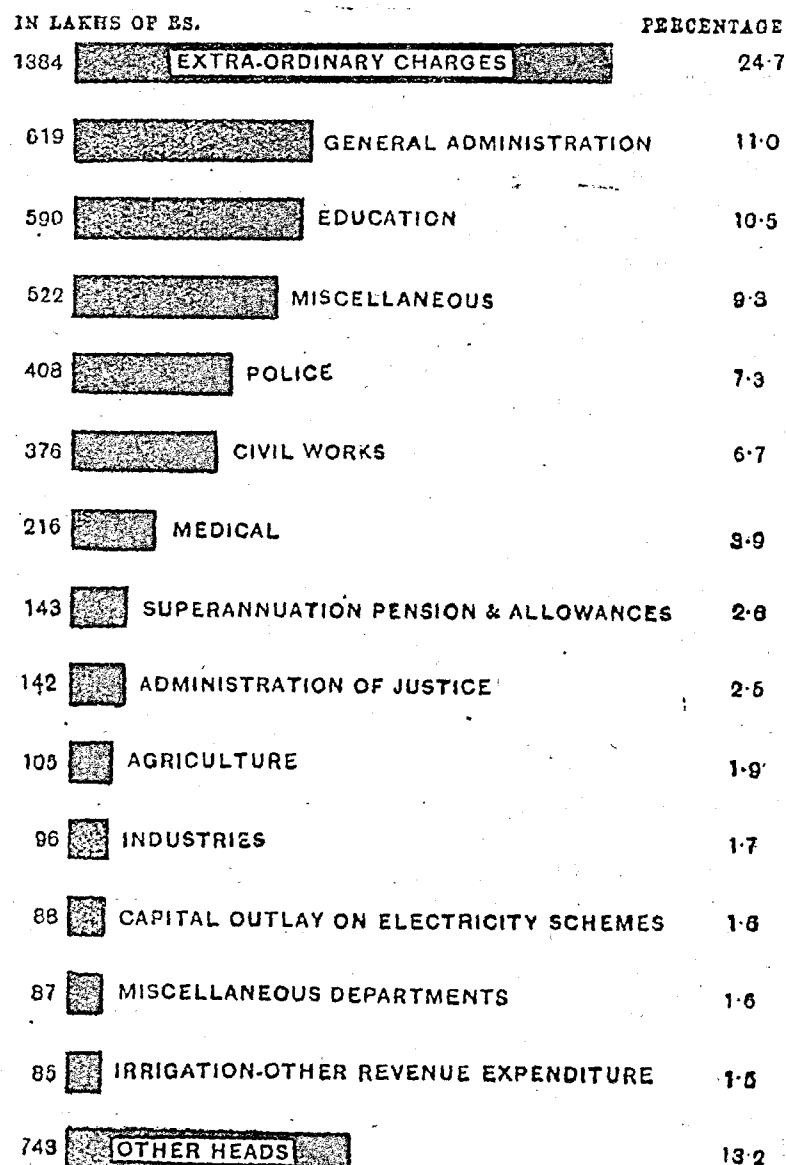
Miscellaneous.—Receipts were Rs. 82.23 (41.34) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to (i) a special credit of Rs. 10.65 lakhs on account of recovery from the Government of India of the cost of test works carried out in Vizagapatam district for the relief of Burma evacuees, (ii) the recovery from certain local bodies of excess grants paid to them towards the cost of dearness allowance paid

DIAGRAM I

EXPENDITURE (PRELIMINARY ACTUALS)
1946-47

TOTAL—Rs. 5,604 LAKHS

Scale 1 inch = 500 lakhs



Expenditure on Revenue Account

to their employees (other than elementary school teachers) and (iii) recoveries arising from the operation of the Provincial Loan Account, as a result of utilizing a large amount out of the open market loan raised in September 1945 towards financing loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc.

Extraordinary receipts.—Receipts were Rs. 236.46 (0.18) lakhs. The increase represents the advance grant received from the Government of India towards unproductive expenditure on post-war development schemes incurred in 1945-46 and 1946-47.

Transfers from the Revenue Reserve Fund.—Receipts were Rs. 429.00 (nil) lakhs. The transactions of 1946-47 resulted in a deficit of Rs. 428.53 lakhs, as a result mainly of heavy expenditure on State Trading Schemes and the transfer of Rs. 4 crores to the Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift. A sum of Rs. 429 lakhs was therefore transferred from the Revenue Reserve Fund to the Revenue Account to wipe off the deficit in the Revenue Account.

Civil defence.—The receipts were Rs. 6.08 (44.62) lakhs. During the previous year there were large receipts from the sale of A.R.P. surplus stores and arrear recoveries from the Government of India on account of the poolable expenditure from 1941-42 to 1944-45. The absence of this special credit and the change in the classification of the receipts relating to "Price Control" from "LII. B. Civil Defence" to "LI. Extraordinary Receipts", resulted in a decrease in the receipts under the former head during the year.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

Land revenue.—Expenditure was Rs. 27.08 (26.01) lakhs. The increase was due to the employment of additional establishment.

Provincial excise.—Expenditure was Rs. 53.00 (51.59) lakhs. The increase was due to the payment of arrears of cost of living and dearness allowance and to the employment of additional staff for the enforcement of prohibition in the eight districts in which it was introduced with effect from the 1st October 1946.

Stamps.—Expenditure was Rs. 18.24 (13.74) lakhs. The increase was due to larger expenditure by way of discount allowed to non-salaried stamp vendors in the mufassal.

Forest.—Expenditure was Rs. 80.29 (77.00) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the purchase of the stock of timber belonging to the Supply Department for sale through the Departmental Agency, the payment of arrears of cost of living and dearness allowances, and the construction of certain forest roads in connexion with schemes of post-war development.

Registration.—Expenditure was Rs. 43.74 (38.56) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to the formation of nine new Sub-registry

offices in 1946-47 and the payment of arrears of dearness and cost of living allowances to the staff.

Motor Vehicles Acts.—Expenditure was Rs. 80.70 (68.19) lakhs. The increase was due to the payment of a larger amount of statutory compensation to local bodies than in the previous year as a result of increased receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1931.

Other taxes and duties.—Expenditure was Rs. 68.72 (48.41) lakhs. The increase was due to the payment to local bodies of arrears of the net proceeds from the Entertainments tax in respect of the previous year's collections, and to the payment of arrears of dearness and cost of living allowances to the staff of the Commercial Taxes department.

Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue.—Expenditure was Rs. 85.15 (77.54) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to large expenditure on works relating to the restoration of or improvements to minor irrigation tanks and on other new irrigation works to increase food production and the employment of additional establishment for the Poondi Irrigation Research Division, and for the investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project and certain other small schemes.

Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.—Expenditure was Rs. 0.63 (6.11) lakhs. The decrease in 1946-47 was due mainly to the fact that the expenditure on the work—Improvements to the Gannavaram Aqueduct—was debited to this head in 1945-46 instead of to the Capital head '68.'

Interest on debt and other obligations.—The expenditure incurred on ordinary debts including all loans due to the Central Government or raised in the open market and temporary ways and means advance made by the Reserve Bank of India is debited to this head. From the amount so debited, interest on Capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity schemes and other commercial concerns is transferred to the respective service heads by a corresponding *deduct* entry under this head. Expenditure was Rs. — 70.26 (— 61.05) lakhs. The interest charges transferred to Capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity schemes and Commercial concerns were larger in the year than in the previous year.

General administration.—Expenditure was Rs. 618.58 (427.24) lakhs. The increase was due to the employment of additional establishment on account of increase of work mainly in connexion with post-war development schemes, increase of the pay of village establishments, payment of arrears of dearness and cost of living allowances, the constitution of the Food Department as a new department of the Secretariat, creation of the post of Director of Information and Publicity with his staff, the issue of a fortnightly journal called the "Madras Information" explaining the activities of the Government in the various departments, large expenditure

on the revision of electoral rolls, increased expenditure on the sinking of wells in connexion with the "Grow More Food" campaign and the employment of additional staff in connexion with ameliorative work in the Prohibition districts.

Administration of justice.—Expenditure was Rs. 142.39 (128.80) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the payment of a larger amount of compensation to local bodies and other in lieu of magisterial fines on the basis of the increased receipts in 1945-46, appointment of temporary additional staff to clear off arrears of work in certain Sub-Courts and District Courts, and the payment of arrears of cost of living and dearness allowances.

Jails and convicts settlements.—Expenditure was Rs. 65.75 (61.50) lakhs. The increase was due to the purchase of a larger quantity of raw materials, etc., for jail manufactures, expenditure on the improvement of sub-jails and the provincialization of the posts of Probation officers (under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Children Act and the Madras Borstal Schools Act).

Police.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 408.24 (298.03) lakhs. The increase was due to the purchase of a large number of wireless sets and military lorries for the use of the Police, the re-organization of the District Armed Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Forces, employment of additional staff on account of the expansion of the City limits, revision of pay of Police Subordinate Service, employment of staff for the enforcement of Prohibition, payment of arrears of dearness allowance and cost of living allowance, large expenditure on clothing, arms and other equipment and on petty construction and repairs and the transfer of certain staff from "War Police" to regular District Police and the consequent transfer of the debit of the cost of the staff from "64. B. Civil Defence" to "29. Police."

Education.—Expenditure was Rs. 589.70 (459.72) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to the payment of large teaching grants to non-Government secondary schools and aided elementary schools on account of the enhancement in the rates of dearness allowances and extension of the scheme of compulsory elementary education.

Medical.—Expenditure was Rs. 215.67 (180.00) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to the posting of I.M.S. officers as D.M.Os. on reversion from military duty in lieu of Civil Surgeons, opening of new Medical Colleges at Madura and Guntur, larger expenditure on the improvement of Indian Medicine, the payment of arrears of cost of living and dearness allowances to officers and establishments, the employment of additional staff in hospitals and large expenditure on diet, medicines and other hospital necessities owing to the provincialization of the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar's lying-in-hospital and five medical institutions run by local

bodies in the mufassal, payment for medicines and hospital necessities taken over from the Civil Defence Department for use in hospitals in Madras City and payment of larger grants to local bodies and private medical institutions.

Public health.—Expenditure was Rs. 86.96 (54.48) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to the purchase of special drugs and equipment for the prevention of diseases caused by food scarcity, large expenditure on the purchase of serum, and the payment of arrears of dearness and cost of living allowances.

Agriculture.—Expenditure was Rs. 104.80 (74.06) lakhs. The increase was due to the formation of an Agricultural Engineering section, the purchase of surplus stores such as tractors, pumps, etc., through the Director-General of Supplies and increased expenditure on the purchase and distribution of seeds, manure, etc., and their free distribution to poor and deserving ryots.

Veterinary.—Expenditure was Rs. 26.94 (23.64) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the employment of additional establishment for post-war development schemes, the reversion of Veterinary subordinates deputed for military duties to Civil Employment, large expenditure on the purchase and maintenance of livestock, manufacture of Ranikhet-disease vaccine and larger expenditure on poultry improvement and maintenance of cattle and on payment of premia for the maintenance of breeding bulls.

Co-operation.—Expenditure was Rs. 44.17 (30.93) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the establishment of co-operative workshops for ex-servicemen, formation of labour contract societies and the contribution by the Government towards the initial outlay on co-operative workshops for demobilized soldiers and the purchase of milk for supply to privileged consumers in Madras City.

Industries.—Expenditure was Rs. 95.76 (72.49) lakhs. The increase was due to the purchase of tools and plant from Army Surplus Stores for pumping and boring operations, the investigation of lignite deposits in the South Arcot district, the manufacture of starch, starch products and photographic paper, the expansion of the Leather Trade Institute into an Institute of Leather Technology, the employment of additional staff for the control of yarn, cloth and silk and the expenditure on leave salary and deputation pay connected with the technical training of certain officers of the Industries Department in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, larger purchases of Cinchona and Quinine products and increased expenditure on the production of smoked fish for sale to the public.

Capital outlay on industrial development (within the revenue account).—Expenditure was Rs. 0.24 (22.10) lakhs. During the year 1945-46, the Revenue Account of the Province showed a

surplus, and consequently capital expenditure relating to industrial development was debited to this head and met from ordinary revenues. As there was a deficit in the Revenue Account in 1946-47, expenditure on industrial development in 1946-47 was debited to 72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development (outside the Revenue Account). This accounts for the large decrease in the expenditure under this head in the year 1946-47.

Miscellaneous departments.—Expenditure was Rs. 87.47 (71.93) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger contribution paid to the Government of India towards the cost of Regional and Sub-regional Employment Exchanges in the Province and additional expenditure on the payment of building grants for labour schools, supply of midday meals for the pupils in all labour schools, adjustment of the cost of A.R.P. equipment taken over by the Fire Services Department and special expenditure on the conversion of thirty-eight chasses into Mobile Tank Units.

Civil works.—Expenditure was Rs. 376.05 (281.64) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to large expenditure on incomplete road works and on repairs to roads and bridges taken over from local bodies by the Highways Department with effect from the 1st April 1946, employment of additional staff for the new Highways Department, expenditure on pay, subsistence allowance, tuition fees, etc., of the road engineers deputed for training in the United Kingdom and the United States of America and purchase of tools and plant from the Army Surplus for use in connexion with Post-war Development Schemes.

Famine.—Expenditure rose to Rs. 20.62 (6.32) lakhs, due mainly to the continuance of famine relief operations in Bellary and Anantapur districts and the relief works taken up in Rapur taluk of the Nellore district which was adversely affected by the failure of the North-East monsoon.

Superannuation allowances and pensions.—Expenditure was Rs. 142.90 (138.19) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was due chiefly to the increase in small pensions sanctioned as a temporary measure to meet the high cost of living and to the normal growth in pensionary charges.

Stationery and printing.—Expenditure was Rs. 51.82 (43.07) lakhs. The increase was due to larger purchases of stationery stores, payments in 1946-47 of the liabilities of 1945-46 and printing of electoral rolls and of records of the High Court at private presses.

Miscellaneous.—Expenditure was Rs. 521.93 (152.66) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to a contribution of Rs. 4 crores to the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund.

Extraordinary charges.—Expenditure was Rs. 13,83.90 (— 160.37) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger imports of foodgrains to meet the scarcity in the Province and the consequent increase in the expenditure on food subsidies, increase in the net capital outlay on other State Trading Schemes eventually met from current revenues, free distribution of milk to school children and priority consumers, the transfer of expenditure on Price Control and Motor Spirit and Tyre Rationing Schemes from "64. B. Civil Defence" to this head with effect from the 1st April 1946 and larger expenditure in connexion with intensive procurement of foodgrains and the introduction of informal rationing in rural areas.

Civil defence.—Expenditure was Rs. 35.56 (162.64) lakhs. The decrease was due to the absence of the special expenditure incurred in the previous year on Civil Defence measures, the disbandment of the coastal petrols and two companies of the Malabar Special Police, transfer of a portion of the war police to the regular police staff and the transfer of the expenditure on account of the establishments for Price Control, Rationing, etc., to "63. Extraordinary charges" from the 1st April 1946.

Construction of irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works.—Expenditure was Rs. 43.75 (13.77) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project.

Capital outlay on industrial development (outside the revenue account).—Expenditure was Rs. 13.00 (7.42) lakhs. As explained above, capital outlay on industrial development in 1945-46 was debited to the Revenue Account, while in 1946-47 it was debited to this Capital head. This accounts for the increase in expenditure in 1946-47.

Capital account of civil works outside the revenue account.—Expenditure was Rs. 10.24 (1.20) lakhs. In 1946-47 the expenditure on building schemes the cost of which exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs each was debited to this Capital head, while all such expenditure was debited to "50. Civil Works" in the Revenue Account in the previous year. Some of the new buildings on which expenditure was incurred under this head in 1946-47 were the headquarters hospital at Madura and Trichinopoly, the Secretariat buildings, the office of the Director of Public Health and the Veterinary College, Madras.

Capital outlay on electricity schemes.—Expenditure was Rs. 88.37 (69.10) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to new extensions for the supply of power to agriculturists and others, the taking over of the Kurnool-Thermal Scheme from the Kurnool Municipality and the construction of camp buildings, etc., in connexion with the Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Assets and Liabilities

On 31st March 1947 the assets of the Government of Madras were valued at Rs. 9,593.96 lakhs as follows:—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Purchase price of securities held in the Revenue Reserve Fund, Sinking Funds, Famine Relief Fund and Depreciation Reserve and Special Reserve Funds of Electricity Systems	2,742.72
Remunerative irrigation and electricity works.	2,446.40
Outstanding loans due to Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. .. .	615.23
Unproductive irrigation, navigation and minor irrigation works	614.77
Capital outlay on civil works (buildings) outside the Revenue account .. .	158.24
Government Transport in Madras City, Cinchona plantations and Industries (including purchase price of shares in private industrial concerns) .. .	104.41
Cash balance invested in Central Government's Securities as on the 31st March 1947 ..	2,715.22
Closing cash balance on the 31st March 1947.	196.97
Total ..	9,593.96

The liabilities of the Government amounted to Rs. 7,853.83 lakhs as follows:—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Loans due to the Central Government ..	427.58
Loans raised in the open market from 1937-38	1,564.97
Certain special irredeemable loans .. .	2.52
State Provident Fund balance at the credit of Government servants	5 9 96
Balances in the Loan Sinking Fund ..	253.63
Balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund ..	2,662.48
Balances in other reserve funds (viz., the Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund, Famine Relief Fund, Provincial Road Fund, the Reserve Funds of Electricity Systems, the Depreciation Reserve of Government, Commercial Undertakings and the Government Press).	651.83
Net balances due by the Government under other debt, deposit, advance, suspense (excluding cash balance investment account) and remittance heads	1,770.83
Total ..	7,853.83

Provincial Borrowing

An open market loan of Rs. 409.30 lakhs was raised in September 1946 with a nominal rate of interest of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum and issue price of Rs. 100-8-0 repayable at par in 1961. The loan was raised for financing capital outlay and for granting loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., in 1946-47 and to the extent available in 1947-48.

Loans and Advances

The total balance outstanding under Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government including loans to local bodies for railway construction but excluding loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 525.47 lakhs at the beginning of the year and Rs. 612.30 lakhs at the end of the year. Loans amounting to Rs. 71.51 (27.94) lakhs were advanced to the Madras Corporation while the mufassal municipalities and local boards got only Rs. 10.62 (2.92) lakhs.

	RS.
IN LAKHS.	
Other advances were—	
To local bodies to cover deficits ..	1.53 (3.01)
To cultivators	94.40 (77.69)
For the acquisition of house-sites for communities eligible for help by the Labour Department	0.03 (0.11)
To Kallar Co-operative Societies ..	0.85 (0.63)
To Co-operative and Agricultural Societies including Land Colonization Societies	40.77 (25.52)

Famine Relief Fund

This fund which has been established and maintained under the Madras Famine Relief Act, 1936, had, at the beginning of the year, a cash balance of Rs. 0.29 lakh and securities with a market value of Rs. 80.60 lakhs. The amount credited to the fund by way of sale-proceeds of certain securities, interest receipts and recoveries of famine expenditure in the year was Rs. 33.50 lakhs. There was a cash balance of Rs. .56 lakh and securities with a market value of Rs. 84.06 lakhs on the 31st March 1947.

Special Funds

The following table gives a summary of the transactions in 1946-47 of the five Port and Marine Funds and the Fee Funds of the Universities.

TABLE No. 3
Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year 1946-47

Name of fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Charges.			Closing balance.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
		Cash.	Government Securities (face value).	Ordinary receipts.	Loans received.	Loans repaid.	Total of columns (4) to (6).	Total of columns (7) and (8).	Face value of securities purchased.	Total of columns (9) and (10).	Ordinary charges.	Loans advanced.
Minor Ports Fund	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Pilotage Fund	3,57,364 1 5	6,467 0 1	13,18,100 0 0	8,20,228 4 10	..	..	8,20,228 4 10	13,99,017 10 0	6,05,900 0 0	13,99,017 10 0	6,72,300 4 2	..
Tuticorin Port Fund	54,384 9 4	3,75,835 0 1	2,47,000 0 0	4,330 4 0	..	..	4,330 4 0	1,78,950 11 0	1,78,950 11 0	12,193 6 11	8,000 0 0	..
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	3,26,499 13 7	4,97,791 5 0	10,63,200 0 0	69,582 3 10	..	..	69,582 3 10	69,582 3 10	1,71,500 0 0	49,705 3 2	..	..
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	4,97,791 5 0	..	13,50,800 0 0	5,70,496 8 10	8,000 0 0	..	5,70,496 8 10	9,88,973 11 8	4,20,200 0 0	3,04,313 8 10	..	..
Madras University Fee Fund	1,05,014 0 11	..	23,57,900 0 0	3,53,567 2 10	..	..	3,53,567 2 10	11,28,253 11 5	50,000 0 0	10,80,461 4 0	..	..
Andhra University Fee Fund	68,072 9 3	..	19,56,100 0 0	11,38,453 1 5	..	..	11,38,453 1 5	3,74,404 5 5	75,000 0 0	3,99,328 15 8	..	..
Annamalai University Fee Fund	..	..	..	17,93,464 7 6	..	..	17,93,464 7 6	17,93,464 7 6	..	12,35,488 11 5	..	..
Minor Ports Fund	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Minor Pilotage Fund	6,80,300 4 2	12,193 6 11	6,10,832 15 9	4,65,188 9 6	12,91,193 1 11	..	4,65,188 9 6	1,78,950 11 0	1,78,950 11 0	1,76,817 6 11	..	..
Tuticorin Port Fund	40,705 3 2	3,04,313 8 10	1,75,872 13 10	74,671 4 0	49,705 3 2	..	74,671 4 0	4,20,200 0 0	4,20,200 0 0	4,06,245 2 2	..	..
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	6,63,726 9 10	4,20,200 0 0	1,75,872 13 10	4,06,245 2 2	4,80,186 6 8	..	4,06,245 2 2	10,89,118 8 6	..	10,89,118 8 6	..	..
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds	10,80,461 4 0	..	4,20,200 0 0	2,27,355 0 9	11,31,487 3 0	..	2,27,355 0 9	3,96,328 15 8	..	3,96,328 15 8	..	..
Madras University Fee Fund	3,99,328 15 8	..	51,025 15 0	5,04,557 13 5	13,13,217 7 5	..	5,04,557 13 5	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra University Fee Fund	12,35,488 11 5	..	77,728 12 0	5,48,019 9 4	20,31,600 0 0	..	5,48,019 9 4	..	..	..	..	..
Annamalai University Fee Fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Central Revenues

Income-Tax

The Income-tax Administration of Coorg and that of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, were taken over by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras. As a result of the re-organization of the department one additional Inspecting Assistant Commissioner, one temporary Appellate Assistant Commissioner and twenty-five additional Income-tax Officers were appointed during the year. A special Investigation Branch under the charge of an Income-tax Officer working directly under the Commissioner was formed in December 1946 to make out a detailed survey of the Madras City and investigate into the cases of tax evasion.

Changes in Taxation Law.—The Excess Profits Tax was discontinued in respect of profits earned by businesses after 31st March 1946. In order to encourage rapid capital construction, the "annual value" of buildings, the erection of which was begun and completed between 1st April 1946 and 31st March 1948 was exempted from income-tax for a period of two years from the date of completion and an extra depreciation allowance was also provided for in the case of buildings used for business and newly installed after 31st March 1945. Expenditure incurred for scientific research and grants and donations made for the same were made exempt from income-tax.

The surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was abolished during the year, but the basic rates of income-tax and super-tax were increased. The revised rates were in slabs of 1 anna, 2 annas, $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas up to a maximum of 5 annas in the rupee. Earned income relief for income-tax was increased to one-fifth subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000. The principle of earned income relief was extended to super-tax also. In order to prevent excessive distribution of dividends an additional super-tax was levied at graded rates on that part of the total income of a company which does not exceed the amount of dividends declared in British India in the "previous year."

Trading conditions.—The year 1945-46 which is the previous year for the assessment year of 1946-47 was remarkable for the successful termination of the second World War. Due to the long protracted war there was a good deal of dislocation in the economic and industrial structure of the country. The supply of the essential and other commodities fell far short of the demand as production was at a low level. The distribution of essential commodities continued to be under Government control and "blackmarket activities" were on the increase everywhere. The Demonetization Ordinance promulgated on 12th January 1946 which made high denomination notes valueless unless surrendered at the Bank within a week was an important deflationary measure which brought out the fairly large amount of the blackmarket money. The

Income-tax department was making use of the declarations filed under the Ordinance to detect cases of tax evasion.

The trend of business in some of the important commodities is given below.

Cloth and yarn.—After the Government took over the control and distribution of cloth and yarn, the margin of profit was regulated by the Government with the result that merchants had to be content with modest profits. At the same time the wages and allowances due to labourers were enhanced proportionate to the cost of living. The profits of textile mills, therefore, decreased enormously. Added to this, there were several strikes which caused considerable dislocation to the cloth trade. Conditions were, however, quite different in the case of handloom cloth which was in great demand owing to the scarcity of mill cloth and manufacturers and traders on handloom goods made good profits during the year.

Paddy and rice.—Procurement and rationing were enforced throughout the Province and the trade was carried on by a limited number of people appointed by the Government. Consequently, the business was done on restricted lines.

There was a further decline in the trade of hardware merchants as there were no imports. The tightening of control over these goods gave a good fillip to blackmarket activities.

Dealers in hides and skins had a better turnover than in the previous year and tanners and exporters fared better.

Trade in groundnut kernel was much better. There was a great demand for groundnut oil and manufacturers who could get railway permits for export earned good profits.

Salt manufacturers did not fare well. The salt merchants suffered loss on account of the fixation of the selling price by the Government and the imposition of restrictions on transport.

The mica mining industry in Nellore district continued to flourish more and more after the war and businessmen resorted to all sorts of devices for evasion of profits and their assessments presented a difficult problem for the department.

Trade in tobacco was not also satisfactory owing to export difficulties.

Trade in gold and silver did not fare well owing to the withdrawal of the exemption from Sales-tax on the sales of bullion and also due to loss in speculative business in Bombay.

Trade in timber was not also good as it was in short supply due to the overexploitation of forests in previous years. There were no imports of timber from Burma.

Beedi manufacturers did not fare well owing to the shortage of good tobacco and the rise in wages. The transport services continued to give good profits.

The port traffic was just reviving and shipping agents, etc., did better business and derived larger profits than in the previous year.

Revenue and expenditure.—Out of 92,695 (79,823) persons or the register of assessees, 80,548 (69,214) were assessed during the year. The figures relating to various taxes are given below :—

	Net demand deducting refunds.	Collections including arrears of previous years.	Refunds.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Income-tax	553.50 (324.02)	683 (389.04)	57.3 (48.14)
Super tax	169.16 (182.36)	191.5 (148.92)	13.9 (12.70)
Excess Profit Tax	..	683.4 (810.02)	..

The large increase in demand under income-tax is due to the increased basic rates of income-tax.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 19.87 (17.09) lakhs.

Salt (1946-47)

The Central Excise department continued to administer the salt revenue in this Province. Statistics of manufacture, etc., are given below :—

	LAKHS OF MAUNDS.
Stock at the beginning of the year ..	46.38
Stock imported	7.56
Stock manufactured—	
Excise Salt	130.97
Government salt	.77
Total ..	185.68 (209.27)
Issues	149.43 (157.03)
Closing balance	31.23 lakhs (after deducting wastages).

The average wholesale price exclusive of duty per maund of 82-2/7 lbs., at the Excise factories, was Re. 0-8-3 (0-8-8). The average price of salt sold by Government was Re. 0-6-4 per maund and the average retail price inclusive of duty varies from Rs. 3-0-2 to Rs. 4-15-4 per maund of 3,200 tolas at district headquarters stations.

The total receipts were Rs. 209.82 (216.55) lakhs and charges were Rs. 22.69 (18.59) lakhs.

The concession under the Delhi Pact continued to be in force throughout the Province except in the Gokulapalli village of Nellore district and the Mudukulattur taluk of Ramnad district where the concession had been withdrawn owing to abuses.

Customs Revenue.

The total revenue collected at the various ports of the Province during the year under review was Rs. 974.47 (931.76) lakhs. The revenue under import duty amounted to Rs. 920.14 (904.29) lakhs and that under export duty to Rs. 47.17 (20.45) lakhs. Duty on exports of tea during the year was Rs. 14.45 lakhs. There was a large increase in revenue on cotton cloth and yarn to Rs. 22.44 (11.66) lakhs. The expenditure of the Customs department of the Province, inclusive of the contributions to the Cochin and Travancore Darbars, amounted to Rs. 65.03 (78.30) lakhs.

Two thousand seven hundred and three (1,385) offences were dealt with during the year. Of these, 67 infringed the Merchandise Marks Act, 1687, the Sea Customs Act and 949 the Trade Control Act.

CHAPTER V—LAW AND ORDER

Police (1946)

General.—The police had a most arduous and trying time during the year. The existence of village factions which showed a tendency to increase with the improvement of the economic condition of the villagers, the wave of labour unrest which resulted in a number of strikes, the sporadic outbursts of communal tension which were in the nature of repurcussions to the violent disturbances which affected some parts of the country, the continued and vigorous subversive activities of the Communists among labourers, particularly in Tanjore district, which intensified the agrarian trouble largely contributed to an increase in the volume of total and professional crime. It is a noteworthy feature that in spite of the abnormal conditions law and order was on the whole well maintained and detection continued to be almost at the same level as in 1945. The following were the measures adopted to give relief to the Police force and improve its efficiency :—

(1) Two new subdivisions in the South Arcot district and one additional Subdivision in North Arcot district were formed as a result of re-organization. The Chingleput Subdivision was made permanent and Vizagapatam Subdivision and Coimbatore rural Subdivision were formed.

(2) Scales of pay of Police Subordinate Officers were revised with effect from 1st April 1946.

(3) A temporary post of the Deputy Inspector-General (Administration) was sanctioned for the office of the Inspector-General.

(4) Armed Reserves, Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Forces were amalgamated and re-organized.

(5) A separate branch called "X" branch was formed in the Criminal Investigation Department to combat blackmarketing and corruption.

(6) A police wireless grid with facilities for communication with certain Headquarters was established.

Strength and cost.—The sanctioned strength of the Permanent force in the Presidency (excluding Malabar Special Police) was 36,810 as against 27,084 at the end of the year 1945. The temporary staff of over 5,000 officers and men sanctioned for law and order and other miscellaneous duties was made permanent. The Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the Temporary Emergency Forces were amalgamated into one unit. Due to these reasons there was a marked increase in the sanctioned strength of the force.

As the local conditions had not improved the additional police stationed at the cost of the inhabitants at Gudipad, Chinnasettipalli

and Musalireddipalli villages in Cuddapah district and at Muradi-Hanumapuram in Bellary district was continued this year also. Additional police had to be stationed newly at Himakuntla in Cuddapah district owing to the existence of a bitter faction among the Reddis of the place. Four police officers were killed and 181 injured in the course of their duty.

The health of the police force improved considerably. The percentage of admissions into hospitals was 117.6 (165.2) and the percentage of men absent from duty daily on account of sickness was 3.7 (5.8). Anti-malarial measures taken during the year had a good effect on the health of the force.

The total cost of the department for 1946-47 was Rs. 425.26 lakhs (352.44) the increase being due to the expansion of the police force and employment of additional staff on account of Prohibition, grant of increase in pay, bonus, purchase of wireless sets for the police, supply of motor vehicles to increase the mobility of the force, rise in prices of all articles of clothing and equipment and heavy expenditure on the feeding and transport of bandobast parties. There was an expenditure of Rs. 12,076 on account of the civic guards.

Recruitment and training.—There were 3,000 vacancies (2,287) in the force on the last day of the year. Suitable ex-servicemen were recruited during the year but the required number of men with the prescribed qualifications were not forthcoming—2,218 ex-army men were enlisted during the year of whom 207 belonged to the Scheduled Classes

In the Provincial Training School at Vellore, 31 Probationary Sub-Inspectors completed their course and were posted to districts. Ninety-three candidates were being trained of whom 16 were graduates and 20 had passed the Intermediate Examination. No Gazetted officers were trained during the year. The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Coimbatore and Anantapur trained a large number of recruits.

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

	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
	1945.	1946.
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants	72.9	52.5
Sub-Inspectors	41.6	38.5
Head Constables	70.8	58.1
Constables	76.7	55.8

Much remained to be done to improve the housing conditions of the police force.

Conduct.—The percentage of black marks awarded to the strength of the constabulary was 11.9 (17.7). Excluding black

marks the percentage of the number of subordinate officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength was 2.7 (4.0). The total number of men dismissed from service was 271 (231) of whom ten were dismissed for absence without leave. Sixty-two police officers and men (123) were punished by criminal courts. Six men (31) were convicted under the Police Act. The general decrease in the number of punishments shows an improvement in the discipline and conduct of the police force during the year.

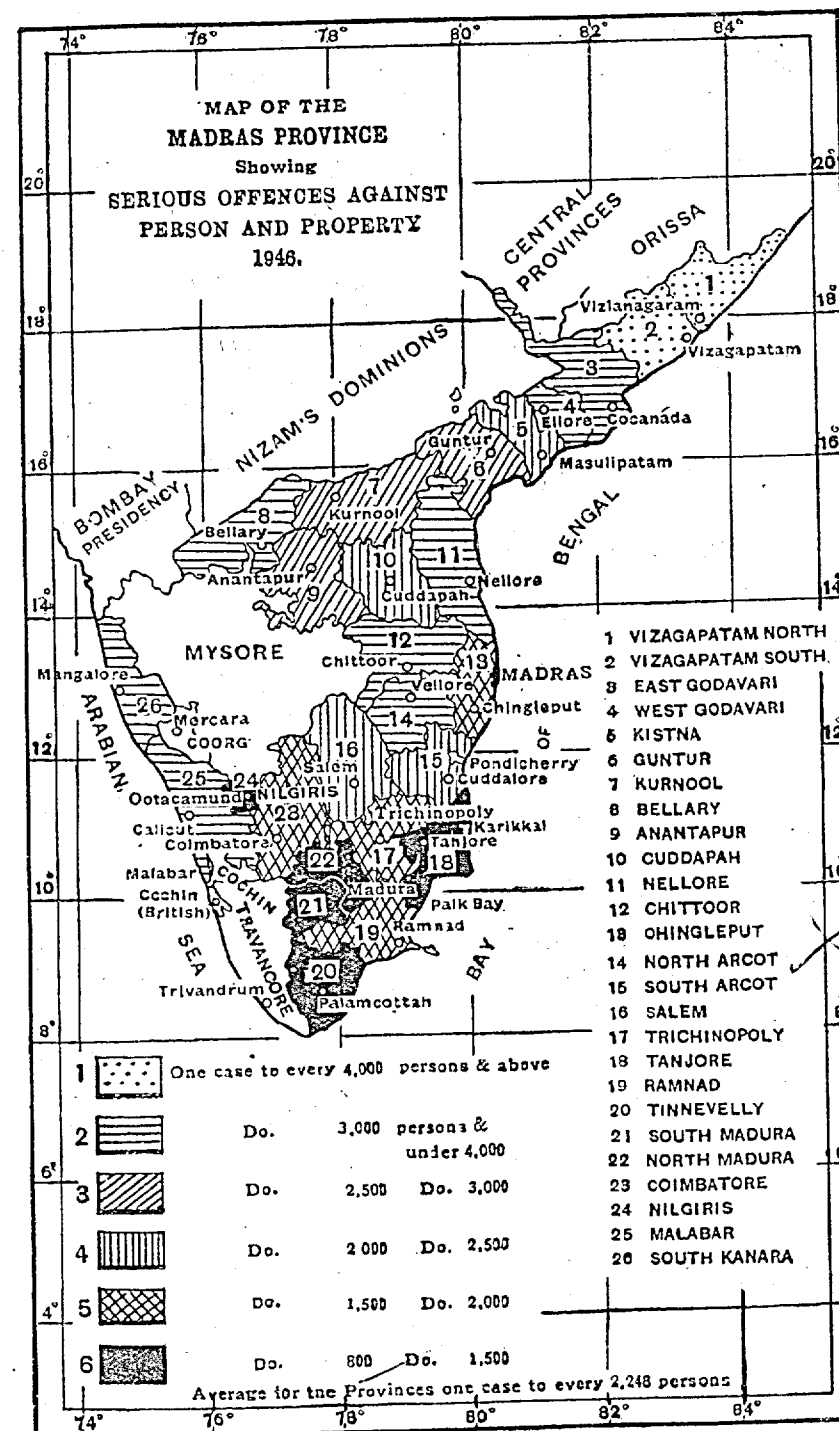
Rewards and compensation.—The following table gives the comparative figures of rewards granted during the years 1945 and 1946 :—

	1945.		1946.	
	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.	Number of persons rewarded.	Amount.
<i>Rewards to Police Officers.</i>				
In Madras City	792	RS. 2,263	2,104	RS. 7,805
Districts including C.I.D.	12,563	85,396	17,728	1,09,721
	13,355	87,659	19,832	1,17,526
<i>Rewards to private individuals including village officers.</i>				
Madras City	319	1,090	363	2,055
Districts including C.I.D.	8,101	44,006	8,490	48,216
	8,420	45,096	8,853	50,271

There is a marked increase in the rewards granted to police officers and this is an indication of the improvement in their investigation of crime. The co-operation of the public with the police was also better.

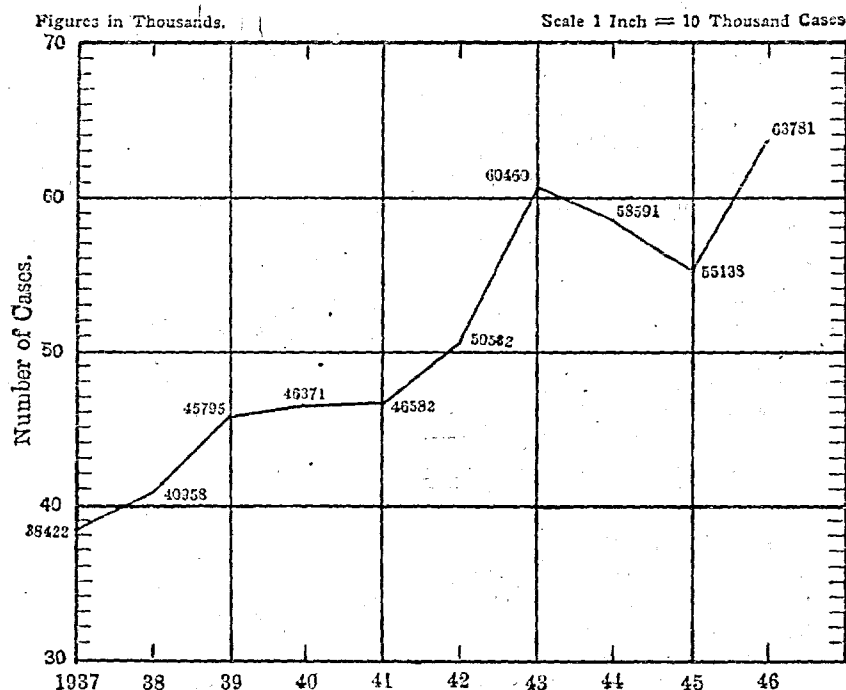
Accelerated promotions were given to one Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors for exceptionally good work. One officiating Inspector died in a motor accident in the discharge of his duty and a Sub-Inspector on duty was killed in the rioting at Veerasingampatti. One constable died in a police lorry accident and 4 other constables died in the discharge of their duties. Gratuities and family pensions were granted in these cases. An ex-constable received injuries due to the collapse of a building and he was given an injury pension. A private individual of Ramnad district was shot dead while assisting the police in apprehending dacoits. His widow was given an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 500. Gratuities were granted to the dependants of 92 deceased police officers (136) in view of their approved service.

Co-operative societies.—The Police Co-operative Societies expanded their activities, their total membership increasing to 19,706 (19,311) and the paid up share capital to Rs. 4,53,038 (Rs. 4,02,660). They played a very useful part in supplying essential commodities especially to the low-paid police staff at controlled rates.



GRAPH A

TREND OF TRUE CASES OF TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIME



Crime.—Excluding offences under the special and local laws and the “nuisance” sections of the Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime in the year reached a peak figure of 63,781 (55,138). The trend of total cognizable crime during the past ten years is illustrated in Graph A above. It will be seen therefrom that, except for a decline in the years 1944 and 1945, there had been a steady increase from 1937 onwards. The increase is due to better reporting and registration of crime, soaring prices of all commodities and to adverse conditions prevailing as a result of the war. There was an increase of crime in all districts except North Arcot, Nilgiris and South Kanara, the increase being marked in the following :—

	PER CENT.
Railway Police, Trichinopoly	53.9
Railway Police, Madras	52.2
Madura, North	36.8
Madras City	27.4
Malabar	24.9
Guntur	21.6

The number of cases under special and local laws increased considerably to 153,090 (95,750). The increase is due to the inclusion under this head of cases under the Madras Road Traffic Rules which were hitherto shown under “Nuisances” and also to the greater number of offences committed under control orders relating to food-stuffs. Nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-three men (19,746) and 281 (548) women were arrested for drunkenness and 19,303 men (17,795) and 386 (612) women were convicted. The number under “nuisance” cases showed a slight decrease to 227,124 (238,205).

Grave crime.—The total number of true cases of grave crime reported was 44,904 (39,600) showing an increase of 5,304 cases or 13.4 per cent. There was increase under all heads of crime as shown below :—

	PER CENT.
Murder	6.7
Dacoity	33.8
Robbery	0.4
House-breaking	22.8
Cattle theft	10.3
Ordinary theft	11.7

Districts which reported more than 2,000 cases of grave crime during the year are as noted below :—

Madras	3,123 (2,508)
South Arcot	3,049 (2,787)
Tanjore	3,007 (2,924)
Coimbatore	2,896 (2,770)
Chingleput	2,798 (2,497)
Trichinopoly	2,747 (2,488)
North Madura	2,428 (1,999)
Salem	2,386 (2,154)

There was an increase in all districts and South Arcot leads next to Madras.

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

Sexual causes	244 (277)
Family disputes	268 (241)
Faction	160 (128)
Robbery	61 (57)
Other causes	432 (389)
Total	1,165 (1,092)

Rapid acquisition of wealth without a corresponding improvement in the standard of education or of culture seems to have contributed to the increase in the number of murders due to factions and family disputes. As usual Coimbatore headed the list with 130. Next came Salem 124, Tinnevely 83 and Tanjore 72. It is

gratifying to note that except in Bellary there was a marked decrease in the number of murders in the Ceded districts and in Chittoor and Nellore districts.

Sixty-three murderers (111) committed suicide. The kidnapping scare in Madras City had its repercussions in Chingleput district where 2 persons were murdered on suspicion that they were kidnappers. A Servai of Salem district who murdered 4 persons successively by cutting their necks with an aruval and who robbed some officials of a co-operative society was finally killed by the villagers.

There was a recrudescence of dacoity in Tinnevely district which again registered the highest figure of 17 (3). Local criminals alone were responsible for this and they were traced and brought to book. There has been a gradual decrease in robbery cases in Tinnevely district due to the strengthening of the police staff. There were 2 cases of mail robbery, one in North Arcot district and the other in North Madura. Four culprits posing themselves as ration officers (three of them wearing I.N.A. uniform) went in a hired car to Kumaravelu village in Ramnad district and robbed a Chetty of his jewels worth Rs. 6,000 at the point of a revolver. One of the four culprits was arrested and the revolver seized. A local organization of five reserve constables of Guntur town under the leadership of a notorious outlaw was responsible for a series of house-breakings and thefts. They were all booked. Five Anglo-Indians were responsible for a series of house-breakings in Chingleput district. Cattle thefts increased to 4,954 (4,491) and cases of cattle poisoning to 96 (61).

Other cases.—Twenty-two non-political cases (6) under bomb and explosives were recorded. Twenty-seven cases (16) involving injury from fire-arms were reported. There were 10 cases (14) of counterfeiting of which 4 (7) ended in conviction.

A woman of Athur administered Datura in soda water to a Christian woman and decamped with her jewels worth Rs. 300. Forty-one deaths (10) were treated as justifiable homicide. The number of deaths due to criminal rashness or negligence was 140 (89).

Riots and disturbances.—The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly was 1,315 (1,265). The increase is due to more factions, communal clashes and labour strikes. When four students at Chirala, Guntur district, were arrested for pulling the alarm chain of a train the students of the local high school assisted by communists pelted stones on moving trains at Chirala railway station and attacked the railway station by cutting off signal wires, breaking lamps and throwing lighted paper inside the offices. Local police assisted the railway police in restoring order. A crowd of 10,000 stopped the Indo-Ceylon Express between Saidapet and Mambalam by throwing stones and caused damage to carriages.

Injuries were caused to passengers and property was looted. The police had to open fire and three of the rioters died as a result of the injuries sustained.

There was a serious riot at Cheyyar, North Arcot district, due to unsatisfactory food rationing arrangements. The mob tried to loot grain shops and attack Police and Revenue officials. Fire was opened. One died and three received injuries. Consequent on the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Kashmir there were communal and labour clashes at Madura which continued for a week. Order could be restored only by frequent use of tear smoke, the opening of fire in several localities and the enforcement of a curfew order.

Communal tension.—There were minor communal clashes in Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura South, Ramnad and Salem districts but they did not develop into major riots owing to the timely and effective action of the police.

Labour troubles.—There was a wave of labour unrest practically throughout the Province. It was a sudden upheaval of pent up forces which were waiting only for a successful termination of the war to come out and organize themselves to wage a "righteous war against the oppressive forces of capitalism." Instead of regulating them on well-organized lines certain disruptive elements and communists in particular took unfair advantage of the situation and created disaffection between the employer and the employed and were mainly responsible for the abnormally large number of strikes which rose to the peak figure of 273 (77). Of these 48 were successful, 37 partially so and 71 were unsuccessful. Nine were in progress and the result of the remaining 108 was indefinite.

The most notable among the strikes was the one organized by the employees of the South Indian Railway. They organized three strikes, one in the Central Workshop and the second at Golden Rock, Trichinopoly district. The third extended to the entire railway system. Fire had to be opened and curfew orders enforced to bring the situation under control.

Agrarian troubles.—Agrarian trouble gained strength particularly in Tanjore district where the Kisan movement took a firm root in all the villages of Tiruturapundi circle. Much damage was done to crops and produce was taken away. Arava Mala trouble in the Venkatagiri estate, Nellore district, continued and the temporary outpost sanctioned for the purpose continued during the year.

Detection and Prevention of Crime

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime was 44.8 (45.2). Seven districts and Madras City showed an improvement while there was a slight fall in other districts. The improvement was marked in Madras City as there was an increase of

10.4 per cent. The percentages of detection under grave crime are given below :—

Murder	52.7 (54.9)
Dacoity	35.9 (34.1)
Robbery	45.1 (47.3)
House-breaking	39.3 (41.9)
Cattle theft	48.1 (48.4)
Theft	49.4 (47.9)
	46.95 (46.85)

It is very gratifying to note that in spite of the increase in crime by 15 per cent and the extra strain imposed on the police by the labour strikes and other disturbances, the detection work could be maintained at the previous level.

The following table shows the results achieved in regard to recovery of property involved in criminal offences :—

			Value of property lost.	Value of property recovered.	Percentage.
			RS.	RS.	
1944	..	..	39,14,517	13,42,378	34.03
1945	..	..	36,78,198	14,21,123	38.64
1946	..	..	51,31,932	16,75,282	32.64

The percentage of recovery was over 50 per cent in the districts of West Godavari (57.37), Bellary (68.4) and South Kanara (62.81). Out of 66,310 cases reported to the police in 1946 investigation was refused under section 157 (b), Criminal Procedure Code, in 5,412 cases or 8.2 per cent (9.6). One thousand two hundred and fifty-eight cases (1,047) were referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code. The increase is marked. Twenty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-five cases (26,012) were decided by the Courts and 77.9 (76.8) per cent ended in conviction. Forty thousand two hundred and forty-three persons (42,842) were tried in the year and 26,668 persons or 66 per cent (63) were convicted. The police referred 3,234 cases (2,784) of which 3,024 (2,768) were struck off as false by the Magistrates. Out of 400,115 cases (367,934) prosecuted by the police 108 (81) or 0.03 per cent (0.02) were declared to be false after trial or enquiry but no compensation was awarded under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 156 cases. Fifty-three (42) of them ended in conviction. Thirty-nine persons were prosecuted for preferring false complaints and petitions against police officers, 18 were convicted and cases against 18 others were pending disposal.

Preventive action.—Two thousand four hundred and sixty-two persons (2,448) received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code. Six hundred and five convicts (792) were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Two hundred and sixty-two persons (261) were prosecuted for failure to notify residence of whom 173 (179) were convicted. The figures for prosecutions for bad livelihood are given below :—

Persons put up before the Magistrates	4,308 (4,467)
Persons bound over	2,884 (3,252)
Number pending disposal	640 (522)
Percentage of persons bound over to those whose cases were disposed of	79.5 (83.2)

The number sentenced to imprisonment for failure to offer security was 1,517 (1,612). The average amount demanded per accused was Rs. 150 (184).

Prohibition.—Prohibition which was suspended in 1944 was reintroduced from 1st October 1946 as a first stage in eight districts, viz., North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The working of the Act in the first four districts was entrusted to the Police department and in the remaining districts to the Excise department. An increased staff was sanctioned to enforce the Act more vigorously and successfully than on the previous occasion. In the four districts entrusted to the police the number of true cases charged in the last quarter of 1946 was 1,951 and persons involved in them were 2,066.

Village police.—The co-operation of the village officers and talayaris with the police was fairly satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 4,161 (4,912) was awarded to 580 (690) village officers for good work done by them. The Village Vigilance Committees, the number of which increased to 16,771 (15,192) were found to be more useful in a few districts. The Civic Guard groups were abolished during the year 1946.

Criminal Investigation Department

The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department did useful work during the year and investigated a number of important cases covering smuggling, misappropriation, fraud, cheating and murder by poisoning. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureaux and co-ordinated their work to deal with widespread organized crime. The District Intelligence Bureaux were placed under Inspectors with a view to obtain better results. Full use was made of the staff trained in foot-print work. Six Sub-Inspectors and 69 head constables from districts were trained in foot-print work. A special establishment designated as "X" Branch was sanctioned to deal with corruption and black marketing activities and it achieved good results.

Finger-Print Bureau.—Statistics of work done by this department are given below :—

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Number of finger-prints left on record at the end of the year ..	390,848	405,450	421,823
Number of slips received during the year ..	23,108	24,187	24,586
Number of search references received ..	25,001	28,119	3,488
Number of references traced relating to this Province ..	6,326 (23.9 per cent)	6,924 (28.7 per cent)	7,448 (28.6 per cent)
Number of cases in which expert evidence was given ..	272	373	380
Number of cases in which expert opinion was given ..	223	328	357

There had been a gradual and steady increase of work in this department in all branches and full use was being made of experts.

Shorthand Bureau.—The staff consisting of 4 Inspectors and 37 Sub-Inspectors attended 102 conferences (191) and 1,285 (1,176) labour and other meetings.

Railway Police

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

Theft is the principal form of crime in the districts and statistics of crime during the years 1944 to 46 are given below :—

	1944.	1945.	1946.
Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	89	123	318
(b) from mail and luggage vans	14	14	17
Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds ..	544	661	1,005
Thefts in running goods trains	22	16	54
Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	254	227	317
Thefts of railway materials	200	146	164
Other thefts	140	142	212
	1,263	1,329	2,087

There was an abnormal increase under all heads. It is chiefly due to increase in pick-pocketing activities owing to congestion of railway traffic and to pilfering of foodgrains by railway menials and outsiders.

Eleven attempts (5) were made to wreck or damage trains. There were 58 cases (32) of stone throwing mostly by irresponsible youths. Strikers in the South Indian Railway strike were responsible for some of them. Five hundred and nineteen persons (457) were run over by trains and killed. Of these 85 were clear cases of suicide.

A tragic and grave collision occurred at Ongole on the night of 3rd October 1946 when the Calcutta Mail collided with a stationary goods train resulting in the death of 38 persons and injuries to over 100 persons.

Armed Reserve and Presidency General Reserve

The Armed Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Forces were all amalgamated and reorganized with effect from 1st May 1946. A uniform strength of 1 Sergeant, 1 Havildar-Major, 4 Head constables, 4 Naiks, 4 Lance Naiks and 48 Constables including vacancy reserve for each platoon was sanctioned. There was a headquarters wing consisting of 2 all specialist staffs under the command of a Sergeant. Each Deputy Inspector-General of Police was given 3 platoons.

The reserves were mostly kept up to strength and almost all of them were mobilized at least once during the year. There were tear smoke squads in Madras City, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore and Madura. Tear smoke was successfully used during the year and was found very useful in dispersing unruly mobs.

Malabar Special Police

There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the force. There were 45 retirements, 11 resignations, 31 dismissals, 44 discharges, 1 desertion and 4 deaths in the year. Service in the Malabar Special Police is limited to 25 years and 1946 was the 25th year of service. This accounts for the large number of retirements. There was a state of general indiscipline in the force and four additional companies which participated in a mutiny in April 1946 were disbanded. The large number of dismissals is due to the weeding out of undesirables after the mutiny. In addition to the usual duties of guarding vulnerable points at Madras and in the Nilgiris, garrisoning the former military posts at West Hill, Haig Barracks (Malappuram), etc., some companies were deputed to deal with communist disturbances, railway strikes, etc. For the first time a cumulative training programme covering individual section platoon and company training was introduced and carried out. As usual training cadres in all branches including instructional courses in small arms, physical training and signalling for men deputed from the District Armed Reserves were held.

Madras City Police

Strength and cost.—One post of Assistant Commissioner of Police was sanctioned as a result of the re-organization of Madras City Police Armed Reserve. Two hundred and eighty-two ex-service men were recruited during the year. The recruits were of poor standard. The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 23.89 lakhs (21.54).

Health and accommodation.—The general health of the force was fairly satisfactory. The daily average of men attending the hospital was 140.19 (148.73). The housing position greatly deteriorated during the year. Government quarters were available only for about 50 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the force.

Armed Reserve.—The armed reserve continued to do bandobas duty at strikes, processions and meetings.

Crime.—The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 3,958 (3,077). The increase is due to unemployment as a result of demobilization. Out of these, 3,288 cases were disposed of and investigation was refused in 57 cases. Out of 3,231 cases investigated, 1,703 cases 52.7 per cent (45.4) ended in conviction showing a further improvement in detection work.

The following statement shows the value of property lost and recovered during the past three years :—

	Lost	Recovered.	Percentage.
1944	5,16,099	1,42,664	27.6
1945	3,40,833	75,627	22.2
1946	4,48,320	1,39,364	32.2

Under the preventive sections 1,786 persons (1,049) were arrested during the year. Five hundred and seventeen persons (301) were convicted under sections 64 and 65 of the City Police Act. Sixty persons (18) were bound over under security sections. One hundred and seventy-nine persons (171) were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. One thousand and ninety-nine rowdies (295) were bound over under security sections.

The total number of "nuisance" cases increased to 51,307 (32,395) due to vigorous action taken against nuisance and obstruction. One hundred and fifty-five gambling dens (87) were raided and 853 cases (532) of street gambling ended in conviction. Fifty-eight raids (54) were conducted against bucket shops and 13 persons (10) were sentenced to imprisonment.

The campaign against brothels was continued and 12 brothels (2) were successfully raided and 226 prostitutes were convicted. Eighteen women and 2 girls (3 women) were rescued during the year and they were all sent to the Rescue Home. Three thousand nine hundred and four men (3,604) and 85 women (97) were arrested for drunkenness and 3,779 men (3,496) and 81 women (90) were convicted.

Traffic

Staff and equipment.—Consequent on the abolition of motor transport control orders the strength of the Transport section of the Traffic Department was reduced to one head constable and one constable from 1st July 1946. Compulsory insurance of motor vehicles which came into effect towards the middle of 1946 added to the work of the Traffic Investigation Staff as the Deputy Commissioner of Police for Traffic and Licensing was the liaison officer between the parties and Insurance companies. Besides the propaganda van, two station waggons with loudspeaker equipment were provided for the use of the Traffic Investigation Department. Three Sergeants-Major and 2 Sergeants were given 5 Austin cars for controlling traffic. An "Ardente" loudspeaker arrangement

was fitted to one of the cars to call the attention of the defaulting motorists on the road to their mistakes.

The population of the City had been steadily increasing and correspondingly the traffic problems also increased. Unprecedented rains during the year rendered the conditions of the roads very bad. The inadequate number of trams and buses which were very much overcrowded especially during the peak hours in the morning and evening made it difficult to reduce the number of accidents. The number of taxis increased from 135 to 185. During the year 23,664 (21,459) licences were issued resulting in an increase of Rs. 2 lakhs in revenue. The increase is due to purchase of jeeps, lorries, etc., purchased in military auctions at Avadi and other places. Five thousand and ten rickshaws (4,260) were registered during the year with 7,000 pullers.

Accidents.—Two thousand two hundred and ninety-one accidents (2,286) were recorded during the year of which 45 (65) proved fatal. In the majority of cases the pedestrians were the victims and they were themselves to blame. Military vehicles were involved in 634 cases (1,105) of which 19 (39) were fatal. Three thousand one hundred and eighty pedestrians were prosecuted for jay-walking. A statement of persons responsible for the accidents is given below :—

	1945.	1946.
Pedestrians	598	614
Drivers of motor vehicles ..	950	1,272
Drivers of other vehicles ..	253	380
Pedal cyclists	168	235
Passengers	40	78
	<u>2,009</u>	<u>2,579</u>

Miscellaneous.—Six hundred and thirty-six stray children were returned to their parents and 657 injured and helpless persons were removed to hospitals. One hundred and thirty-four (226) mentally defective persons were sent to the Mental hospital.

Strikes and disturbances.—There were a number of strikes and disturbances during the year, the most important of the strikes being those concerning the South Indian Railway, Postal and Telegraph employees and Corporation Conservancy workers.

Harbour Police

Owing to heavy passenger traffic with Burma and the Far East, the frequent troop movements and the handling of a large number of grain ships the harbour police had a busy time. The launch and boat crew attached to the Harbour Police co-operated very closely with the police and did excellent work particularly in the matter of checking smuggling of opium. On 23rd October 1946 a boat carrying 35 coolies capsized while proceeding to a ship and the crew of the police launch did excellent work rescuing all but

one. The Harbour pass office was closed on 1st June 1946 as the Port was declared a non-protected area.

Criminal Tribes

Certain members of the following tribes were for the first time brought under section 3 of the Act and subjected to the provisions of section 10 (1) (a) and (b) of the Act :—

Thadi (or Ponnamanda) Gang of East Godavari district.

Certain Boyas of Bellary district.

Certain Tevars and Maravars of Ramnad district.

Sections 11 and 16 of the Act were applied to specified members of the undermentioned tribes :—

Name of tribe.	Area to which restricted.
Boyas	Sitanagaram Settlement.
Reddicas of Cocanada	
Donga Dasaris	Siddhapuram Settlement.

Details showing the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to notified tribe members other than the Piramalai Kallars are given below :—

	1945.	1946.
1. Number of persons registered ..	1,062	438
2. Number of persons removed from the register.	2,829	4,229
3. Number on the rolls at the end of the year.	32,702	28,909
4. Number convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act.	2,634	2,253

Two hundred and sixty-six persons (333) were convicted under section 24 of the Act. One (4) was sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Act. Thirteen thousand six hundred and ninety-one (15,173) members earned relief from the obligation under section 10 (1) (a) of the Act.

In the latter part of the year the Government decided to adopt a different and more humane policy in dealing with criminal tribes in general and contemplated passing legislation to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act in its application to this Province. With a view to implement this policy in advance instructions were issued that no fresh registrations should be made under the Criminal Tribes Act and the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act and that no new restrictions should be imposed on members and that prosecutions launched for purely technical breaches of rules should be withdrawn. This relaxation of the rigorous control over notified tribe members had not produced the expected result as many members showed a tendency to revert to crime. This imposed an additional strain on the work of the police.

Reclamation.—The Kallar Reclamation work in Madura North and South continued to proceed efficiently.

Education.—The number of lower elementary schools at the end of the year was 256 (256) of which 245 (244) were under Government management. The strength in all the schools was 19,198 (18,144) of which 16,641 (15,907) were Kallars and the rest non-Kallars. Nine schools were run exclusively for girls. The staff was increased to 554 (518) excluding two Scout instructors and one sewing and knitting mistress. Two hundred and forty-seven Kallar pupils were sanctioned scholarships. A scholarship of Rs. 225 was sanctioned to a Kallar pupil reading in the final year B.A. class of the Madras Christian College, Tambaram. Boarding grants were sanctioned to 1,423 Kallar children (862 boys and 561 girls).

Co-operation.—The number of co-operative societies increased to 270 (265) and the membership rose to 10,702 (10,173). The societies were working very satisfactorily and their financial position was sound. Borrowers were able to repay their dues of their own accord owing to prevailing high prices of agricultural produce. In South Madura cottage industry was making appreciable progress. The bee-keeping and honey production and sale society at Usilampatti which was previously dormant was revived as the "Usilampatti Co-operative Cottage Industries Limited" and brought under the control of the department. The society undertook to work out the Government of India scheme of egg-marketing and appointed an egg-collector for the purpose. The bee-keeping and jaggery making instructor continued to work throughout the year. He was in charge of poultry farming also. Much interest was taken by the villagers in improving cottage industries.

Criminal tribes work.—Statistics of registration, etc., of Kallars are given below :—

	1945.	1946.
Total number of Kallars registered up to the end of the previous year.	27,199	25,997
Total number of Kallars registered during the year	155	34
Number received on transfer from other districts	833	57
Total number of Kallars registered up to the end of the year.	28,187	26,088
Number of Kallars removed on account of good conduct, death and other causes.	2,190	16,516
Number remaining on roll at the end of the year	25,997	9,572

There were very few registrations and a very large number of removals for good conduct, and other causes. This as already explained was due to the decision of the Government to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act in its application to this Province. It was further ordered that restrictions should not be enforced against criminal tribe members outside the settlements.

The Kallar Advisory Committees functioned well and were useful in dealing with refractory Kallars. The following table

shows the total Kallar crime as compared with the total district crime :—

	1245.	1946.
Total crime	3,184	4,054
Kallar crime	717	683
Percentage	22.5	16.8

There was a marked decrease in the percentage of Kallar crime to total crime. It is noteworthy that the large-scale removals of Kallars did not adversely affect the crime.

Panchayats.—Five hundred and sixty-eight panchayats functioned during the year. Fifty panchayats were suspended and 11 of them were restored during the year.

General.—The budget allotment for reclamation work was Rs. 5,19,600 (4.5 lakhs). Besides this there was an appropriation of Rs. 78,400 for disbursement of loans to Kallar Co-operative Societies.

Kallar reclamation work in Ramnad district continued to be confined to the maintenance of two second grade elementary schools in Srivilliputtur taluk.

Koravars.—Reclamation work was done in Salem district and was confined to the educational side by maintaining two schools and granting financial help to private agencies engaged in maintaining schools and homes for the benefit of the Korava community.

Yenadi reclamation work—Chittoor district.—The total number of colonies continued to be 115 but the population increased to 7,967 (6,168). The increase is due to the steps taken to bring back the Yenadis who left the colonies in previous years and to fresh arrivals. Two new labour Yenadi schools were opened bringing the total number to eleven. There were 342 Yenadi pupils in labour schools and 243 Yenadi pupils in non-labour schools.

Three thousand two hundred and fifty acres of land were assigned for the benefit of the Yenadis. Out of 2,000 acres fit for cultivation, the extent actually cultivated was only 232 (400) acres. The Yenadis took to charcoal manufacture in preference to cultivation as the former was found to be more lucrative. The question of introducing tractor cultivation under the supervision of the District Agricultural Officer to attract more Yenadis to cultivation was under consideration. The question of employing Yenadis in forest labour by working some coupes as a Government concern was also under consideration. There was only one co-operative society at Renigunta which was not working satisfactorily.

Sugali reclamation.—Reclamation activities were confined only to the educational side. There were three schools in Chittoor district including one school newly opened on 12th June 1946. The Sugali school at Kollamakulametta near Panyam, Kurnool district, was maintained. In Anantapur district five

schools were opened at Sellipalli, Pedavalli, Narasimpalli and Venkatampalli-Pedda Thanda. All the schools were working satisfactorily.

Criminal tribes settlements.—There were five criminal tribes settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram, Sitanagaram, Bitragunta and Chintaladevi managed by the Government and one at Stuartpuram managed by the Salvation Army. There were 808 (812) permanent members in the settlements. There were 141 persons registered under section 10 (i) (a) and (b) of the Criminal Tribes Act but not regular internees under section 16 of the Act and the population of exempted and unregistered members to whom section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act had not been applied was 3,667.

Agriculture was the main occupation in all the settlements but there were also subsidiary occupations such as weaving, carpentry, sandal making, stone grinding, quarrying and match industry, which were followed as cottage industries. Out of a total extent of 7,710 acres only 2,258 acres were cultivated and the rest was not cultivated mainly due to the poor condition of the soil. There were Government farms in the two settlements at Siddhapuram and Chintaladevi and they provided labour to settlers. Among industries, weaving could not be undertaken on a large scale owing to the limited supply of yarn. Carpentry did not attract many on account of the low wages and the small number of skilled workers available. The sandal industry resulted in a loss due to the low fixation of sale prices of sandals. Stone industry was done on a small scale. The match industry was flourishing well but required reorganization under the advice of a technical expert from the South India Match Manufacturing Association, Sattur, Ramnad district. The settlers in Stuartpuram worked for eight months in the year in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Chirala.

There were separate schools for boys and girls in the Aziznagar Settlement. In all other settlements one school was maintained both for boys and girls. The total strength of all the schools was 1,218. Thirty-five pupils of the settlements were reading in schools outside the settlements having completed their education in the settlement schools. They were all given boarding grants, scholarships, grants for books, clothing, etc.

The general health of the settlers was satisfactory in all settlements except Siddhapuram where there was an outbreak of malaria. Seventy-two cases of leprosy were treated in the Leprosy Clinic at Aziznagar Settlement. The co-operative stores and societies continued to work satisfactorily. The opening of one store at Siddhapuram was sanctioned during the year.

After the announcement of the Government decision to repeal the Criminal Tribes Act and the relaxation of restriction imposed on the members a tendency to indiscipline was noticed among the settlers.

Prisons (1946)

The number of Central Jails increased to 11 (10) consequent on the conversion of the District Jail at Madura into a Central Jail. The number of District and Special Jails decreased to 3 (4). The number of sub-jails was 291.

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

	At the beginning of the year.	Number admitted.	Number released.	Number at the end of the year.	Daily average.
Total number of prisoners ..	18,406 (20,275)	164,350 (156,395)	163,742 (153,264)	19,014 (18,406)	13,214 (19,076)
Number of convicts—					
Males	14,242	46,590 } (43,001)	50,369	13,791 (14,652)	13,764 (14,612)
Females	410	2,913 } (2,999)			
Number of under-trials ..	3,593 (4,536)	88,001 (80,697)	86,435 (81,635)	5,164 (3,593)	4,383 (4,255)
Number of Civil prisoners ..	68 (7)	342 (418)	351 (427)	59 (65)	44 (46)
Number of State and security prisoners.	7*		7		
Number of star class prisoners.	186 (186)	62 (76)	91 (76)	157 (186)	..
Number of 'A' class prisoners	3 (5)	4 (5)	5 (7)	2 (3)	..
Number of 'B' class prisoners	100 (85)	144 (141)	156 (126)	88 (100)	..
Number of lepers	123 (102)	163 (185)	167 (164)	124 (123)	107 (111)
Number of tubercular convicts	76 (66)	70 (113)	110 (103)	36 (76)	56 (70)
Number of habitual offenders.	2,429 (2,379)	3,463 (3,511)	..	..	..

* All the seven were security prisoners.

There was a decrease in the daily average under all heads (except under-trials) during the year. There was an increase in the number of convicts by direct committal owing to the introduction of Prohibition. Number of prisoners admitted into jails for Prohibition offences alone was 1,383. 5.66 per cent (6.12) of the direct committals were previously convicted. No state prisoner was detained in the jails during the year.

Sentences.—One hundred and fifteen (169) prisoners were sentenced to death and 1,478 (1,236) to transportation of life, 2,681 (3,516) to periods exceeding two years and 1,763 (1,657) between one and two years and 7,683 (7,917) under one year.

Number of convicts in the age-groups is shown below :—

Between 16 to 18 years	1,979 (1,290)
Between 19 to 21 years	5,012 (3,343)
Between 22 to 30 years	21,129 (19,054)
Between 31 to 40 years	12,660 (12,989)
Between 41 to 60 years	7,881 (8,467)
60 and above	799 (1,050)

Education.—Of those admitted 14.71 per cent (16.01) were literates and 85.29 per cent (83.99) were illiterates. Of those discharged 71.41 per cent were literate though only 26.47 per cent were literates on admission. There was no change in the system

of education given to the convicts. Jails are equipped with good libraries. Training in ambulance and first-aid was imparted. Three hundred and sixty-three were trained and 54 got certificates.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—Of the 49,143 prisoners and inmates discharged (44,448), 2,999 (2,845) were helped by the society and 1,017 probation officers (625) were appointed for them.

Escapes.—There were 19 escapes (16) during the year. Of these, 10 escaped from intramural and nine from extramural custody. Eleven convicts were recaptured during the year including one who escaped during the previous year.

Health.—The daily average number of sick was 176.43 (183.52). This indicated a further improvement in the health of the prisoners. Total number of admissions to hospitals increased markedly to 5,019 (3,894) but there was an equally marked fall in the number of deaths from 253 to 178. There were 162 (227) deaths among convicts, 13 (25) among under-trials, 2 (1) among civil lunatics and one among civil debtors. No security prisoner died during the year. The death rate per mille decreased to 9.77 (13.26). During the period of their stay 66.29 per cent (65.5) of the convicts gained weight, 3.49 per cent (3.4) lost weight and 30.22 (31) per cent remained stationary.

Visits and inspections.—The total number of visits and inspections made by official and non-official visitors was 2,938 (3,102). A lump-sum allotment of Rs. 83,000 was sanctioned by the Government to carry out the short-term improvements in the sub-jails of this Province suggested by the visitors. The members of the Legislative Assembly and Council were appointed as special visitors to all jails and sub-jails within their constituencies.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 62.16 lakhs (61.93). The total receipts excluding the cost of quinine packets, salt and febrifuge were Rs. 14.11 lakhs (14.48).

The total value of articles manufactured in the jails was Rs. 14.06 lakhs (17.23). The net amount incurred for maintaining the prisoners slightly decreased to Rs. 42.79 lakhs (43.71) but the cost per head increased to Rs. 213-12-0 (207-6-0). Forty-two (41) per cent of the convicts were employed on manufactures.

Miscellaneous.—Dairies were functioning in the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem. Owing to the failure of the monsoon, there was restricted cultivation of vegetables. Still all the requirements of many of the jails under vegetables could be met from those grown in the jails without the need for any outside supply.

General.—The following were the special features of the jail administration during the year :—

(1) Amendment of rules 51-B and 60 of Madras Subsidiary Jail Manual in order to segregate under-trial prisoners from those with previous convictions and to keep prisoners in the open air wherever a suitable enclosure exists.

(2) Appointment of Members of Legislative Assembly and Council as special visitors to all jails in their constituencies.

(3) Starting of paper-making industry, manufacture of phenyle and experiments on the manufacture of ink.

(4) Granting of more privileges to A and B class prisoners.

Borstal Schools (1946)

There was only one Borstal School at Palamcottah. The total accommodation of the school was 647. The daily average was 673.96 (575.81) and there was much overcrowding in the school during the whole year and the need for the opening of another school was actually felt. Four hundred (344) were admitted during the year and 274 were discharged leaving 750 inmates at the end of the year. There were two escapes (2) from the school. One of them was recaptured during the year and the other was still at large.

There were 19 offences (18). Out of 1,010 discharged during the years 1942 to 1946 only 5 reverted to crime in 1946. Sixteen inmates (23) were released on licence under section 15 (1) of Borstal Schools Act, 1925. The chief industries taught in the school were weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, masonry, book-binding, agriculture and band. Paper-making industry was carried on and supply of flat file cases to the Stationery Department was undertaken. The percentage of inmates employed on industries was 51.87 (48.3). The gross outturn of the manufactures was Rs. 25,388-2-1 (18,710-6-8). The total produce of vegetables in the school gardens was 139,474 lb. (122,094) or Rs. 6,537 (5,739-4-0) in value. The number of admission to hospitals decreased from 127 to 91 but the daily average sick increased from 1.56 to 2.4. In spite of the reduction in the scale of rations all the 201 inmates released during the year gained weight.

Education.—The system of education and industrial training given was the same as that followed in previous years. Boys whose educational attainment was above VII Standard were given adequate facilities to improve their knowledge. The inmates were given a course of military battalion drills and mass physical exercises. The scout group was run efficiently. Intelligent inmates were given special training in first aid and ambulance. The house system and court of honour worked satisfactorily.

Finance.—The total expenditure in respect of the school increased to Rs. 1.63 lakhs (1.50) but the cost per head decreased to Rs. 242-6-5 (260-12-9).

Certified Schools (1946)

The number of Government and private Certified Schools, viz., four and three remained the same. Three thousand and eleven pupils (2,764 boys and 247 girls) remained at the commencement of the year in all the Certified Schools. One thousand one hundred and seventy-one were admitted and 1,397 were discharged leaving 2,785 (2,553 boys and 232 girls) at the end of the year. The daily average number of pupils decreased to 2,847.98 (2,959.51).

Education.—There was no change in the system of educational and industrial training during the year. Of the 890 pupils discharged, 235 were literates and 645 were illiterates on admission but all the 890 were literates on discharge. The Montessori system of teaching was followed in the Junior Certified School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children. Nine girls from the Senior Certified School under the Madras Children's Aid Society at Tanjore were sent up for the VIII Standard Public Examination and four of them passed and three of the four successful candidates were undergoing teacher's training at the Government Training School for Mistresses at Tanjore. Scholarships awarded to three ex-pupils were continued. The main industries taught were carpentry, weaving, tailoring, blacksmithy, metal work, masonry and band. Training in ambulance, first aid and scouting was given as usual. The house system in Government Certified Schools worked satisfactorily.

Escapes and recaptures.—Fifty-six pupils (36) escaped from the custody of the schools and 25 pupils including those escaped in previous years were recaptured. One hundred and one offences (153) were reported during the year. Of the 890 pupils discharged 66 were not traced, 39 were with their parents, 71 were unemployed, 12 were studying, 314 were employed and were behaving well. Five reverted to crime and four licences were revoked. Reports for others were either not due or were not received.

Health.—The number of admissions to hospital in Government Certified Schools decreased to 1,317 (1,385) and the daily average sick to 37.02 (43.54). There were sixteen deaths due to natural causes. The number of admissions to hospitals in private Certified Schools increased to 123 (78) and the daily average to 9 (6). There was only one death and it was a case of a suicide by a girl who burnt herself to death. Of the 890 pupils discharged 837 gained weight, 26 remained stationary and 27 lost weight.

Finance.—The total expenditure in respect of the four Government Certified Schools was Rs. 5.95 lakhs (5.56). Grants to private Certified Schools were Rs. 1.34 lakhs (1.23). The total receipts of the four Government Certified Schools amounted to Rs. 13,972-11-4 (9,868-7-10).

General.—The installation and maintenance of a radio set in the Certified Schools at Chingleput and Bellary was sanctioned.

The scheme of allowing boys to remain in open dormitories was also sanctioned for one year.

Criminal Justice (1946)

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

(a) fourteen permanent and two temporary additional Judges of the High Court ;

(b) thirty-two Sessions Judges including one permanent Additional Sessions Judge, three Agency Sessions Judges and three Additional Agency Sessions Judges and two temporary Additional Judges for portions of the year ;

(c) thirty-seven Assistant Sessions Judges including seven temporary Assistant Sessions Judges ;

(d) twenty-four District Magistrates and 22 Additional District Magistrates ;

(e) four Presidency Magistrates ;

(f) one temporary Presidency Magistrate from 11th May ;

(g) ninety-four Subdivisional Magistrates ;

(h) two City First-class Magistrates (one of them from April onwards) ;

(i) thirty Additional First-class Magistrates ;

(j) five hundred and ninety-four Subordinate Magistrates consisting of Tahsildar-Magistrates, Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates, Stationary Sub-Magistrates and other officers exercising magisterial powers ;

(k) sixty-eight Special Magistrates ; and

(l) thirty-one Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

There were also 217 (221) benches of Magistrates constituted from among 1,439 (1,481) Honorary Magistrates, 674 (735) Village Magistrates' Courts and 2,825 (3,066) Panchayat Courts which tried criminal cases.

Work done by the several courts is given below :—

	Number disposed of.	Percentage of the number of persons convicted.	Average duration in days.
1 Village Magistrates' Courts ..	2,296	48.25	..
2 Panchayat Courts	11,088	32.72	..
3 Benches of Magistrates	191,902	82	2
4 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	12,682		3
5 Mufassal Magistrates' Courts ..	345,425	..	4
6 Presidency Magistrates	67,289		
7 Mufassal Sessions Courts	1,728	47.08	60
8 High Court Sessions	42	58.4	59

Substantial relief was given by Honorary Magistrates to Stipendiary Magistrates as before. There was a marked increase in the number of cases instituted and disposed of by Village Magistrates' Courts.

Appeals.—The following table will show the appellate work done by the various courts :—

	Number of appeals disposed of.	Percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside.
Magistrates' Courts	5,169	33.32
Mufassal Sessions Courts	3,228	24.44
High Court	825	13.0

Out of 825 appeals decided by the High Court 241 were by persons concerned in referred trials, 544 by persons convicted in the lower courts and 40 by Government against acquittal.

Revision and reference.—The number of petitions for revision presented before the District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates was 706 (762). Five hundred and thirty-three revision petitions (539) were filed and 9 (8) taken up *suo moto* by the Sessions Judges. One thousand three hundred and nine revision petitions (1,106) were filed in the High Court. Forty-nine cases (72) were reported by the District Magistrates and seven (7) were taken up *suo moto*. One hundred and ninety-one (268) references for confirmation of death sentences were made to the High Court. Death sentences were confirmed in the case of 162 (275), reduced to other punishments in the case of 64 (74) persons and 24 (38) persons were acquitted.

Six cases (6) involving 17 (10) persons were referred to the High Court and in the case of 3 (6) persons the High Court upheld the verdict of the jury and set it aside in the case of 3 (4). The cases in respect of the remaining 11 were remanded to lower courts.

Miscellaneous

Witnesses—Examination and detention.—In the mufassal Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Presidency Courts 341,828 (345,099) witnesses were examined and the number required to attend on more than three days still further fell to 1,861 (2,206). Number of witnesses summoned in Sessions Courts on behalf of the accused but not examined was 5,360 (5,761).

Finance.—The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses who attended Sessions Courts in the mufassal was Rs. 67,719 (67,193). The amount paid to jurors and assessors under travelling allowance and batta was Rs. 39,244 (35,378). A sum of Rs. 14,865 (16,369) was paid as fees to pleaders engaged in Sessions Courts for defending poor persons accused of murder.

Trial by jury and with assessors.—Six hundred and ninety-seven persons (1,000) were tried by jury in the mufassal Sessions Courts and the verdict was accepted in the case of 678 (991) persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 3,255 (3,344). Judges agreed with the assessors in the case of 1,601 (1,443) accused, differed from one or more of them in the

case of 1,149 (1,190) and differed from all of them in the case of 505 (711) accused.

Dismissal of complaints.—The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, was 6,664 (7,328), 6,164 (6,773) for offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 500 (555) for offences under Special and local laws. Number of persons directed to pay compensation under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was 89 (123).

Juveniles.—There was a rise in the number of juveniles convicted to 4,811 (4,744). One thousand seven hundred and ninety persons (1,521) were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 3,021 (3,223) under the Special and local laws. There was increase in Madras, Madurai and Tinnevely districts, decrease in South Kanara, Bellary and Anantapur districts. Out of 4,811 juvenile offenders convicted 540 (530) were ordered to be detained in Certified Schools and 1,092 (854) were discharged after admonition and 791 (912) were delivered over to parents or guardians.

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

	1945.	1946.
Death	275	165
Transportation	315	333
Penal servitude	7	2
Rigorous imprisonment	32,271	31,557
Simple imprisonment	4,279	6,059
Forfeiture of property	1,052	207
Fine	600,030	581,863
Whipping	3	20
Security to keep peace and good behaviour.	6,121	5,995
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.	1,597	1,252

The total amount of fine levied was Rs. 51,62,311 (47,38,542) out of which Rs. 41,45,972 (43,28,262) were realized. Three thousand two hundred and twenty-six (3,335) persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code and Probation of Offenders Act III of 1937.

The number of short-term imprisonments for periods of 15 days and less rose to 10,948 (6,273). The increase was marked in the districts of North Arcot, Guntur, Kistna and Trichinopoly.

General.—There was an increase in the number of offences under Chapters VIII, XIII and XVI of the Indian Penal Code and decrease in the number of offences under Chapters X, XIV and XVI. There was a noticeable decrease in offences under Special and local laws. There was a marked increase in the number of short-term imprisonments.

Civil Justice (1946)

Civil Justice was administered by the following officers :—

Permanent.	Temporary.
14 High Court Judges	Two High Court Judges throughout the year.
1 Chief Judge and one Puisne Judge of the Court of Small Causes.	....
1 Principal Judge and one Additional Judge of the City Civil Court.	....
26 District Judges (including one Additional).	Two for portions of the year.
3 Agents to Provincial Governments in the Agency tracts.	....
37 Subordinate Judges (including two additional).	Twenty-one for whole or part of the year.
7 Special Assistant Agents in the Agency Tracts.	....
Revenue Officer (Deputy Collector) Cochin, exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge.	....
140 District Munsifs (including five additional).	Eighteen for whole or part of the year.
11 Agency Munsifs .. .. .	....
4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs.	....

In addition 75 (74) Revenue Officers tried revenue suits; 5,763 (4,674) Village Munsifs and 3,636 (3,330) Panchayat Courts tried civil suits.

Litigation.—The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts was 218,516 (218,160). The nature of suits filed in all the Courts (excluding the Revenue Courts) was as follows :—

For money or movable property ..	144,019	(143,360)
For immovable property	27,153	(27,641)
For specific relief	4,643	(4,557)
On mortgages	9,733	(11,716)

There was a marked decrease in suits on mortgages and this is a sign of improved economic condition and capacity for repayment.

Value of suits—

Not exceeding Rs. 20	14.53	(18.48) per cent.
Between Rs. 21 and 50	20.97	(21.57) per cent.
Between Rs. 51 and 500	51.55	(48.70) per cent.
Above Rs. 500	12.22	(11.23) per cent.

In 358 suits (405) the value could not be estimated in money.

There was a marked tendency for increased litigation as shown by more higher money value suits being filed and decrease in suits of the value of Rs. 50 and less.

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

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days of suits disposed of after full trial.
Village Munsifs' Courts	10,685 (14,685)	11,372 (15,044)	2,284 (2,971)	..
Village Panchayat Courts	35,410 (39,240)	37,299 (41,174)	15,054 (17,543)	..
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	30,223 (23,383)	27,784 (30,013)	11,300 (8,787)	319 (408)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original Suits	60,224 (60,328)	61,360 (66,797)	42,920 (39,906)	338 (330)
(b) Small Cause Suits	66,030 (61,896)	65,921 (63,562)	10,957 (10,229)	114 (116)
Subordinate Judges' Courts (exclud- ing Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original Suits	3,627 (3,105)	3,764 (3,371)	4,101 (3,441)	372 (419)
(b) Small Cause Suits	5,715 (4,645)	5,366 (4,728)	1,507 (1,174)	145 (157)
District Courts (excluding Agency tracts).	492 (507)	390 (417)	457 (625)	344 (407)
Agency Courts, Civil and Revenue ..	342 (314)	325 (346)	233 (246)	336 (406)
Madras City Civil Court	788 (764)	717 (849)	672 (579)	365 (370)
Court of Small Causes, Madras ..	4,535 (4,043)	4,448 (4,378)	677 (485)	73 (93)
High Court, Original Side	440 (350)	368 (273)	388 (315)	424 (262)
Mufassal Courts, Insolvency Petitions.	581 (605)	593 (682)	295 (281)	..
High Court, Insolvency Petitions ..	43 (45)	66 (87)	645 (665)	..

In insolvency petitions the value of creditor's claims admitted was Rs. 23.8 lakhs (43.4) and the assets distributed were Rs. 7.07 lakhs (13.8).

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

	Number of appeals instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
District and Subordinate Judges Courts—				
(a) Regular appeals	12,137 (13,707)	13,635 (12,941)	9,080 (10,335)	District Judges. 252 (241) Sub-Judges. 178 (209)
(b) Miscellaneous appeals ..	1,637 (1,926)	1,716 (1,936)	724 (770)	178 (209)
High Court	4,428 (4,338)	3,227 (4,142)	5,296 (4,093)	..

There were 76 applications (78) for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council for disposal. Of these 31 (32) were dismissed. 21 (20) were allowed and 24 (26) were pending. Twenty-eight appeals to the Privy Council were pending preparation in the High Court at the end of the year. During the year the Privy Council disposed of 3 (7) appeals—one allowed and two remanded—and the Federal Court disposed of two appeals, both being dismissed with costs.

Revision and references.—The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,510 (1,622). One thousand two hundred and eighty-one (1,591) were disposed of and 80 per cent of these were dismissed. One thousand one hundred and ninety-eight (969) petitions were pending at the end of the year.

Eighty references (29)—17 under the Indian Divorce Act, 2 under the Stamp Act and 61 under the Income-tax Act, were made and 20 (26) were pending from the previous year. Nineteen (35) were disposed of (11 under the Indian Divorce Act, 6 under the Income-tax Act and 2 under the Stamp Act) and 81 (20) were pending.

Miscellaneous

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

	Number received.	Number dis- posed of.	Number pend- ing.	Percentage of full satisfac- tion.	Percentage of part satisfac- tion.	Amount realis- ed in lakhs.	Number of judgment debtors im- prisoned.
(1) Mufassal Courts excluding Village and Panchayat Courts.	183,632 (207,355)	180,869 (215,994)	4,961 (61,656)	22.31 (20.76)	11.53 (10.55)	142.96 (164.78)	313 (430)
(2) Courts in the Presidency Town.	5,960 (6,200)	6,128 (5,848)	1,233 (1,899)	15.50 (12.42)	14.89 (9.08)	4.68 (4.93)	7 (1)

Legal Practitioners

One hundred and sixty (159) advocates were enrolled during the year and a sum of Rs. 99,375 (99,375) was realized on account of fees. Sanads of 3,074 (3,180) first grade pleaders and 179 (196) second-grade pleaders were renewed. The revenue resulting therefrom was Rs. 79,648 (82,428).

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

	Number of cases brought to the notice of the High Court.	Number disposed of.	Number out of those in column (3) summarily dismissed.	Number dismissed after calling for explanation	Result of cases heard.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Advocates	26 (30)	20 (24)	15 (15)	11 (6)	Case against one was dismissed and two advocates struck off the rolls.
Pleaders	32 (33)	37 (43)	16 (9)	2 (3)	In 16 cases report of acquittal accep- ted under Section 15 of Legal Practi- tioners' Act. 3(7) heard by full Bench and all the three were dis- missed.

The Usurious Loans Act was applied in 40 (74) suits of a total value of Rs. 10,339 (95,270) and relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 4,705 (23,723). Compensation amounting to Rs. 1,715 (4,677) was awarded under section 35-A of the Civil Procedure Code.

Chemical Examiner's Department (1946)

The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 527 (468) with 2,607 articles (2,250). Poison was detected in 210 cases or 39.8 per cent. The vast majority of poisons detected were organic poisons. The commonest poisons detected were alcohol in 35 cases, oleander in 25 cases, Datura or Mydriatic alkaloid in 22 cases, opium in 22 cases and Cyanide in 18 cases. Thirty-three cases (19) of animal poisoning with 145 articles (81) were attended to and poison was detected in 11 cases. One thousand and twenty-one cases (953) of stains were examined. Nine hundred and seventeen were examined for blood and 104 for semen with or without blood. In the former blood was detected in 874 cases or 95.3 per cent and in the latter semen was detected in 26 cases, blood and semen in 10 cases and blood alone in 11 cases. Four thousand three hundred and sixty-two specimens of stains in which blood was detected were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, and human blood was detected in 3,895 of them. The total work of the department during the year amounted to 1,781 (1,639) cases with 8,812 (8,347) articles.

On the research side investigation was made into the methods of detecting alcohol in small quantities in blood viscera and food-stuffs. A study was made of the relative effects of some saline preservations in inhibiting alcoholic fermentation in blood viscera and foodstuffs. A study was also made of the transparency of writings in various inks to infra red rays.

Registration (1946)

The bifurcation and reconstitution of certain registration districts was made with effect from 1st April 1946 with a view to afford greater convenience to the registering public, and the post of Inspector of Registration Offices was revived with effect from the 1st December 1946. The number of District Registrars consequently rose from 25 to 32.

The number of permanent Sub-Registrars rose from 611 to 615 and the number of temporary Sub-Registrars was four.

The surcharge duty on transfers of properties, viz., sales, gifts and mortgages with possession in Madras City was enhanced from 2 to 3 per cent from 1st January 1946 and from 3 to 5 per cent with effect from 1st December 1946. In other areas it was enhanced from 2 to 4 per cent with effect from 15th October 1946.

The number of registrations which reached a peak figure in 1943 gradually decreased and the figure for 1946 was the lowest as shown below :—

	1943.	1945.	1946.
Number of registrations	1,915,155	1,535,663	1,519,371
Value of documents		Rs. 77.77 crores.	Rs. 88.36 crores.

Despite the fall in the number of registrations there was an increase in the aggregate value of transactions. There was an increase in the value of compulsory and optional registrations. The average value of documents rose from Rs. 511 to Rs. 565 and the average registration fee from Rs. 3-10-5 to Rs. 4-4-3. This is due to a rise in the value of immovable properties.

Statistics of other items of work for 1946 are given below :—

Number of wills registered	14,106 (14,371)
General searches for encumbrances on properties ..	68,108 (61,684)
Applications for single searches	122,312 (114,525)
Applications for certified copies	132,448 (123,605)

In the case of members of the Scheduled castes all fees payable for registration of documents and for encumbrance certificates in respect of applications for loans on the security of immovable properties were remitted in full and the levy of half fee concession on transactions relating to co-operative societies including land mortgage banks were continued during the year. The total fees foregone were Rs. 2.89 lakhs. (2.11).

Five prosecutions were instituted during the year 1946 and none of them was pending at the end of the year.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy-four societies registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 were functioning at the beginning of the year and those working at the end of the year were 2,907.

The total income for the year 1946 rose to Rs. 74.59 lakhs (68.63) and the expenditure also increased to Rs. 43.55 lakhs (39.59).

Notaries Public (1946-47)

As in the previous year 79 officers of the Registration Department functioned as Notaries Public. The operations were confined to 14 districts and were as follows :—

Number of Bills of Exchange	45 (37)
Promissory Notes	13 (2)
	Total .. 58 (39)
Non-payment	44 (37)
Non-acceptance	1
Aggregate value of transactions	Rs. 1.70 (1.16) lakhs.

The increase in transactions is due to the revival of communications, the improvement in business conditions due to the end of the war, withdrawal of restrictions on trade with Burma, Ceylon, etc., and increased port facilities for trade with Malaya. There was an increase in revenue also. A sum of Rs. 2,505 (578-10-6) was collected as fees. The highest number of notarial transactions took place in the Ramnad district.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences

Arms Act.—The number of dealers and possession licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year was 54,570 (49,841) of which 40,439 (37,540) were for protection, sport, or display and 13,135 (11,404) were for crop and cattle protection. During the year 1,833 (1,721) licences for rifles, 1,698 (1,666) for revolvers and pistols and 49,347 (48,500) for smooth bore guns were in force. Under the Indian Arms Act, 494 (476) cases concerning 479 (459) persons were disposed of during the year and 412 (417) persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives increased to 97 (52) and those for dealers and possession decreased to 2,538 (3,358). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lb. or for blasting gunpowder not exceeding 50 lb. increased to 911 (640). Under the Explosives Act, 25 (19) cases involving 25 (32) persons were disposed of during the year and 17 (22) persons were convicted.

Sulphur licences.—The number of licences in force during the year was 460 (358). The quantity sold during the year was 2,437 (3,054) tons, leaving a balance of 569 (770) tons at the end of the year.

Motor Vehicles (1946-47)

There was no change in the constitution of the Provincial Transport Authority during the year. The total number of motor vehicles in use under each class during the past five years is given below :—

Year.	Motor cycles.	Motor cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.	Total.
1946-47	2,823	521	5,057	6,341	15,972	30,714
1945-46	1,513	371	3,662	3,311	9,796	18,653
1944-45	1,458	404	3,091	2,663	10,430	18,046
1943-44	1,367	329	3,020	1,841	10,683	17,240
1942-43	1,401	367	3,167	1,250	11,500	17,685

It will be seen from the above statement that there was a record increase in all classes of vehicles during the year. This was due, in a large measure, to the release of a large number of surplus vehicles through the Disposals organization of the Government of India, and also to arrivals of new vehicles.

There was a corresponding increase in the number of driving licences issued, as will be seen from the following statistics :—

Year.	Number of persons holding driving licences.	Number of persons authorized to drive as paid employees.	Number of persons authorized to drive public service vehicles.
1946-47	57,911	34,951	15,559
1945-46	41,374	23,171	10,514
1944-45	35,591	23,987	11,124
1943-44	32,728	22,115	10,703
1942-43	30,345	22,602	10,759

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

The number of conductors' certificates in force during the year was 17,087 (13,828).

The total number of stage carriages for which provincial tax was paid was 5,057 (3,662). The increase was due to the release of a large number of surplus army vehicles and of controlled and commercially imported chassis. Even with this increase, the full demand could not be met, and the transport facilities available for the public were found to be inadequate. During the year town bus services were introduced in some important towns like Vellore, Cocanada, Conjeeveram, Salem, etc.

The Government revised their previous policy of encouraging only large fleet operators, which had resulted in an unhealthy monopoly, and granted permits to persons having a minimum of three buses and commanding the necessary resources to run an efficient service. This increased competition on healthy lines and resulted in an improvement in the standard of efficiency in transport services in general.

The rates of bus fares under the Defence of India Rules ceased to have legal force from 1st October 1946 and the question of fixing fares under the Motor Vehicles Act was under the consideration of the Government.

There were 6,341 goods vehicles at the end of the year (3,311). Notwithstanding this increase, there was still a large demand for additional vehicles, owing to the abnormal expansion of goods traffic. The question of prescribing maximum rates for transport of goods by road was deferred till conditions became more normal.

There were 77,154 prosecutions under the Madras Traffic Rules, of which 70,125 ended in conviction. There were 356 convictions relating to motor vehicles under the Indian Penal Code. The Central Road Traffic Board received 253 appeals and disposed of 131 appeals, out of which 40 were allowed, 74 were rejected and 17 were referred back to the Regional Transport Authorities. Seven revision petitions were received, two were allowed, three were rejected and two were sent back to the Regional Transport Authorities. Three appeals and 42 revision petitions were received by the Government and all of them were rejected. Intensive propaganda on safety appeared to have effect on the public who showed much better road sense.

Petrol rationing.—In regard to the administration of the Motor Spirit Rationing Order, there was one important change introduced in August 1946. The Central Government allotted maximum quotas for each Province and State for each rationing quarter, and the authorities concerned were asked to restrict the issues

to the quotas sanctioned. The quotas sanctioned and the coupons issued in the Province for the last three quarters of the official year are given below :—

Quarter ending.	Quota.		Issues.	
	IN GALLONS.		IN GALLONS.	
31st October 1946	..	35,09,000	..	35,03,216
31st January 1947	..	36,84,000	..	36,81,410
30th April 1947	..	40,80,000	..	40,78,144

The total consumption of petrol for the whole Province during the year was 135.28 lakhs of gallons (75.45). Due to the improvement in petrol supply position, 307 buses and 199 goods vehicles fitted with gas plants reverted to petrol during the year.

Spare parts control.—The supply was still very unsatisfactory, particularly in respect of Ford and Chevrolet parts including engine assemblies, for which there was great demand. There was scarcity in the market even for decontrolled parts.

The Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1945, was superseded by the Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947 on 4th March 1947. Under the new order 10 per cent of the total cars imported by dealers were reserved and allotted to essential users by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller and the remainder were allowed to be sold in the open market by dealers themselves. Control over the prices of new cars was continued. The number of new cars allotted during the year was 1,065.

Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces

The Auxiliary Forces (India) in this Province consisted of the Madras Contingent, East Coast Battalion, the Nilgiris-Malabar Battalion, the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles and the South Indian Railway Battalion.

The Madras Contingent consisted of the Madras Guards, the Madras Coast Battery and the Madras Signal Company.

The Madras Guards continued to function during the year under review till 31st July 1946 when it was disbanded. The Unit was doing its normal training and duties in and out of the Fort St. George. After disbandment of the Unit, one officer and 300 B.O.Rs. were transferred to the active list to carry out the peace time training.

The Madras Coast Battery performed its normal duties up to 31st March 1946. Disembodiment of the Unit commenced from 1st April 1946, and was in progress during the year.

The Madras Signal Company maintained communications during the period July 1946 to January 1947 and was finally disbanded on 1st January 1947.

The Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles with its headquarters in Madras and detachments at various places in the Province and the Travancore State was equipped with armoured wheeled

carriers fitted with wireless sets. Training was concentrated on wireless communications which occupied an important role in Internal Security Schemes. Modern and up-to-date arms were also provided for this unit. It too was under process of disbandment.

The other units comprising the Auxiliary Forces (India) were also ordered to be disbanded.

The University Officers' Training Corps consisted of two Battalions. The actual strength of the 1st Battalion was 21 Officers and 868 O.Rs., as compared with the authorized strength of 34 Officers and 941 O.Rs. It is expected that it will be possible to recruit up to the full strength next year. All the University Officers' Training Corps Officers acquitted themselves very creditably in carrying out the training for the cadets as given in the G.H.Q. syllabus and showed themselves capable of discharging their normal duties with professional efficiency. A special intensive cadre camp was held at Kiraipakkam about 25 miles from Madras and a demonstration of the characteristics of all Infantry weapons was given on the Field Firing Range. The annual camp was held at Arkonam in the hutted camp belonging to the R.I.A.F. Three hundred and twenty-eight candidates appeared for War Certificate examinations and 244 came out successful. The Second Battalion was hard at work with Instructors and Cadets trying to acquire the required standard of training. The results of the certificate training examinations showed that the cadets had a good theoretical knowledge. An important feature was the replacement of the B.O.R. permanent staff by Indian N.C.Os.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards (1946-47)

There were 24 district boards in the Province. The term of office of the members of 23 district boards expired on 1st November 1946 and all of these were placed under the charge of the Collectors of districts who were appointed as Special Officers to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the district boards and their Presidents. The Chittoor District Board was superseded and placed under the charge of a Special Officer on the 16th of July 1946. Out of 3 (14) casual elections held during the year 1 (2) was contested and only 40 (15) per cent of the electors went to the polls. When the boards functioned, 305 (350) meetings were held and no meeting was adjourned for want of quorum or for other reasons.

There were 381 (374) major panchayats and 6,822 (6,757) minor panchayats at the end of the year.

Finance.—With effect from the 15th October 1946 the surcharge on stamp duty payable to local bodies was raised to 4 per cent. The aggregate balance of all the district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 116.65 lakhs (98.79). The total receipts (ordinary and capital) including Government grants amounted to Rs. 716.04 lakhs (691.70). Grants alone amounted to Rs. 23.28 lakhs (53.06) for communications, Rs. 141.38 lakhs (120.36) for elementary education, Rs. 7.23 lakhs (6.25) for education other than elementary education and Rs. 2.18 lakhs (1.90) for public health and medical relief, making a total of Rs. 173.73 lakhs (181.57). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 652.92 lakhs (673.83) leaving a closing balance of Rs. 179.76 lakhs (116.65).

Education.—The number of secondary and elementary schools maintained by district boards increased to 272 (221) and 15,014 (14,769) respectively. The number of elementary schools for boys was 12,890 (12,602) and the number of such schools for girls was 2,124 (2,167). The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was 119,085 (76,451) and 1,436,708 (1,316,118) respectively. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 319.73 lakhs (279.34) Government contributions amounted to Rs. 148.61 (126.61) lakhs. The receipts from education tax, school fees and other items including the contributions from the general account amounted to Rs. 155.05 lakhs (137.26).

Medical relief and public health.—District boards maintained 1,234 (1,236) medical institutions of which some of them remained closed for want of medical officers. Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six (32,132) in-patients and 13,775,721

(13,713,644) out-patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 31.95 lakhs (30.01). The total expenditure under "Preventive Medicine" which includes minor water-supply and drainage schemes amounted to Rs. 17.29 lakhs (17.01). The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year increased to 9.64 lakhs (9.05).

Communications.—About 22,013 miles (32,907) of roads were maintained by district boards. The decrease in mileage is due to the transfer to the Highways Department of the trunk and important marketing roads. A sum of Rs. 88.50 lakhs was spent on roads towards which the Government contributed a sum of Rs. 19.37 lakhs. The capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 15.30 lakhs. The amount spent on roads was not sufficient to maintain them in as good a condition as they were a few years ago, owing to a large increase in the cost of labour, materials, etc. To make good the loss sustained by the abolition of tolls the Government sanctioned to district boards an additional compensation of Rs. 6.93 lakhs out of which only Rs. 5.48 lakhs were drawn and the balance was credited to the Provincial Road Fund. The Government also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 48 lakhs to district boards as grant in 1946-47 towards part of the total deficiency in the maximum toll compensation payable to them from 1931-32 to 1940-41.

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

	Mileage.	Gross earnings in lakhs of rupees.	Net earnings in lakhs of rupees.	Percentage of earnings to capital outlay.
Tenali-Repalle	21	5.13	0.87	5
Tinnevely-Tiruchendur ..	24	6.93	1.26	4.62

District Municipalities (1946-47)

The number of municipalities in the Province during the year was reduced to 81 owing to the inclusion of the Saidapet Municipality in the Madras City limits with effect from 1st April 1946. The Tenali Municipal Council which was superseded in the previous year was reconstituted with nominated members. The term of office of all the municipal councillors expired on the noon of 31st March 1947 and the Commissioners of the municipalities were appointed as Special Officers of the municipalities concerned to perform, in addition to their duties as Commissioners, the functions of the municipal councils and the chairmen during the interval between the expiry of the term of the councillors (i.e., 31st March 1947 noon) and the date of coming into office of the newly elected councillors. Out of 36 (56) casual elections held during the year 6 (9) were contested and 43 (51) per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. The total number of meetings convened during the

year was 3,004 (2,554) and of these 339 (258) were adjourned for want of quorum and 84 (53) for other reasons. The average attendance of members at meetings varied from 29 per cent of the sanctioned strength in Bezwada to 75 per cent in Srivilliputtur.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the councils was Rs. 122.20 lakhs (103.3) and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 489.33 lakhs (433.64), of which a sum of Rs. 177.82 lakhs (158.65) was derived from taxes, the incidence of taxation per head being Rs. 4-13-8 (4-5-4). The total expenditure incurred increased to Rs. 464.51 lakhs (414.16), leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 147.02 lakhs (122.82). The grants given by the Government were—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
For elementary education	15.76 (14.56)
For education other than elementary	2.06 (1.99)
For communications	3.78 (3.65)
For water-supply and drainage schemes	5.05 (2.94)
For medical relief	0.21 (0.24)
Total grant for the maintenance of the several services excluding grants for capital works.	22.08 (20.89)

Loans to the extent of Rs. 10.62 lakhs and Rs. 0.8 lakh were disbursed for financing capital works and covering budget deficits respectively.

To make good the loss sustained by the abolition of tolls, the Government sanctioned an additional compensation of Rs. 3.95 lakhs (7.32), of which only Rs. 3.59 lakhs (6.25) were drawn and the balance was credited to the Provincial Road Fund. The Government sanctioned Rs. 22.34 lakhs to municipal councils as grant in 1946-47 towards part of the total deficiency in the maximum toll compensation payable to them from 1931-32 to 1940-41. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 41.41 lakhs (42.87) which includes Rs. 3.67 lakhs (3.15) spent on street lighting.

Medical relief.—The municipal councils maintained 132 (135) medical institutions which afforded relief to 5,952 (5,217) in-patients and 3,810,571 (4,126,380) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs (6.69) was spent on medical relief and Rs. 79.97 lakhs (71.91) on sanitation.

Education.—The following statement shows the details of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils during the year :—

	Number.	Strength.	Total cost.	Government contribution towards total cost.
			RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Elementary	1,250 (1,143)	191,265 (187,131)	42.99 (40.93)	15.76 (14.58)
Secondary	67 (57)	43,756 (39,334)	23.04 (21.87)	2.06 (2.53)

City of Madras

The strength of the Corporation of Madras consisted of 60 elected Councillors and 5 Aldermen as before. During the year the limits of the Corporation were extended so as to include Saidapet, Sembiam, Aminjikarai and fourteen other villages with effect from 1st April 1946. The additional area thus brought under the jurisdiction of the Corporation comprised nearly 20 square miles. The population of Madras City according to the census of 1941 is 777,322.

Finance.—The total receipts including the opening balance increased to Rs. 425.30 lakhs (316.97). The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 136.83 (121.85). The incidence of taxation calculated on the collections actually made per head of population under all taxes worked out to Rs. 9-1-2 (8-9-6). The total debt outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 262.38 lakhs (211.79) and the sinking fund amounted to Rs. 43.96 lakhs in Government securities and Municipal debentures and Rs. 14 lakh in cash. A sum of Rs. 15.46 lakhs was paid towards repayment of principal and interest on Government loans while the amount paid to debenture loans amounted to Rs. 3.03 lakhs. The Water and Drainage and Electric Lighting Loan of Rs. 14 lakhs which matured on 1st December 1946 was also discharged. The total expenditure under all accounts was Rs. 300.70 lakhs (216.60). The management charges amounted to Rs. 11.32 lakhs (8.93). Out of this a sum of Rs. 5.41 lakhs (4.64) was spent on establishment for the purpose of assessment and collection. There was an increase in the receipts under Revenue Account from Rs. 119 lakhs to Rs. 135 lakhs and a corresponding increase in expenditure from Rs. 120 lakhs to Rs. 141 lakhs.

Works.—The length of roads metalled for the first time was over 7 miles and that of roads asphalted was 20 miles. Length of roads reformed was nearly 46 miles. Cement concreting of small streets and lanes was done to a total length of 7 furlongs. Owing to the very heavy rains in November and December 1946 considerable damage was done to the roads and the Corporation had to devote full attention to the speedy repair of the damaged roads in order to prevent further deterioration. Superior surfacing was done to a length of nearly 10 miles during the year. The total length of black topped and conphalt roads at the end of the year was about 337 miles. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.30 lakhs for the purchase of tools and plant for road making. A hot mix asphalt plant was installed at Spur Tank at a cost of Rs. 41,000. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of new pavements and improvements to the existing ones but the works could not be executed as the loan was received at the end of the year. Traffic islands were formed at 8 more important junctions.

12.31 lakhs of cubic feet of metal of various sizes were manufactured at the Pallavaram quarry during the year. The construction of a Tuberculosis Hospital at Konnoor High Road at a cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, met partly from out of the donation given by Sri Rao Sahib T. P. Ramaswami Pillai, was in progress. A new tennis stadium was constructed near the Madras Record Office, Egmore. It provides for 3 tennis courts, a football field and a hockey ground.

Housing.—The most important scheme taken up during the year was the Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme in Aminjikarai. The scheme was formulated for the construction of 980 houses in the course of 4 years. As a beginning the construction of 100 houses was taken up at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and the work was in progress. The scheme, when carried out fully, will give substantial relief to the congestion that now prevails in house accommodation in the city. Some works were carried out for slum improvement and construction of tenements.

Town-planning.—The scope of the town-planning scheme was enlarged so as to include the newly added areas. There were 14 sanctioned schemes under execution and the Government were addressed to notify 17 areas into which the newly added jurisdiction was split up for the preparation and publication of town-planning schemes.

Water-supply.—Due to heavy rains water was impounded to the full tank level in the Red Hills and Cholvaram Lakes and in the Poondi Reservoir. The total rainfall at Red Hills was 83.61 inches against the average of 47.20 inches during the last 20 years. The work connected with the construction of a second conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk was in progress. A scheme costing Rs. 20.50 lakhs for laying a separate trunk main for South Madras was also sanctioned by the Government. In regard to filtration and purification of water, revised layout plans for the installation of up-to-date rapid mechanical filters at the Kilpauk Water Works were approved by the Chief Engineer and detailed estimates and plans were under preparation. Twenty-five public fountains and 58 tube wells were installed.

Drainage.—The total length of sewers laid during the year was 8.08 miles. Masonry storm water drains were constructed to a length of 3.17 miles. Silt was cleared from the City waterways to prevent stagnation of water. Twenty-one public conveniences were constructed on the banks of the Cooum river to prevent pollution of water and proposals for the construction of similar conveniences on the banks of Otteri Nullah and Buckingham Canal were under consideration.

Thirty-two public conveniences on modern lines with bathrooms and flush-out latrines were constructed during the year. Four were constructed on the Marina. Two thousand three hundred

and eighty-seven flush-out latrines were constructed in private houses.

Electric lighting.—The Corporation took over the Sembiam Electricity Licence during the year. Twenty-seven new service connexions were given in this area and the total came to 255 for the entire area. One hundred and twenty-seven new lines were installed in the City. The total number of street electric lights in the City was 16,422. From 29th August 1946 the restrictions on street lighting were removed and street lights were kept burning throughout the night as in pre-war years.

Public health.—The special features during the year were a high birth-rate and a low death-rate. The birth-rate was 45.29 per mille and was the highest on record. The death-rate was 29.74 per mille (32.71). The infant mortality rate fell from 213.82 to 185.07. Similarly, the maternal mortality rate decreased to 3.23 (5.07). Twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-seven cases were treated in the venereal clinic in Pulianthope. The number of new cases was 3,070. A proposal to construct a second venereal clinic was under consideration. In the leprosy clinics at Vyasarpadi and Triplicane, 303 new cases of leprosy and 17,089 new cases of skin-affection were treated. In the tuberculosis clinic at Pulianthope, 23,711 cases were treated, of which 4,712 were new ones. Six hundred and forty-four of the new cases had pulmonary tuberculosis and 233 had non-pulmonary tuberculosis. In the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, 3,711 cases were treated. Three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine were cured and discharged. In the Special Home for the diseased and the infirm, Krishnampet, 270 were admitted. A Public Health Laboratory was opened behind the Ripon Buildings to provide facilities for clinical and pathological work.

Medical inspection in schools was done as before and the defectives were treated by the medical inspection staff. Most of the defects noticed related to malnutrition, vitamin deficiencies and infectious skin conditions. Seven thousand four hundred and seventy-three poor children were given midday meals. Free distribution of milk was started again but had to be discontinued within a short time as milk was not available for supply.

The Maternity and Child-Welfare Schemes continued to be popular. There were 21 Child-Welfare Centres and 12 maternity wards with 72 beds under the scheme. Two Child-Welfare Centres were opened during the year—one in Saidapet and the other in Sembiam.

Education.—Considerable progress was made in elementary education. The number of schools increased from 155 to 174. The shift system was introduced in schools which were lacking in accommodation. Buildings at a cost of Rs. 4.5 lakhs were under construction to provide additional accommodation for schools.

Five branch schools were opened in slum areas bringing the total to 20. The total number of children in these 20 schools was 2,300. Better facilities for physical education were provided during the year. Seventeen playgrounds were provided for in addition to the existing five. Physical training centres were opened at six centres and a proposal to conduct mass drill among boys of standards IV and V at these centres was under consideration.

The nursery classes for children opened in 1945 in four Corporation schools in labour areas continued to be popular. In regard to adult literacy, ten Adult Literacy Centres were run by the Corporation in various divisions (four Tamil, three Telugu and three Urdu) and subsidies were paid to eleven such centres run by private agencies.

There were 53 public reading rooms including the four newly opened during the year. Contributions were paid towards the maintenance of 41 private reading rooms. The Corporation High School at Nungambakkam and the Secondary School at Saidapet were functioning satisfactorily.

Town-planning

General.—Till recently people paid no attention to town-planning. Development took place without any pre-arranged plan or any regard for aesthetic taste or public convenience and utility. The result of this unrestricted development is to be found in a large number of insanitary and unhealthy slums, ill-planned residential buildings with irregularly laid out road systems and uncomfortable and misplaced industrial and commercial localities and also in many other ways. After the war, there has been a very great awakening and as the standard of living is rising higher and higher the desire is growing for having preliminary planning before development. The activities of the department are therefore increasing very much of late year by year and if the increase is not as much as it should be, it is mainly due to the shortage of qualified technical personnel. Fortunately, due to demobilization, some local bodies were able to get a part of the staff needed by them and make a good start. A great deal remains yet to be done however by the local bodies in the sphere of town-planning.

The provisions of the Madras Town-Planning Act are in force in all the 82 municipalities and Madras City and have been extended to 88 panchayat areas. In the remaining panchayats and in rural areas, the local authorities have still no planning and building regulation powers at all. Proposals for extending the Town-Planning Act to 9 panchayats were under consideration by the department. Section 8 of the Madras Town-Planning Act provides for the preparation of general town-planning schemes in respect of all lands vesting in local authorities. In accordance with the provisions of this section, the Government approved a programme

for the preparation of general town-planning schemes for 10 municipalities; but work was commenced only in 3 of them and it could not be started in the remaining 7 municipalities due to lack of suitable qualified staff. Out of the 82 municipalities and 88 panchayats to which the Act was extended, 74 municipalities and 30 panchayats had taken up the preparation of town-planning schemes. There were by the end of the year 408 (397) detailed schemes in operation. During the year 11 new schemes were declared and notified under sections 9 and 10 of the Town-Planning Act. Twelve schemes which became time-barred under section 11 of the Town-Planning Act were notified by the Government under section 12 of the Act. Two hundred and seventy-three (267) detailed town-planning schemes were in various stages of preparation by the local authorities. Two hundred and thirty-four of them relate to municipalities and thirty-nine to panchayat towns. Of these seventy schemes were time-barred for failure to publish the draft schemes within the period of two years specified in section 11 of the Town-Planning Act, and further action has to be taken in regard to them. One hundred and forty schemes were pending for a period of less than 5 years and 63 for more than 5 years from the date of the original notification of the schemes under section 10 or 12 of the Act.

In the case of 9 schemes detailed layout plans and draft schemes to suit the individual areas were furnished to the local bodies by the department. During the year three town-planning schemes were sanctioned by the Government and the total number in operation at the end of the year was 108 (105). Loans to the extent of Rs. 2.39 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government for the execution of 6 town-planning schemes. Arbitrators were appointed for 7 schemes at Madura, one at Madras and one at Cocanada. Land Acquisition Officers were appointed for acquiring lands according to sanctioned schemes in 5 municipalities. A number of municipal councils failed to take steps for the acquisition of lands within three years from the date of notification of the schemes, and this has resulted in a few cases in the local authorities having to pay three times the amount which they should have paid had the acquisition proceedings been pushed through at the proper time within the three-year period. Proposals for variations in the case of a number of schemes were examined by the department and submitted to the Government for sanction under section 15 (2) of the Town-Planning Act.

Town-Planning Committees constituted under section 37 of the Town-Planning Act functioned in most of the municipalities and one panchayat in West Godavari district. In Madras City the Standing Committee for Town-Planning and Improvements functioned as the Special Town-Planning Committee. The Madras City Improvement Trust commenced functioning during the year. The question of constituting Improvement Trusts for the bigger towns in the Province and undertaking legislation on the lines of

the Madras City Improvement Trust Act of 1945 was under consideration. Only a few municipal councils opened a separate Town-Planning Fund under section 30 of the Act. Forty-seven municipal councils submitted their budget estimates to the department and they were returned with suggestions to make adequate provision for the execution of town-planning schemes.

The provisions of Chapters IX and X with other relevant sections of the District Municipalities Act relating to street control and building regulations were extended to four panchayats during the year and similar extension to 10 more panchayats was under the consideration of the Government. Eleven layouts for house-sites in rural areas were furnished to the Revenue Department and 11 were sent to the District Labour Officers with suggestions regarding the alignment of streets, building lines, etc. A number of municipalities formulated proposals for housing schemes for scavengers and Harijans. Instructions were issued that the officials should, in the course of their tours, advise the public, in plague-affected areas to have their houses remodelled, so as to make them rat proof. The department furnished designs for the construction of dwelling houses in connexion with four schemes. A plan of a model village for a population of 2,000 was furnished to the District Health Officer, Kurnool, for his guidance and adoption. A layout for the township providing for Government offices, quarters for staff, etc., was prepared for the Araku Valley Land Colonization Scheme and also for the Wynaad Colonization Scheme. A suitable layout was furnished to the Superintending Engineer, Madras, Public Works Department for putting up additional official quarters and dwelling houses for the staff in the Government House, Guindy. Layouts were also furnished to 13 Land Colonization Schemes in the Province.

The Government have ordered that the Director of Town-Planning should be consulted and his advice obtained in respect of all municipal building schemes exceeding Rs. 2,500 and in all schemes for the opening of by-pass roads, new roads and road widenings. The Government constituted a Sub-Committee to devise cheaper designs for Government buildings. The Government appointed another Committee to evolve cheap type designs for dwelling houses in rural and urban areas.

Most of the municipal councils and many panchayats had fixed industrial areas within their limits with the approval of the Director of Town-Planning and the Local Health Officer. The proposals submitted by 54 municipalities and 67 panchayats were examined and were either approved or revised suitably. During the year, two panchayats were notified as Urban Local Authorities. The total number notified up to the end of the year including the Madras Corporation and 81 municipalities was 302. Out of these the Director of Town-Planning approved proposals for residential areas only in 91 cases. Further extension of time for notification of

residential areas was granted till 31st March 1948. In 22 cases the proposals for exclusion of sites from approved residential areas received from Urban Local Authorities were approved by the Department.

The Government appointed a special Town-Planning Enquiry Committee to investigate and report on the various steps to be taken to develop speedily town-planning activities in the Province by way of amending the existing legislation, re-organizing the central and local Town-Planning Departments and instituting training courses, etc., as proposed in Post-War Schemes on Housing, Town-Planning and Elimination of Slums. A provincial Housing Committee which was also set up by the Government to investigate and report on the housing needs and methods to be adopted for a planned development of housing in the Province has submitted proposals for a housing programme and its report is receiving attention.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 47,399 (39,787).

Hindu Religious Endowments

(Fasli 1356—1st July 1946 to 30th June 1947)

The amendments introduced by Act X of 1946 came into operation during the fasli but a few rules had still to be framed under the Act. The year witnessed a tremendous public effort for the removal of untouchability and this mass awakening paved the way for the passing of the Temple Entry Act in the latter half of the fasli. Under this Act, all temples were thrown open to the excluded classes for worship. This was an epoch-making reform which helped a good deal to root out the curse of untouchability on Hindu society.

The territorial jurisdiction of the President and the Commissioners as on 30th June 1946 was altered with effect from 5th July 1946 and again with effect from 10th May 1947 and finally with effect from 31st May 1947.

The President continued to exercise the special powers and duties under the Amended Act as in the last year in addition to the territorial jurisdiction assigned to him. Statistics of work done by the Board and other particulars are given below :—

	Fasli 1356.	Fasli 1355.
Number of meetings held by the Board	15	13
Number of items disposed of in the meetings ..	307	350
Number of sittings of committees of Commissioners.	2,448	1,799
Number of single Commissioner enquiries ..	1,419	1,263
Number of major institutions coming under the Act.	12,788	12,300
Number of minor institutions	15,574	..

Exemption was continued for one year in one case and cancelled completely in another case. Registers of properties were received

from 547 institutions. Out of these, 507 were accepted (313) and 40 were returned for revision. Budgets were sanctioned in respect of 829 temples (1,099) and 47 mutts (36). The Board appointed trustees for 134 institutions (242) and interim trustees for 22 others (14). The Board passed orders in 17 cases relating to removal or suspension of trustees. Special arrangements were made to supervise the hundial collections and to safeguard the income of 13 institutions. Special staff were employed in connexion with important festivals. The Board settled schemes of administration for 84 institutions (67). The Board exercised its powers of revision on the orders of the Assistant Commissioners in seven cases (7). Only one application was received under section 67 of the Act for appropriation of surplus funds and it was under consideration. The Board disposed of disputes under section 84 (1) (a), (b) and (c) of the Act in respect of 121 institutions (116). Twenty-three of the institutions were declared as public temples and three as mutts. In 31 cases, the claims for hereditary trusteeship were allowed and in 38 others, they were dismissed. Proceedings were dropped in 11 cases and in 11 others the institutions were declared to be private.

Audit.—Under the provisions of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, as amended by Madras Act X of 1946, the audit of institutions with an income of Rs. 1,000 and above, under the jurisdiction of the Board, should be got done departmentally. But as the draft rules prescribing the procedure, etc., were not ready and as the annual audit for fasli 1355 and the concurrent audit for 1356 were being delayed, the Government approved a list of private auditors who took up the work late in the fasli. As a preliminary step for the introduction of departmental audit, the Board got a manual printed which deals with the accounts to be maintained by religious institutions and the method of accounting to be adopted besides other matters. During the fasli, the Board received 1,645 audit reports relating to fasli 1353 and 2,129 relating to fasli 1354. The scheme of concurrent audit of accounts was continued but the income limit for concurrent audit was increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 by the Amended Act of 1946. Hence the number of institutions coming under this scheme was less than that of the previous fasli. The Board issued 4,346 demands for fasli 1356 for a sum of Rs. 3.36 lakhs to meet the cost of audit and towards the creation of the "Audit Fund." The total amount for collection was Rs. 6.29 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 3.91 lakhs was collected within the fasli leaving a balance of Rs. 2.20 lakhs excluding the amounts written off.

Finance.—The number of major institutions assessable to contribution was 12,788 (12,300). Out of these, assessment to contribution for fasli 1356 was made in 12,331 cases. Three hundred and seventy-four cases had no assessable income and in 83 cases information was due from the local officers. The total

demand including the arrear was Rs. 12.27 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7.89 lakhs was collected. The balance outstanding was Rs. 3.99 lakhs excluding the amounts written off. Objections to assessment were received in 538 cases, of which 448 were disposed of. No requisitions to the Collectors were issued as the rules prescribing the form of the requisition were still under the consideration of the Government.

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

	RS.
Opening balance	1,88,631
Receipts	8,91,862
Total ..	10,80,493
Expenditure including investments (amounting to Rs. 2.7 lakhs)	9,21,861
Closing balance ..	1,58,632

General.—The work of the Board increased consequent on the extension of the Act to the City and as a result of the amendments made to the Act. Consequently, two more Assistant Commissioners were appointed in the fasli increasing their strength from 14 to 16. These Assistant Commissioners were found to be very useful and they were able to exercise effective control over the trustees and paid officers, educate the people in temple entry propaganda and devote better attention to the collection work in general. The Board continued its drive under the Grow More Food Campaign, as a result of which 445 acres and 30 cents of waste lands were newly brought under cultivation. One hundred and forty-five acres of dry lands were converted into wet and 669 acres of single-crop wet lands were brought under double crop. The progress was poor compared with that of the previous year due to lack of labour, irrigation facilities and to the kisan troubles in some areas. The services of two special Agricultural Demonstrators were continued for another year. The campaign for the investment of surplus funds in National Savings Certificates was carried on and the trustees of all religious institutions were directed to set apart 5 per cent of the estimated income for investment in National Savings Certificates. A sum of Rs. 2.84 lakhs was invested in the fasli bringing the total to Rs. 42.94 lakhs.

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

Vital Statistics

Population.—According to the 1941 census the population of the Province was 49·34 millions. The estimated mid-year population for 1946 calculated on the arithmetic progression method was 51·86 millions of which the mid-year population for all the 82 municipal towns (including Madras for which it was 9·54 lakhs) was 4·89 millions.

The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act was in force throughout the Province except in the Agency tracts and some backward and excluded areas. Twenty-two thousand six hundred and twenty-nine unregistered births (25,054) and 7,108 (12,634) unregistered deaths were detected during the year by the health staff. The birth rate increased to 31·62 (29·45) per thousand but there was a marked fall in the death rate to 18·88 (22·27). The number of deaths recorded was lower under every cause except plague. The rate of infant mortality fell to 146·88 (169·44) and it was the lowest on record during the past 26 years. The maternal mortality rate also fell to 7·94 (9·29) per thousand births.

Births.—The number of births and birth rates are given below :—

	Number of births.	Rate per thousand.
Urban areas ..	303,158 (253,462)	36·08 (30·64)
Rural areas ..	1,336,516 (1,258,416)	30·74 (29·22)
Total ..	1,639,674 (1,511,878)	

Out of the total number of births 841,466 were males and 798,208 were females. The proportion of male births to female births was 105 to 100 as in the last year.

The birth rate among communities is given below :—

Hindus	43·35 (29·61)
Muhammadans	35·67 (30·05)
Christians	34·12 (28·10)
Others	13·62

The birth rates increased in all the districts except four. Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven still births were registered and the rate of still births was 13·2 (11·27) per thousand births.

Deaths.—There was a marked fall in deaths and the death rate was the lowest on record during the decade 1937 to 1946.

	Number of deaths.		Total.	Death rate.
	Males.	Females.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Urban areas	91,809	86,273	178,082	21·19 (23·99)
Rural areas	407,496	393,464	800,960	18·42 (21·94)
	499,305	479,737	979,042	18·88 (22·27)

The death rate among the communities is given below :—

Hindus	20·40
Muhammadans	17·79
Christians	16·82
Others	8·63

Two hundred and forty thousand eight hundred and seventy-six infantile deaths (130,429 boys and 110,447 girls) under one year were recorded giving an infantile mortality rate of 146·88 per thousand births. Thirteen thousand one hundred and eighty-nine mothers died as a result of child birth, giving a maternal mortality rate of 7·94 per thousand births (live and still).

The vital index was high at 167·5 (132·3) showing thereby that the biological condition of the population was very sound.

The following table shows the comparative position of this Province with some other provinces in the matter of vital statistics :—

Provinces.	Birth rate per 1,000 of estimated population.	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population.	Survival rate.	Infantile mortality rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras	31·6	18·9	12·7	146·3
Bombay	33·2	23·0	10·2	162·8
Central Provinces and Berar	37·0	27·1	9·9	202·7
North-West Frontier Province	18·2	11·2	7·0	118·0
Orissa	27·5	23·8	3·7	175·8
Punjab	37·6	18·0	19·6	134·0
Sind	18·5	8·9	9·6	78·6

General.—The salient features during the year were—

- An increase in the birth rate.
- The favourable balance between the birth rate and the death rate was the highest during the past years.
- Decrease in mortality from all causes except plague, mortality from cholera being the lowest on record during the past 65 years.

- Decrease in infant mortality and maternal mortality rates.

There was a distinct improvement in the health of the Province in spite of the acute food position.

Public Health (1946)

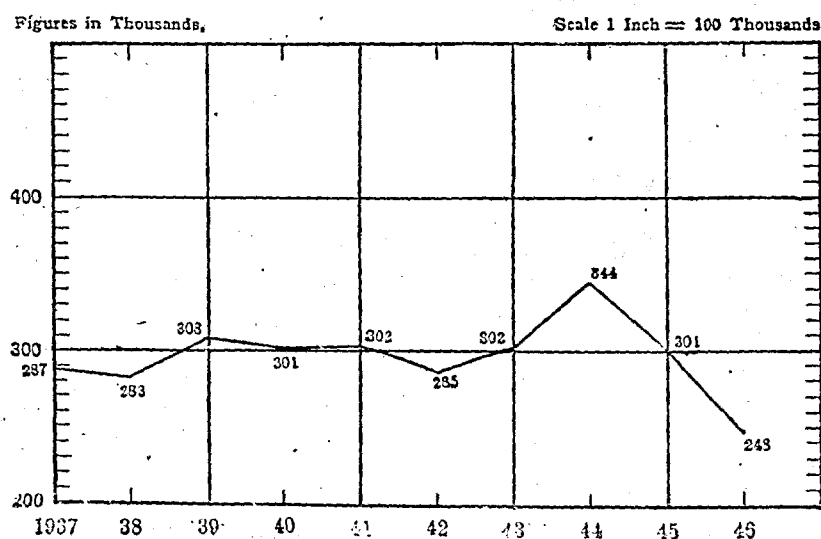
The mortality from the various causes is given below :—

	Number of deaths.
Cholera	753 (8,494)
Small-pox	7,923 (20,636)
Plague	2,254 (1,644)
Fevers	248,663 (301,178)
Dysentery and diarrhoea	62,621 (78,160)
Respiratory diseases	94,015 (101,240)
Deaths from child birth	13,189 (14,205)
Other causes	549,624 (617,844)
Total ..	979,042 (1,143,401)

There was an appreciable fall under all heads except plague.

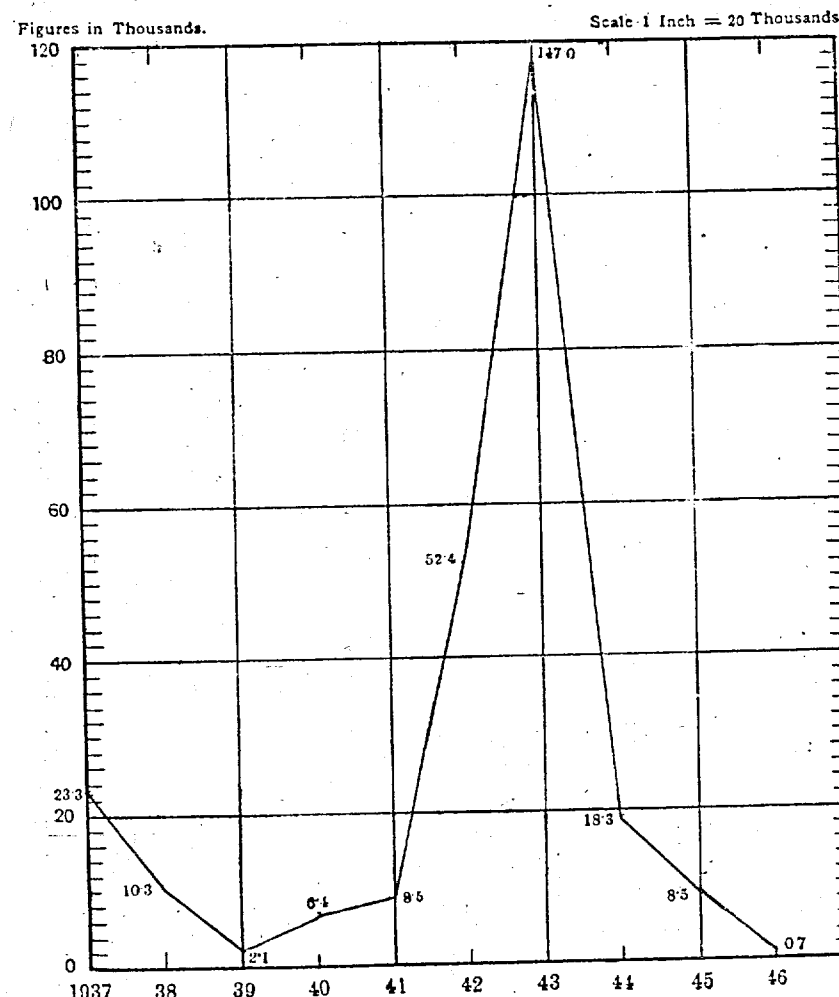
Cholera.—The cholera mortality was the lowest on record during the past 65 years. Two-thirds of the mortality occurred in Kistna, Nellore, Vizagapatam, Guntur and Trichinopoly districts. Preventive measures were taken to control the spread of the disease. Seven lakhs forty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four persons were inoculated for cholera.

GRAPH B
MORTALITY UNDER FEVERS



Small-pox.—The districts most affected by small-pox were Guntur, Malabar, Chittoor, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Nellore, West Godavari and North Arcot.

GRAPH E
MORTALITY UNDER CHOLERA



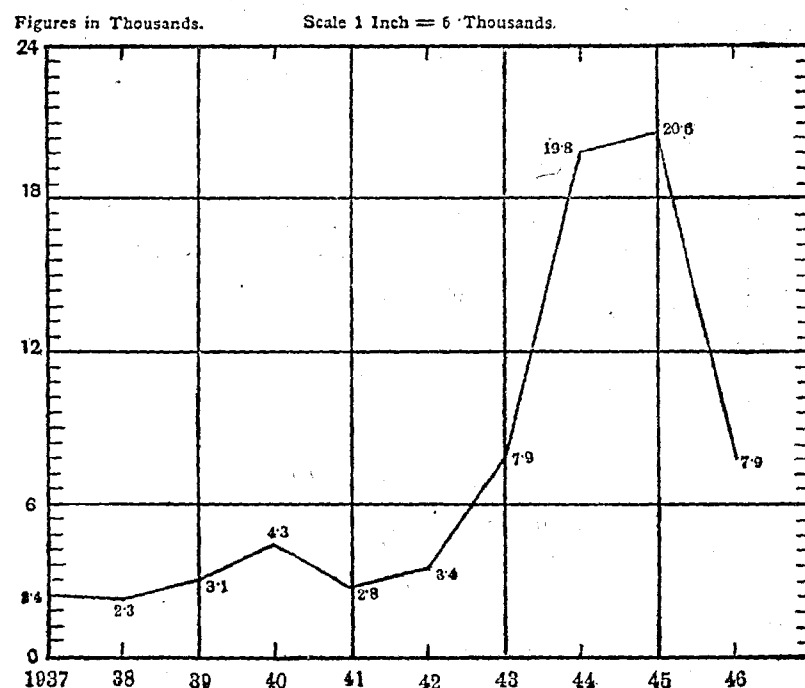
Plague.—There were 4,866 (3,420) attacks and 2,254 (1,644) deaths. Coimbatore district was more severely affected than others, viz., Salem, Chittoor, Anantapur, Bellary, Nilgiris, Malabar, South Arcot and North Arcot. The infection in Chittoor and Bellary districts was mostly imported from Mysore State. Anti-plague inoculations and systematic cyanogas fumigations were

done. Seven lakhs seventy-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-two persons were inoculated. Experimental studies were undertaken to determine the relative efficacy of D.D.T. as a pulicide as compared with cyanogas.

Fevers.—The percentage of mortality decreased to 25.4 (26.3). The districts that recorded high death-rates were Kurnool, East Godavari, Cuddapah, Bellary and Guntur. This was due to the existence of malarial tracts in them.

GRAPH C.

MORTALITY UNDER SMALL-POX



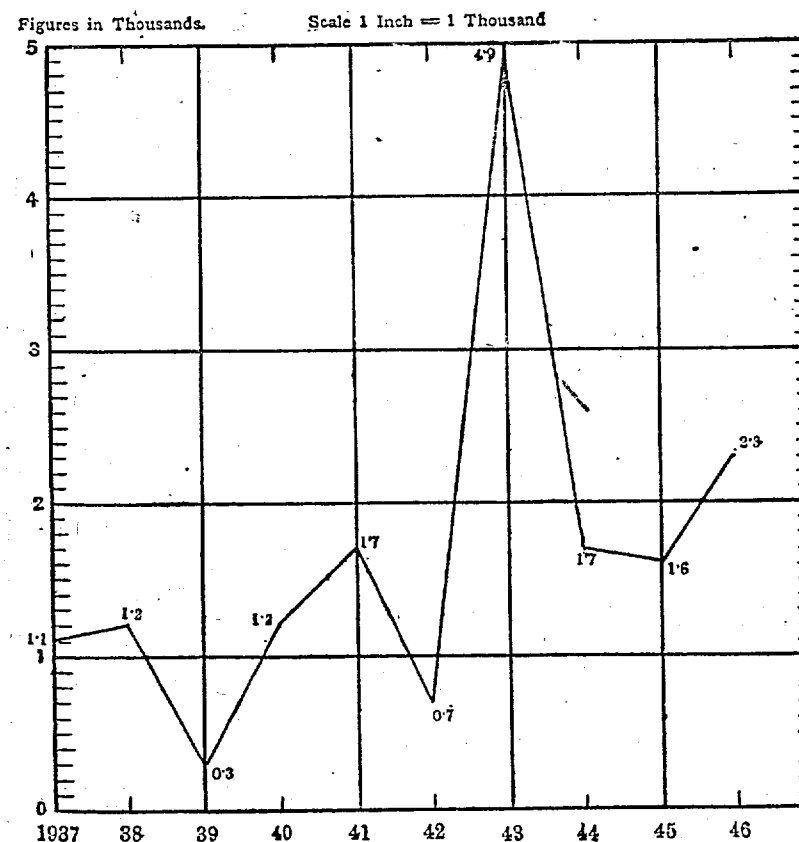
Respiratory diseases—Tuberculosis.—This is one of the major Public Health problems. The death rate was 1.38 (1.47) per mille. Eighty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-four (86,407) patients were treated for tuberculosis in the medical institutions of the Province. One thousand four hundred and eleven cases ended fatally giving a case mortality rate of 16.4 per cent. Twelve post-graduate medical students were trained for the T.D.D. diploma course.

Leprosy.—The Madras Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Association was in charge of leprosy work in the Province. The Association handed over the management of Silver Jubilee Children's Leprosy Clinic at Saidapet to the Government during

the year and it was decided to hand over the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Tirumani in 1948. The Government sanctioned a scheme of training Rural Medical Practitioners in leprosy at the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput.

GRAPH D

MORTALITY UNDER PLAGUE



Venereal diseases.—Thirteen thousand one hundred and one cases were examined and treated at the General Hospital, Madras. Five medical men were trained during the year in the treatment and control of venereal diseases.

Typhoid.—The number of deaths registered was 1,528 (1,747).

Rabies.—Four hundred and thirty-nine (631) persons died of rabies.

Other causes.—Fifty-six (54.04) per cent of the total deaths were classified under other causes. Detailed causes of deaths will be available for municipal areas but similar details are not available

for rural areas where the registration of vital statistics is comparatively still defective.

Guineaworm.—The disease is endemic in dry tracts where step-wells or shallow ponds form the chief sources of water-supply. In wet tracts, it occurs in villages which depend on irrigation channels for drinking water. The disease was prevalent in all districts but the incidence was particularly heavy in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The only sure and certain method of eradicating the disease is by providing protected water-supply in all areas. As a temporary measure, it can be controlled by certain biological and chemical methods which aim at the destruction of infested cyclops.

Scheme for the biological control of the disease by introducing cyclopocidal fish in drinking water were in progress in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Anantapur, Bellary and Coimbatore. Similar schemes were sanctioned for Guntur, Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Madura districts. The chief chemical method is the addition of lime to step-wells, ponds, tanks, etc. This is proving a success.

Malaria.—This is widely prevalent in the Province and is one of the major health problems. The Bureau of Malariology and Musquito-borne Disease is in charge of a separate Assistant Director of Public Health at Madras with four regional organizations each under a Regional Malariologist with headquarters at Vizagapatam, Bellary, Pattukottai and Coimbatore. Each organization has under it, besides headquarters staff, two Field Investigation units for investigation and control of malaria. D.D.T. is used for residual spraying for destroying adult mosquitoes. Twenty tons were distributed to field units. Four thousand gallons of pyrethrum extract were also distributed. Some experiments were made to determine the most effective and economic method of using D.D.T.

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight pounds of quinine products and 924,000 tablets of quinine substitutes were distributed free during the year. Experiments showed that 'Paludrine,' the new anti-malarial drug, was by far superior to quinine and Mepacrine both in curative and prophylactic properties.

Anti-malarial schemes were also in operation in connection with irrigation and other projects, such as the Tungabhadra Project, Muchkund Hydro-Electric Project and Ramapadasagar Project. The Schemes were under the charge of first-class Health Officers. Local bodies also instituted anti-malarial schemes in their jurisdiction with Government aid.

The new programme of malarial control was tried in the Araku Valley and the Wynaad Colonization areas and the results were remarkable. In the future schemes of malarial control measures aimed against adult mosquitoes would be given far more prominence

than anti-larval and naturalistic methods. After the close of the war, materials for spray killing adult mosquitoes are gradually becoming available and a rapid fall in the incidence of malaria is expected in future.

Vaccination.—A statement of the particulars of vaccination done is given below :—

	Primary and secondary vaccinations.	Re- vaccinations.	Proportion of the popu- lation vaccinated.	Ratio of successful vaccinations.
	IN MILLIONS.	IN MILLIONS.	PER THOUSAND.	PER THOUSAND.
Rural areas ..	1.46 (1.393)	5.783 (7.923)	153.2 (199.8)	..
Municipal areas ..	0.17 0.184	1.146 2.429	269.3 (549.2)	98.7(101.3)

There was a marked decrease in revaccinations owing to the general subsidence of epidemics.

Fairs and festivals.—The usual sanitary arrangements were made during fairs and festivals and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease anywhere.

Rural sanitation.—Considerable progress was made in Salem district in the matter of providing sanitary conveniences to the public. Several hand flushed public latrines and a large number of septic tank latrines for private houses were constructed. Sixty-five District and Municipal Health Officers were deputed in batches to study the soil sanitation work in Salem district.

One hundred and twenty-six communal latrines with 587 seats and 1,035 private latrines were constructed during the year.

Propaganda.—A summary of the activities done is given below :—

A. Lectures—				
With magic lantern slides	..	..	..	11,876
Without slides	..	..	..	20,236
B. Talks				
Cinema shows	..	..	..	80,158
Health dramas	..	..	..	1,051
Exhibitions	..	..	..	656
Total audience	..	..	..	662
				6,234,092

Weekly broadcasts were made on public health conditions.

Three hundred and sixteen talks in health subjects were broadcast from the All-India Radio (265 from Madras and 51 from Trichinopoly).

Health and Baby weeks were held in two districts and one municipality.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Twenty-three new centres were opened during the year bringing the total to 291. New maternity and child welfare centres on approved designs were constructed in Guntur district. Construction of similar centres was in progress at Villipuram, Tiruppur, Tenali, Adoni and Arni. Three posts of women Medical Officers

were newly sanctioned but 20 posts of Women Medical Officers (Maternity and Child Welfare) remained unfilled for want of applicants notwithstanding the fact that the starting pay was raised to Rs. 145. Women Medical Officers conducted 6,854 clinics for pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants, paid 67,533 home visits and delivered 1,329 health talks in 718 girls schools to a total attendance of 67,627. Eleven posts of Health Visitors were newly sanctioned. Total number of sanctioned posts under local bodies was 89 but 13 remained unfilled for want of qualified candidates. Twenty candidates were admitted for Health Visitors' training and 17 candidates passed. Health Visitors made 311,065 home visits and conducted 9,875 mothers' classes to a total attendance of 83,323. One lakh fifty-four thousand seven hundred and eighteen ante-natal cases were cared for during the year and 81,951 labour cases were attended to by the midwives of maternity and child welfare schemes of Local bodies. These midwives paid 598,762 ante-natal visits and 619,757 post-natal visits.

Expenditure on Maternity and Child Welfare Services was Rs. 4.55 lakhs by the Corporation and Rs. 6.02 lakhs by other local bodies. Government grants given to local bodies were Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

During the year 139,281 labour cases (118,895) were conducted in all classes of medical institutions and 118,978 cases (101,058) were normal.

Water Supply and Drainage

- The total number of municipal water-supply schemes in operation was 49 (48). The Walajapet water-supply scheme came into operation during the year. The number of schemes in operation in panchayats was 12. Investigation on 5 schemes was in progress and investigation reports on three other schemes and preliminary reports on two others were sent to the Government. Drainage schemes, either complete or partial, were functioning in seven municipal towns. Investigation report for one scheme and plans and estimates for two more were sent to the Government. Two water-supply schemes for panchayats were under execution by the Public Works Department. Investigation report in one case and preliminary report in another were sent. There were no drainage schemes functioning in panchayats. A revised programme for the first five-year Plan of Post War Development was prepared.

Industrial Hygiene

Health Officers inspected the sanitary conditions of factories. The shifting of objectionable factories to industrial areas could not be enforced owing to the difficulty of high cost of materials and labour. Only 29 municipalities and 57 panchayats notified their residential areas. Mica mills in Nellore district were inspected by the Health Officer and there was a further improvement in sanitary conditions.

Poonamallee Health Unit

The reorganized Health Unit functioned during the year. It is intended to serve as a model, efficient field training centre in Public Health. Four wells and five public septic tank latrines were under construction. Two hundred W.S.S. slabs for distribution to the public at one-third cost were under preparation. Systematic inspection of 2,134 houses was done. Type design masonry drains of 1,100 feet at Kunnathur and 600 feet at Tirumuzhi were under construction. Composting was started on a demonstration scale in all the four panchayat board areas. Maternity and Child Welfare was an important item of the activities of the Unit and very much more intensive work was done in 1946 than in the previous year.

Food and Nutrition

The Government sanctioned the establishment of a Bureau of Nutrition under an Assistant Director of Public Health with two regional units, one at Anantapur and the other at Trichinopoly, each under a First-class Health Officer assisted by three Health Inspectors. The post of the Assistant Director was not filled up and the central organization continued under the Nutrition Officer.

Detailed diet surveys were conducted in 450 families. They disclosed a general deficiency in the consumption of protective foods, such as milk, milk products, green leafy vegetables, pulses, meat, fish, eggs, fruit, etc. There was generally a marked deficiency in protein intake. Even where the quantity of food was adequate, a deficiency in the consumption of protective foods was noticed. The calorific value averaged to 2,096 per consumption unit. Food deficiency signs were fairly common, the most frequent being those of vitamins A and B2.

Three nutrition exhibitions were organized in the City of Madras. Broadcast talks were arranged. Twenty-four propagandists in two batches deputed from the Food department underwent training in nutrition at the Central Laboratory.

Compost Manufacture

The Director of Public Health continued to be the Provincial authority for the manufacture of compost from town wastes in municipal towns and panchayats. The scheme was in operation in 46 municipal towns and 35 panchayats. A batch of 30 students were trained in this manufacture in Virudunagar and Bezvada municipalities. 4.01 million cubic feet of compost (3.22) were prepared out of which 2.81 millions of cubic feet (1.55) were sold to the ryots through the local co-operative societies. The Madras Province continued to be one of the largest producers of compost in India.

Miscellaneous

The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was extended to 13 more panchayats bringing the total number to 236. Further extension to other local areas was not found possible for want of laboratory facilities for the Government Analyst, Guindy.

Medical Relief**Hospitals and Dispensaries**

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working at the end of the year was 1,189 (912 in rural and 277 in urban areas) as shown below :—

State—Public	192	(188)
State—Special	33	(38)
Local Fund and Municipal Institutions	465	(464)
Private Aided Institutions	60	(60)
Private Non-Aided Institutions	84	(82)
Railway Institutions	56	(53)
Subsidized Rural Dispensaries	299	(297)
	1,189	(1,182)

The Local Fund Medical Institutions at Ambasamudram, Bapatla, Tekkali and Siruguppa and the municipal dispensary at Rajapalayam were taken over under the management of the Government from local bodies from 1st May 1946. The construction of new Hospital buildings at Calicut, Tuticorin and Trichinopoly, Nurses quarters at Vizagapatam and Palamcottah and the extension to the Pathology block in the Andhra Medical College were in progress. The construction of the Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology block in the Stanley Medical College was taken up. Sanction was accorded for the construction of buildings for the Headquarters Hospitals at Ellore, Ootacamund and Ramnad and additional buildings in the Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram. A new building programme for the construction of medical buildings was prepared in the year.

Staff.—Recruitment of candidates was made on a temporary basis pending selection by the Public Service Commission for regular appointment.

Number of I.M.S. officers during the year	23
Number of salaried graduates—C. Surgeons and C. Assistant Surgeons	377
Number of salaried licentiates—Sub-Assistant Surgeons	1,189
Number of Nurses—European and Anglo-Indian	244
Indian Nurses	861
Midwives	1,055
Dhais	59
Compounders	1,298

The total number of in and out-patients treated in all institutions was 17.69 millions (17.95). The number of indoor patients treated was 4.54 lakhs (4.24). The death rate was 4.1 (4.53).

Among the diseases treated, those that account for the largest number are shown below :—

Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis	1,368,738
Malaria	1,300,811
Diseases of the eye	1,204,694
Scabies	1,167,350
Pyrexia of uncertain origin and diseases due to infection	995,054

The number of beds provided for in-patients was 15,640 (14,467). The total number of operations performed during the year was 563,451—542,904 principal and 20,547 secondary—(601,783). The total number of deaths was 1,635 (1,748). The percentage of deaths to the total number of operations performed was 0.2 (0.3). Of the 139,281 (118,895) labour cases conducted, 118,978 (101,058) were normal.

Statistics of the various diseases treated are given below :—

	Number of patients treated.	Number of deaths.
Malaria	1,300,811	438
	(1,524,006)	(479)
Enteric fever	31,752	739
	(30,888)	(859)
Dysentery	343,070	445
	(365,267)	(576)
Tuberculosis	85,854	1,411
	(86,407)	(1,397)

In the venereal department of the General Hospital, Madras, 13,101 (11,754)—(9,644 males and 3,457 females and children) cases were examined and treated. Five male doctors were trained in the department.

Barnard Institute of Radiology, General Hospital, Madras

There was a further increase of work in this department during the year. About 45,000 (36,000) radiographic examinations were conducted and about 87,000 therapeutic treatments (72,000) given. The fees realized were Rs. 47,380 (34,062).

Leprosy relief.—The leprosy work was carried on under the guidance of the Honorary Director, Dr. R. G. Cochrane. A stimulus was given to the campaign by the appointment of an Ad hoc Committee on Leprosy. The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput continued to do curative and research work. Besides this, there were about a dozen Mission Sanatoria which gave relief to needy patients. These institutions could not meet the increasing demand for admissions and many had to be sent back for want of accommodation. The problem of village leprosy received increasing attention. The Leprosy department of the Government hospitals attended to out-patient work.

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Medical Education

At the beginning of the year, there were three Medical colleges maintained by the Government—two at Madras and one at Vizagapatam. In July, two more were sanctioned, one at Madura and the other at Guntur. Pending construction of buildings, the students of the Medical College at Madura were undergoing their courses at Madras. The Missionary College for Women at Vellore continued to get a capitation grant from the Government. In regard to admissions, 20 per cent of the seats in Government Medical colleges were reserved for candidates to be admitted on grounds of merit alone. In the remaining cases, admissions were made on communal and linguistic basis after reserving 12 seats for ex-service personnel. A new department in Forensic medicine was opened at the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam.

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

	Number of admissions.		Percentage of passes for the University examinations.	Percentage of passes for the final M.B.B.S.	Net Government cost.
	Men.	Women.			
Madras Medical College, Madras.	93	32	58.5 (50.4)	48.4 (48.5)	..
Stanley Medical College, Madras.	56	16	66.2 (66.9)	51.1	1.69 (1.73)
Madura College	39	11	..	..	..
Andhra Medical College	57	..	62.5 (61)	46 (47)	3.35 (3.30)

Mental Hospitals

There were three Mental hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair and statistics relating to them are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients	2,236 (2,008)	822 (727)	3,058 (2,735)
Daily average	1,565.63 (1,414.06)	573.2 (517.09)	2,138.83 (1,931.15)

Of the total number of patients treated, 274 were cured, 221 improved, 30 did not improve, 124 discharged otherwise and 178 died. Percentage of deaths to the daily average strength was 8.32 (9.78). Chief causes of insanity were domestic worry, hereditary predisposition, previous attacks, epilepsy, syphilis and moral stress. Electric convulsive therapy was used on a large scale. Total receipts including those from paying patients in the year amounted to Rs. 12.36 lakhs (11.35), the actual net receipts being Rs. 1.42 lakhs. The expenditure was Rs. 12.42 lakhs.

Finance.—The revenue decreased markedly to Rs. 16.64 lakhs (18.15) whereas the expenditure rose to Rs. 189.46 lakhs (175.88). The decrease in revenue is due to lesser contributions from the Defence Department in respect of patients treated in hospitals and officers deputed for military duty and to the grant of the concession of free medical attendance and accommodation to families

of Government servants. The increase in expenditure is due to the provincialization of more medical institutions, opening of two colleges and increase in cost of food stuffs, medicines, etc.

General.—The Government deputed four officers of the Madras Medical Service for post-graduate studies in Pediatrics, Ophthalmology and advanced studies in Pharmaceutics and Radiation Physics. In addition, three more officers were deputed overseas for study in Orthopaedics, E.N.T. diseases and social medicine.

King Institute, Guindy

The Institute continued to function as a general Public Health Laboratory, a Diagnostic Laboratory, a Laboratory for the manufacture of essential biologicals and the Government Analyst's Laboratory for the examination of samples under the Madras Food Adulteration Act. The activities of the department have been expanding from year to year.

Vaccine lymph.—Thirty-eight thousand two hundred grams of vaccine lymph were manufactured during the year and glycerinated lymph issued in a dilution of 1 to 7. The usual tests for conformity with bacteriological standards, toxicity and potency tests were done on all batches of lymph issued. Addition of 0.01 per cent clove oil to the lymph at the time of issue was continued till March 1946. Thereafter, treatment of lymph with chloroform vapour was resorted to in order to bring down rapidly the bacterial content and the addition of clove oil at the time of issue was omitted. All lymph issued after 25th March 1946 was treated in the above manner and the results were found to be very satisfactory. All demands of the Public Health Department and the military authorities were complied with.

Diagnostic department.—Six thousand seven hundred and forty-six specimens were received for microscopic and bacteriological diagnosis and 147 specimens for histo-pathological examinations. Out of a total of 63,045 specimens received in the Serology section, 61,853 were for blood samples and 1,192 were cerc-spinal fluid samples. The total number of Khan tests was 58,860 and of Wassermann tests 19,544. Sixty-eight blood samples were examined for verification tests and 152 for Lange's Colloidal Gold test.

Seventy-one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven doses of therapeutic vaccines were supplied during the year. There was an increased demand for staphylococcal and strepto-filarial vaccines. 2,084 c.c. of bacterial suspensions, chiefly of enteric group, were supplied for diagnostic purposes. Reagents for Serologic tests for syphilis were also supplied to various laboratories in the Presidency.

Prophylactic bacterial vaccine.—The work of the section increased tremendously. In 1944-45, 3.15 million doses of cholera vaccine were supplied to the Central Provinces and Berar. During the year, 4,667,644 c.c. of cholera vaccine were issued from the Institute.

Of these, 2.2 million doses were supplied to the Central Provinces and Berar. The issue of T.A.B. vaccine amounted to 141,931 c.c. As before, plague vaccine was obtained from Haffkine Institute, Bombay, and a very large quantity of 1,466,400 c.c. was issued in the Province as against 552,730 c.c. in the previous year.

Anti-toxin department.—The activities of the department were confined to the manufacture of anti-tetanic and anti-gas-gangrene sera for therapeutic purposes. There were 26 horses of which 16 were under tetanus anti-toxin production and 10 under gas-gangrene anti-toxin production. Nearly 14,000 ampoules of tetanus anti-toxin containing 3,000 I.U. per c.c. were issued for prophylactic purposes. One thousand two hundred and two ampoules of gas-gangrene anti-toxin were issued. A new block to house the department was nearing completion and it will be possible to increase the anti-toxin production to meet the full requirements of the Province.

Public health.—The main work of the department consists of bacteriological, chemical and microscopic examination of water for potability, for industrial, agricultural and non-domestic purposes and the analysis of sewage and trade wastes for the determination of plant and animal organisms, the analysis of chemicals and other materials used for water purification processes, testing of disinfectants, etc. One hundred and forty-five water supplies were under periodical examination.

The number of samples received from rural water supplies decreased gradually while the number of samples examined at the request of the military authorities increased markedly. A large number of samples were analyzed in connexion with the investigations on new water-supply schemes in different parts of the Province.

Problems in connexion with the treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial wastes were investigated and samples were analyzed for evolving suitable methods of treatment and disposal. Many samples of disinfectants were examined for their germicidal power. A study on the bacteriological quality of milk produced under varying conditions of cleanliness was started in 1944 and a preliminary report was sent to the Government. The Water and Sewage Purification Committee met three times and renewed the experiments in progress.

Blood bank.—As blood transfusion is regarded as an essential therapeutic measure in the treatment of many medical and surgical conditions, the Government re-organized the blood banks on a peacetime basis by establishing two blood banks in Madras City, one at the Government General Hospital and the other in the Stanley Hospital. In addition to these, there were blood banks at Vizagapatam, Madura, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cochin, Calicut and Cocanada. The Provincial Blood Transfusion Officer co-ordinates the work of the various blood banks. The Government

also sanctioned a monetary reward of Rs. 5 for each donation. The scheme worked satisfactorily although there was a drop in the number of donations after the close of the war. Eight hundred bottles were received from Stanley Hospital and 400 from the General Hospital. The Institute team continued their visits to institutions in the City and mufassal and collected donations.

There were 24,860 c.c. of plasma at the beginning of the year. 232,800 c.c. of plasma were prepared at the Institute and 161,350 c.c. were issued to the various hospitals in the City. Balance at the end of the year was 45,260 c.c.

Research.—(a) An experiment was conducted as to the relative values of chick membrane vaccine and calf lymph as immunising agents for smallpox. The reactions with the former were milder than with the latter.

(b) A virus vaccine for the prevention of influenza was developed in the United States. The virus is grown in the allantoic fluid of developing chick embryos. Preliminary trials were made to manufacture the vaccine extensively for use.

(c) An investigation on the efficacy of anti-cholera inoculation was undertaken and the results showed that anti-cholera inoculation is effective in reducing the incidence of cholera.

(d) Studies in bacteriology of milk were made and they showed that the initial bacterial contamination of milk was derived from the use of unclean vessels and that this initial contamination could markedly be reduced by cleaning the vessels with boiling water or scalding with steam. Researches were also made on water purification methods at the Research Filter Station, Kilpauk.

Finance.—The financial aspect of the department is shown below:—

	1941-42.	1945-46.
	RS.	RS.
Receipts	1,09,800	4,47,617
Expenditure	4,95,450	10,06,325
Net cost to Provincial Revenues	3,85,650	5,58,708

General.—Most of the Institute's services are rendered free to Government Departments. The activities of the department have been steadily and markedly expanding from year to year. One of the Assistant Directors was deputed by the Government to the United Kingdom to study the administrative procedures adopted in the control of biologicals. The Additional Government Analyst was also deputed to study the modern methods of food control and analysis in the United Kingdom and foreign countries. A separate laboratory for the study of virus diseases is being established in the Institute by the Government of India and the buildings are nearing completion. Training in general bacteriological technique is given in the Institute. The first batch of trainees completed their training. A scheme for training water works personnel employed in municipalities in various kinds of water purification processes for a period of three weeks was started at the Government Experimental Filters, Kilpauk and two batches of students were trained.

Government Analyst Laboratory.—By the end of 1946 the Prevention of Adulteration Act was in force in 236 local bodies and included all towns and major panchayats with a population of over 10,000 in the Province. Eighteen thousand samples (17,087) were analysed of which 46 per cent were found to be adulterated. The articles adulterated consisted of the most important staple articles of food, viz., milk, ghee, butter, edible oils, coffee, tea and turmeric. Milk formed half the number of samples taken for analysis. Adulteration in tea was very negligible and that in ghee and butter declined but there was an increase in respect of edible oils. Coffee adulteration remained steady. The number of miscellaneous samples also increased. Fumigation of wheat and other food grains is being carried on by the Department of Civil Supplies but the stocks are being released for consumption only after the samples are examined and certified as being free from Hydrogen Cyanide.

Indian Medicine (1946-47)

During the year the status of the School of Indian Medicine was raised to that of a College, and the admission to the college course was restricted to 50 every year as compared with 120 for the L.I.M. course. The Government approved the scheme for giving Clinical Training for six months to the Apprentice Physicians of the School of Indian Medicine at the Government Royapetta Hospital, Madras.

The total number of students at the school was 365 of whom 41 were women students. Thirty-three were stipendiaries. The average daily number of in-patients in the hospital attached to the school was 174 (175) and that of the out-patients 973 (973).

Emigration

There was no emigration of unskilled labour to any of the colonies during the year. The ban on emigration of unskilled labour to Malaya continued during the year while emigration to Ceylon was prohibited under section 30 (a) of the Act in respect of unskilled workers new to Ceylon. The evacuees from Burma and Malaya and also businessmen and skilled workers were permitted to sail from the ports of Madras and Vizagapatam to Rangoon and Malaya. The Negapatam port was closed for passenger traffic. The ports at Dhanushkodi and Tuticorin were open for passengers going to Ceylon.

One hundred and thirty-seven labourers were repatriated from Malaya through the port of Madras and two hundred and eighty-two from Ceylon through the port of Dhanushkodi.

The total revenue for the Department was Rs. '96 lakh and expenditure Rs. '93 lakh.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Education

General.—With a view to reorganize the educational system in the Province, the Government circulated an exhaustive questionnaire and obtained the suggestions of several eminent individuals and corporate bodies connected with educational endeavour in the Presidency. A conference presided over by the Hon'ble Minister for Education was held in October 1946 with officers of the Presidency connected with both men's and women's education, at which suggestions received for educational reform were considered. It was decided at the conference that the following measures should immediately be given effect to :—

- (a) Adoption of the regional language as the medium of instruction up to the highest stage in the secondary schools.
- (b) Introduction in the curriculum of the teaching of Hindustani, the national language, in all secondary schools.
- (c) Improvement in the pay and prospects of the teaching staff.

It was also suggested that an Advisory Board should be constituted to advise the Government on other general matters pertaining to education.

The first three resolutions were given effect to without any avoidable delay even during the year 1946-47. The regional language was made the first language of study in secondary schools and the teaching of English in Standards I to V of elementary schools and in Classes I to V of secondary schools was abolished. Provision was also made for the teaching of Hindustani in Forms II to IV in as many schools as possible. The pay and prospects of teachers of all grades under all kinds of managements were suitably revised, with effect from the 1st January 1947. The scales of grant to aided elementary schools were also enhanced to the minima of Rs. 18, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 for the lower elementary, higher elementary and secondary grade teachers, respectively. The rates of dearness allowance were revised to be on a par with those given to Government employees. The rates of stipends were similarly increased from Rs. 8 to 12 to the elementary grade and from Rs. 12 to 18 to the secondary grade.

A Provincial Advisory Board on Education was constituted in January 1947. The main function of the Board was to advise the Government on all aspects and stages of collegiate, secondary, elementary, technical and adult education.

The total number of public institutions increased to 37,811 (37,470) and their strength to 3.99 (3.719) millions. The increase is noticeable in all types of institutions and it is particularly large

in secondary schools and colleges. The number of private unrecognized schools was 207 (224) and their strength was 7,784 (8,026). The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population according to the census of 1941 was 8.1 (7.5).

Basic and elementary education.—The first of the advisory bodies to be constituted for more comprehensive and long-range improvements in education was the Advisory Committee for Basic Education constituted in November 1946. The Government accepted basic education as their policy with regard to elementary schools and set up committees to reorganize the existing basic education for elementary schools. Steps were taken for the training of about 140 teachers in existing elementary schools in the basic method of education at Periyanaickenpalayam and Vinayagramam. Their course of six months' training commenced in December 1946. The basic training schools were staffed with teachers trained at Wardha in previous years. In the year 1946-47, eight teachers were deputed for training at Wardha.

The number of public elementary schools for Indian boys and girls was 31,975 (31,723) and 4,173 (4,193) respectively. The strength in the schools was 2.96 millions (2.77) for boys and 0.49 (0.47) million for girls. The number of students in the Fifth Standard in boys' and girls' schools increased to 3.30 (3.17) lakhs and 0.49 (0.48) lakh respectively. In the Elementary-School Leaving Certificate examination, 7,818 boys and 2,885 girls came out successful. The total number of teachers employed in elementary schools for boys was 97,867 (97,206) and for girls 17,311 (17,567).

Secondary education.—The total number of public secondary schools for Indian boys increased from 631 to 720 and the total strength in them was 387,534 (342,614). Forty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-five candidates obtained the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate during the year. Of these 4,255 (2,878) were girls. Four hundred and fifty-nine (434) schools used the local languages of the Province as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in higher forms.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board was revised during the year on an enlarged basis and in accordance with the recommendations of this Board, it was decided to introduce bifurcation of the courses of studies in secondary schools. The Board prepared syllabuses for new courses in some of the subjects to be introduced at the high school stage.

The total expenditure on secondary education for boys was Rs. 198.1 (160.04) lakhs, of which public funds contributed 31 (29) per cent, fees 54 (55) per cent, and other sources 15 (16) per cent.

Special schools.—The number of training schools for men and women increased to 78 (75) and 82 (75). The strength in the respective schools was 11,236 (8,871) and 6,105 (4,979). In the Training-School Leaving Certificate examination, 1,140 candidates

1,240) in the secondary grade and 6,492 (5,761) in the elementary grade came out successful.

Women's education.—The number of Arts Colleges for women increased to 7 and the strength increased from 1,440 to 1,585. The number of women in Post graduate and Honours classes was 59 and 184 respectively. A new training college for women was opened at Guntur and the number of Professional Colleges was, therefore, 5 at the end of the year. The strength in these colleges was 261 (209). Seventy-five women (48) were reading in Sanskrit colleges during the year.

The number of secondary schools for girls increased to 181 (165) and the strength was 53,891 (49,814). The number of elementary schools decreased from 4,193 to 4,173 but their strength increased from 469,987 to 495,495.

Scheduled Castes education.—The number of elementary schools in the plains under public management not especially intended for Harijan pupils and into which pupils belonging to the community are admitted decreased very slightly from 12,212 to 12,210 but their strength increased from 100,933 to 123,031. The number of teachers belonging to the Harijan community employed in the above schools was 1,704 (1,447).

The number of Harijan pupils in Arts, Professional and Oriental Colleges was 486 including 24 women (353 including 17 women) while in the secondary schools there were 13,177 boys (10,890) and 2,586 girls (2,296). In the Professional Colleges the number of pupils was 96 (52) boys and 4 girls. In all the elementary schools the number of Harijan boys and girls was 417,349 (344,781).

Education of the aboriginal, hill and criminal tribes.—The number of elementary schools for boys especially intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes in the Agency tracts decreased from 181 to 158 and their strength from 6,388 to 5,605. In Kurnool district 22 schools worked exclusively for the benefit of the Chenchu children and their strength was 696 (690). In the Nilgiris district the number of schools intended for the aboriginal and hill tribes decreased to 60 (75) and their strength to 4,679 (5,538).

Education of defective children.—The number of schools intended for physically defective children was the same as in the previous year, viz., fourteen. The total strength was 712 including 149 girls (687 including 276 girls).

University education.—Due to the opening of two new colleges, namely, the Vivekananda College, Mylapore and the Government College for Muslim Women, Madras, the number of Arts Colleges for men and women increased from 48 to 50 during the year. Of these 50 colleges, 39 (33) were first grade and 11 (15) second grade colleges. Ten of the first grade colleges had Honours and Post-graduate classes. The total strength in all the colleges was 30,365 (28,100)

(comprising 27,089 men and 3,276 women). The number of students in post graduate classes was 276 (283) and in Honours classes 1,439 (1,409).

Six Professional Colleges were opened during the year as shown below :—

- (1) Guntur Medical College.
- (2) Madura Medical College.
- (3) Cocanada Engineering College.
- (4) Anantapur Engineering College.
- (5) Forest College, Coimbatore.
- (6) St. Joseph's Training College for Women, Guntur.

The number of Professional Colleges increased from 20 to 26. The total strength in all these colleges was 5,188 including 688 girls. Four hundred and seventy-two (394) were in Training Colleges, 1,922 (1,741) in Medical Colleges, 757 (591) in Law Colleges, 217 (179) in Veterinary Colleges, 980 (514) in Engineering Colleges, 310 (391) in Technological Colleges, 460 (264) in Agricultural Colleges and 70 in the Forest College, Coimbatore.

Technical education.—Apart from the colleges opened by other departments of Government during the year such as the Medical Colleges at Guntur and for Madura at Madras and the revival of the Forest College at Coimbatore, two new Engineering Colleges were opened under the Department of Education, one at Cocanada to be ultimately located at Vizagapatam and developed as a College of Marine and Aeronautical Engineering and the other at Guindy to be eventually located at Anantapur to serve the Ceded districts. Under the Department of Industries and Commerce 5 of the 8 Government Institutions formerly known as Technical Schools were reorganized as Polytechnics on a regional basis on the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on Technical Education which was accepted by the Government. Accordingly the Andhra Polytechnic was opened at Cocanada formally on the 4th February 1946 with regular classes working from the 10th August 1946, providing for diploma courses in Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering and Fisheries Technology and Navigation. The institution had 82 students on rolls. The A.G. Polytechnic, Vuyyuru, commenced functioning in August 1946 with provision for diploma standard Civil and Mechanical Engineering and with a strength of 46 students. The Government Industrial School, Madura, was reorganized as the Dravida Polytechnic and continued to provide instruction in metal work, cabinet making and electrical wiring. Diploma courses in Mechanical, Electrical, Civil and Automobile Engineering were started in August 1946 and 66 candidates were receiving instruction in the several courses. The Industrial Schools at Calicut and Mangalore were converted into the Kerala and Karnataka Polytechnics and Mechanical Engineering was introduced together with Electrical and Chemical Engineering and Food Technology in the former and Civil and Automobile engineering in the latter. The number of

students receiving instruction in the first-year course at the two Polytechnics was 42 and 50 respectively. Three of the eight Government institutions for technical education, namely, the School of Arts, Egmore, Government Textile Institute, Washermanpet and the Institute of Leather Technology, Washermanpet continue to function with new courses introduced in the latter two institutions. Besides these Government institutions, there were on 31st March 1947, 82 aided industrial schools with a total strength of 6,191 students.

A teachers' training section in Carpentry and Cabinet-making continues to be attached to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, Tindivanam, while training section for women teachers in Embroidery and Needlework and Dressmaking remain attached to the School of Embroidery and Needlework, Madras, the American Aroot Mission Women's Industrial School, Palmaner, Seva Sadan Industrial School, Madras and St. Joseph's Girls' Industrial School, Guntur.

	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Number of Engineering and Technological Colleges.	2	2	2	3	4	7
Strength	425	459	486	486	609	1,208
Number of Industrial trade and technical schools.	85	80	72	82	81	74
Strength*	7,853	5,826	6,564	3,695	4,729	4,751

* The number and the strength given were as furnished by the Director of Industries and Commerce for the use of the Education department.

Report on the working of the Universities—Madras University.—Some of the noteworthy events of the year in regard to the University are given below :—

- (1) The inspection of Constituent and Affiliated Colleges by a General Inspection Commission.
- (2) The institution of Diploma and Certificate Courses in Anthropology, Diploma Course in Journalism and Diploma Course in Tuberculosis.
- (3) Approval of the proposal for the institution of the Department of Extra Mural studies.
- (4) The opening of two new colleges in Arts and Science courses.
- (5) Opening of course in B.Sc. (Nursing) in the Medical College for Women, Vellore.
- (6) Appointment of a Committee to consider the amendments that may be required in the Madras University Act.
- (7) Review of courses of studies in Science and Arts with a view to modification of the same to meet modern requirements.

Two Oriental Colleges were opened and four second-grade Colleges were raised to the first grade during the year. Two new Oriental Colleges were approved. Courses in Nursing for Intermediate were opened in the Medical College at Vellore. Honours course in Chemistry was opened at the Loyola College, Madras. Two colleges opened classes in B.Com., and some colleges opened additional courses in B.So., and in Natural Science for Intermediate.

Instruction was given through the medium of Tamil language in History and Logic under Part III of the Intermediate Course in the Government College, Coimbatore and Salem College, Salem, from the academic year. The Government of India have agreed to pay a recurring annual grant of Rs. 60,000 for starting a Leather Research Institute under the auspices of the University.

Andhra University.—The following are the special features of the year connected with the University :—

(1) Bifurcation of the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science into (1) Intermediate Examination in Arts (I.A.) and (2) Intermediate Examination in Science (I.Sc.).

(2) Revision of the Matriculation Examination Scheme providing for two parts—Part I comprising three compulsory subjects, viz., English, Second Language and Elementary Mathematics and Part II consisting of two optional subjects [to be selected from (1) Mathematics (Advanced Algebra and Geometry), (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Botany, (5) Biology, (6) Physiology and Hygiene, (7) Household Arts, (8) Indian History, (9) British History, (10) Civics, (11) Geography and (12) Music] in place of the existing scheme of five compulsory subjects, viz., English, Second Language, Mathematics, Elementary Science and History and Geography.

(3) Addition of a new provision in the Regulations providing for grant of exemption from the production of attendance certificates in respect of Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examinations in non-Science subjects to those that have put in a minimum of three years of Government or other public service.

(4) The decision of the University authorities to permit managements of Affiliated Colleges to provide instruction for the B.Com. Pass Degree Course of study with effect from the academic year 1947-48 subject to the fulfilment of the usual conditions of affiliation.

Annamalai University.—The following are the special features of the year relating to this University :—

(1) The institution of Honours Course in Zoology for the B.Sc. (Hons.) Degree in 1947-48.

(2) The revival of the *viva voce* examination as an integral part of the B.A. (Hons.) Degree Examination in languages.

(3) It has also been decided to introduce "World History" in the place of "Ancient History" as an optional subject under Part III of the Intermediate Course.

The University decided to hold a separate Matriculation Examination to regulate entrance to the University and admit to it the students of the Bifurcated Courses on the same lines as the Madras University.

Finance.—The total expenditure on "Education" increased from Rs. 1,027.02 lakhs to Rs. 1,295.86 lakhs. Out of this sum, 65 (63) per cent was from public funds and the remaining 35 (37) per cent from private funds.

Government Examinations

During the year, 12 examinations were held at 1,312 centres (1,299). Out of 97,557 candidates (85,181) registered, 94,390 (82,423) were examined. Particulars in respect of each of the examinations held are given below :—

Number and name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1. S.S.L.C. Public Examination	43,823	42,664	462
2. T.S.L.C. Public Examination	10,721	10,519	122
3. Government Technical Examinations—			
(a) Part I	13,397	12,584	266
(b) Part II	57	38	1
4. Sanskrit Entrance Examination	303	291	19
5. Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination	271	243	16
6. European Schools Examinations	957	945	15
7. Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Physical Education (Men and Women)	94	94	1
8. Examination for Teachers' Certificates in Indian Music	13	13	1
9. Examination for Nursery School Teachers' Certificates	20	20	1
10. Examination for the award of certificates for competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind, dumb and deaf-mute) children	2	2	1
11. Public Examination at the end of the VIII Standard in Higher Elementary Schools	27,560	26,652	404
12. Examinations of the School of Indian Medicine—			
(a) April 1946	218	207	1
(b) September-October 1946	118	115	1
(c) July 1946 Compounders' Examination	3	3	..
Total	97,557	94,390	1,312

S.S.L.C. examination.—Certificates were issued to 38,340 boys (29,123) and 4,255 girls (3,217). Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-five of them were private candidates. One thousand four hundred and sixty-nine children and dependants of persons (1,350) who served in the Second World War were admitted to the examination without payment of fees. Both the Madras and Andhra Universities appointed Moderation Boards to deal with cases deserving of special consideration in deciding eligibility. The Annamalai University resolved to accept, as usual, the list issued by the Madras University. The following statement gives particulars of candidates declared eligible during the past year :—

	Madras University.		Andhra University.	
	1947.	1946.	1947.	1946.
Number of candidates examined	29,347	23,584	11,795	9,097
Number of candidates taking subjects qualifying for eligibility to University Courses of studies	27,783	22,400	11,103	8,771
Number of candidates declared eligible	15,335	12,213	5,038	3,896
Percentage	55	54	45	44

The regional language was adopted as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in 459 schools (434) out of 549 (509).

T.S.L.C. examination.—A statement of the number of candidates examined and passed is given below :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage.
Secondary Grade	1,608	1,103	88
(Pupil)	(1,624)	(1,221)	(75)
Secondary Grade	71	37	52
(Private)	(48)	(19)	(40)
Higher Elementary Grade ..	10,519	6,492	61
	(8,011)	(5,761)	(72)

One hundred and five children and dependants of persons who served in the Second World War were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

The Commissioner for Government Examinations arranged for the conduct of the following examinations at Madras :—

(1) The qualifying examination prior to the selection for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" conducted by the Governing Body of the Ship.

(2) The Examinations of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

(3) The Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination of the Federal Public Service Commission, Simla.

(4) The Final Examination of the Institute of Company Accountants, Birmingham.

Government Museum

The Government Museum participated in the exhibition of Indian Art and Archaeology organized at New Delhi in connection with the Inter-Asian Relations Conference.

Fifteen special exhibitions relating to Botany, Numismatics, Archaeology, Art, Zoology and Anthropology were held during the year. The first exhibition of paintings was organized by the South Indian Society of Painters in the Oriental Manuscripts Library Hall in the Museum buildings on 7th December 1946. It was opened by His Excellency the Governor and was the best of the kind held so far. These exhibitions served to enhance the interest of the public in the activities of the Museum.

The important notable additions to the Museum were—

(1) A model of the Amaravati Stupa which was added to the Buddhist galleries.

(2) A hoard of 1,398 silver denarii of the Roman Emperors Augustus and Tiberius acquired as treasure trove from Coimbatore district. This hoard was the largest of the kind found and the coins on cleaning, were found to be in very excellent condition.

(3) A stone head believed to be a portrait sculpture of Krishnadevaraya of Vizianagar, an Egyptian *Shawabti* figure with hieroglyphics, and a travelling desk of the East India Company days, presented by Mr. A. R. C. Westlake.

(4) A few paintings of Gadabas and Porojas by the State Artist of Jeypore and a very interesting replica of a sword belt presented by the Maharaja of Jeypore.

The average daily number of visitors was 1,193. The Government deputed the Curator of the Zoology section in the Museum to the United States of America and Great Britain for advanced studies in Museum technique with particular reference to Natural History.

Connemara Public Library

The public made use of the Connemara Public Library to a still larger extent during the year. There was an increase in the number of readers from 52,289 to 59,515 and in the number of volumes consulted from 157,140 to 178,545. The number of new depositors was 472.

Six hundred and nineteen books were added to the Library and 239 institutions sent their journals in exchange for Museum Bulletins. The expenditure of the Library was Rs. 37,608 (33,730) and receipts were Rs. 399.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

The Library which was temporarily shifted to Tirupati was retransferred to Madras and housed in a portion of the Madras University Library buildings as before. Sixty-eight manuscripts were acquired by presentation, 1946 by purchase including one book of rare value and 11 by transcription. Two hundred and nine manuscripts were restored by copying on good paper, 9 (39) were got mended in the Record Office at Chittoor. Mending and repairing work was held up for want of chiffon. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four persons (2,564) visited the Library and consulted 3,687 works (3,532). The number of manuscripts issued on loan to institutions and individuals was 88 (68).

Other Libraries

The total number of public libraries was 1,544 (1,563). Those under private management were 201 (180). The number of libraries especially intended for women was 8 (7). Number of journals and books made available in these libraries was 11.35 lakhs (10.5) and the number of persons using them was 37.66 lakhs (34.46). Though there was a slight decrease in the number of libraries during the year more persons made use of them.

Astronomy

The routine work of the Kodaikanal Observatory was carried on as in the previous years. Brief reports on prominence activity and on the work done at this Observatory during the year were communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society, London, for publication in the "Monthly Notices." List of chromospheric eruptions together with the spectrohelioscope time charts for 1946

were sent to Prof. Brunner, Zurich, for incorporation in the Quarterly Bulletin of Solar Activity. Information relating to sunspot activity was supplied regularly to the All-India Radio, New Delhi, and to the Colaba and Alibag Observatories, Bombay. Reciprocal exchange of spectroheliograms with foreign observatories was continued as in the previous years.

Experiments were made on sunspot magnetism and allied phenomena in accordance with the programme of experimental research.

The important event of the year was the visit to this Observatory of Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Astronomer Royal of England, and Prof. Harlow Shapley, Director, Harvard College Observatory, U.S.A. They gave their views on the proposed installation of a coronagraph and on the restarting of magnetic work at Kodaikanal.

Madras Record Office

For want of accommodation in the City the records which had been moved to the interior during the war years could not be brought back. A beginning was however made to effect a gradual transfer of the records back to Madras.

The Government sanctioned the post of a Research Assistant who is intended to prepare exhaustive notes on important policies or matters of current administration and supply them to the Government.

The Survey records were withdrawn and transferred back to the Central Survey Office to provide for the Secretariat records of 1942. All records received during the year were catalogued. The following statement shows the number of requisitions received and searches made :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of requisitions received	17,822	17,758
Number of records furnished	40,122	41,277
Number of searches	506	569
Number of papers restored	37,112	48,142

Among the several subjects on which special notes were sent in the course of searches, the following deserve mention :—

- (1) Separation of Judiciary from the Executive.
- (2) The Law of Riparian Rights as applicable to this Province.
- (3) A note on the Governorship of Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1859-60.

Chiffon required for mending old records was still scarce and hence this work could not make much progress but repairs to records which did not require chiffon for their mending were attended to. Owing to the bad quality of paper used several bundles of modern records needed mending and were reconditioned. The total number of sheets mended was 131,007 (119,906) and the number of volumes bound was 1,055 (748).

Fifty copies of the note prepared by the Curator on the preservation of Archives were got printed and supplied to institutions in and outside the Province from which enquiries were received.

Contributions were made to the quarterly journal "Indian Archives" giving details of the important experiments made in the Madras Record Office for the better preservation of records. The records of the Military Department for the year 1794 to 1799 were examined and important ones were weeded out. Owing to the scarcity of paper which still continued the work of the publication section was confined to the preparation of typescripts and keeping them ready for being sent to the Press. Six thousand six hundred and twenty-seven pages of typescripts of 27 volumes were edited and 3,681 pages of 17 volumes were typed during the year.

Four research students conducted research on the following subjects during the year :—

- (1) Silk industry in the Province.
- (2) Zamorins of Calicut.
- (3) Public Health Administration in the Madras Presidency.
- (4) Local finance after 1920.

Literature and the Press

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the Presidency is given below :—

In English	184 (139)
In Tamil	191 (86)
In Telugu	144 (119)
In Kannada	18 (12)
In Malayalam	25 (14)
Other languages	13 (9)
Bi-lingual	66 (97)
Multi-lingual	18 (12)
Number which ceased publication	19 (41)
Number which started and ceased publication during the year	76 (89)
Total	754 (618)

The number of periodicals which were revived or newly started was 291 (38). The number published in Madras alone was 370 (171). The principal daily newspapers in the Presidency were—

1. In English	The Hindu. The Mail. The Indian Express. The Free Press. The Liberator.
2. In Tamil	Dhinamani. Swadesamitran. Bharatha Devi. Dinasari. Tanthi.

3. In Telugu	Andhra Prabha. Andhra Patrika, Janmabhoomi. Prajasakthi.
4. In Malayalam	Mathrubhumi. Powrasakthi. Desabhimani.

Registration of Books

The number of books and periodicals registered in the year according to languages are shown below :—

	Books.	Periodicals.	Total.
English	413	223	636
English with other languages	12	40	52
Tamil	959	209	1,168
Tamil with other languages	26	13	39
Telugu	432	141	573
Telugu with other languages	1	17	18
Malayalam	64	7	71
Kannada	80	2	82
Other languages	189	25	214
	<u>2,176</u>	<u>677</u>	<u>2,853</u>

Of the total number, 2,047 were original publications, 707 new editions and 99 translations. There was increased literary activity during the year and the city of Madras maintained its leading position with 1,597 publications recording an increase of 8 per cent over the figures of the previous year. Kistna district occupied the second place with 171 publications showing an increase of 28 per cent in output and Guntur the third place with 116 publications. South Kanara, Chingleput, Madura and Tanjore districts also had an output of more than 100 publications. Thirty five per cent of the total publications (32) under ' books ' were for educational purposes.

The Zoological Gardens

At the beginning of the year, there were 113 mammals, 337 birds and 17 reptiles. During the year, 15 animals were purchased and 35 animals were received as gifts. At the end of the year, there were 141 mammals, 355 birds and 16 reptiles. The construction of three sheds for the elephants was completed during the year. The erection of shelters for the Sambhur deer was undertaken by the department and the work was in progress. A suitable enclosure with proper shelters for the newly acquired camels was also under construction at the end of the year.

Boating was very popular with the visitors and fifteen boats were newly purchased during the year. The Royal Swimming Bath continued to be well patronized by the public.

Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School

On the 31st March 1947 there were 402 boarders in the school (234 boys and 168 girls). There were 13 day scholars (8 boys and 5 girls). Out of 62 candidates presented for the Cambridge School and Junior Certificate Examinations, 51 passed. The grant for 1947-48 was cut by Rs. 53,000 and consequently the school fees had to be increased to balance the budget. There were a number of withdrawals during the year, some of them due to increase in the school fees and others due to repatriation to the United Kingdom.

Provincial Broadcasting

The department which completed the ninth year of its existence continued to give full co-operation and assistance to other organizations in maintaining their radios and allied equipment. Owing to the increase in the number of sets to be maintained by the department, two additional circles were formed with two additional Assistant Radio Engineers in charge of them. At the end of the year there were five circles with an Assistant Radio Engineer for each circle. The department installed sets as shown below :—

	Installed during the year.	Total number of sets to the end of the year.
Rural	111	613
Municipalities	17	184
Private bodies	26	61
Total	<u>154</u>	<u>858</u>

Public Address systems were installed at important public functions. The Public Address system of the Legislative Assembly was taken over by the department and improvements effected to it. A Public Address system was installed in the Legislative Council hall. Research both under the Provincial Scheme and under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was continued during the year. A Special Officer for Provincial Broadcasting was appointed in March 1947 for advising the Government in regard to the steps to be taken for the further development of rural broadcasting in the Province. Two senior Radio Supervisors were sent for training in the operation and maintenance of the army type of transmitters and receivers which are being used in the Police department.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 0.84 lakh and the expenditure to Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land

(Fasli 1356—Year ending 30th June 1947)

The total area of the Province for which details are available was 79,934 million acres (79,930). The details for the same are given below :—

	IN MILLIONS OF ACRES.
Cultivated	31·035 (30·534)
Forest	13·497 (13·516)
Area not available for cultivation (lands occupied by rivers, roads, and those set apart for common use) ..	14·054 (14·148)
Cultivable waste (difficult to cultivate with any profit) ..	11·849 (11·953)
Fallow	9·499 (9·779)

During the fasli there was an increase under the net area cultivated and a decrease under all other items.

Condition of the Agricultural Population

(Fasli 1356—Year ending 30th June 1947)

There was a slight improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural population in general in the Province. The economic condition was almost the same as in the previous fasli in Vizagapatam and South Kanara districts. There was a slight improvement in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Madura districts. Conditions were satisfactory in Kistna, Chingleput, Trichinopoly and Ramnad districts, good in East Godavari and West Godavari districts and fair in the other districts. The continuance of high prices of food and commercial crops enabled the agriculturists not only to cope with the increased cost of living but also to reduce their agricultural indebtedness to some extent. Generally speaking the ryots who grew commercial crops were benefited more than others. The grant of takkavi loans for the purchase of manures, cattle, seeds, etc., and of special loans for sinking wells were of great assistance to the ryots. The help rendered by the agricultural engineering branch towards mechanised farming was greatly appreciated and availed of. Labour was available for the working classes and the wages continued to be high. Owing to the introduction of Province-wide rationing the demand for payment of wages in kind increased. Prohibition was in force in fasli 1356 from 1st October 1946 in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. In Salem district the village sangams turned out useful work and rural amusements, games, sports and exhibitions were organized as usual.

Weather and Crops

(Fasli 1356—Year ending 30th June 1947)

The season was fair throughout the Province except in parts of the Deccan.

South-west monsoon.—The south-west monsoon commenced in the first week of June 1946 and remained active throughout the month. During the whole period of the monsoon—June to September 1946—the rainfall was normal in North Arcot, above the normal in East Godavari (Agency), Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and below the normal in the other districts. The main rivers received freshes in time and flowed steadily. Water was generally sufficient for agricultural operations. Sowings of the early dry crops were below the average in the Circars, the Deccan, the Central and the Southern districts and above the average in the Carnatic and the West Coast districts. Sowings of the early wet crops were above the average in the Circars and below the average in the other areas. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of Bellary and East Godavari where the crops were affected by insufficient rainfall during the month of September 1946.

North-east monsoon.—The rains in October were generally beneficial to the crops. The monsoon was active in November 1946. The depression formed in the Bay on the 7th November developed into a cyclonic storm and crossed the Circars coast causing locally heavy rainfall. There was a fresh outburst of the monsoon during the middle of November. The rainfall during November was below the normal in Vizagapatam (Plains) and above the normal in the other districts of the Province. Owing to the excessive rains in November and in the beginning of December a large extent of paddy area was submerged under water in Guntur. Dry crops in parts of Kistna, Guntur and the Deccan were also affected. As a result of the continuous rains there were floods in the rivers in Cuddapah, the Carnatic, Chittoor and Trichinopoly districts in the first week of December and a number of tanks and other irrigation works in these districts breached. Paddy and dry crops in parts of Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot were also damaged. During the whole period of the monsoon (October 1946 to January 1947)—the rainfall was normal in East Godavari (Agency), and West Godavari, below the normal in Vizagapatam (Plains) and East Godavari (Plains) and above the normal in all other districts. Sowings of late crops were below the average in the Central, Southern and the West Coast districts and above the average in the Circars. In the Deccan and the Carnatic sowings of late wet crops were above the average while the sowings of late dry crops were below the average. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of

Cuddapah, the Carnatic and the Central districts where the crops were affected by heavy rains in November and December 1946.

Relief of unemployment in the affected parts of Bellary and Anantapur districts and in the Rapur taluk of the Nellore district was continued. At the end of October 1946 there were 57 works in Anantapur and 27 in Bellary. The largest number of persons relieved on the works per day was 6,855 in Anantapur and 4,511 in Bellary. By the beginning of September the situation had eased and the works in Nellore were all closed before the end of the month while the works in Bellary and Anantapur were closed by the end of November 1946. Gratuitous relief in the shape of grain and cash was distributed to the infirm and decrepit. A sum of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund for the purchase and distribution of clothes in the affected areas. Remission of land revenue during the fasli was less than in the previous fasli in most cases. The Land Revenue remitted in the year amounted to Rs. 48,354 in Vizagapatam, Rs. 91,534 in East Godavari, Rs. 57,160 in West Godavari, Rs. 76,050 in Guntur, Rs. 66,943 in Anantapur, Rs. 30,690 in Tanjore and Rs. 20,255 in Ramnad. In view of the adverse seasonal conditions, graded remission of assessment on dry land was granted up to 25 per cent in 7 villages in Adoni taluk and two villages in Alur taluk in Bellary district and up to 75 per cent in three villages in Kurnool taluk. Collection of kists in the above cases was also postponed to the next fasli. In addition to the above concessions, the temporary reduction of water cess in East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and the deltaic tracts of Guntur was continued during the fasli 1356 also.

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient. The fodder depots opened in the previous fasli in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Nellore were continued till September 1946 and fodder was sold to the ryots at subsidized rates of Rs. 24 per ton as against the market rate of Rs. 65 per ton. These depots were abolished after September 1946 as there was no demand for fodder thereafter due to rains.

Agriculture

(Fasli 1356—Year ending 30th June 1947)

The food situation in the Province deteriorated even after the end of the war, owing to the fact that it was not possible to obtain fully the usual quota of imports. The Government realized early enough that ere long, the Province would have to rely on its own resources and with a view to make the Province self-sufficient in food sanctioned several schemes for intensive and extensive cultivation to increase food production. One was a three-year comprehensive scheme of intensive cultivation for the multiplication and spread of improved strains of paddy, millets, pulses, groundnut

and green manures. The Government of India agreed to bear half the net cost of the scheme. All existing schemes in this line were merged in this comprehensive scheme. As the scheme involved intensive propaganda and demonstration work by the Agricultural Department, a large extra staff of lower division clerks, fieldmen, store-keepers and demonstration maistries and watchmen were employed during the year. The following statistics will give a general idea of the remarkable progress made during the year in the matter of multiplication and distribution of seeds and distribution of manure and implements :—

	Distribution	
	In 1945-46.	In 1946-47.
	TONS.	TONS.
Manures, seeds, etc.—		
Paddy seeds	9,046	12,540
Castor cake	117,045	2,664
Groundnut cake		235,201
Ammonium sulphate	13,904	24,080
Ammonium phosphate	529	1,176
Bonemeal	807	682
Iron and steel—		
Standard and non-standardized.	11,331	12,413
Cart tyres	4,626	8,098
Axles	763	233

Agricultural education.—There was a great rush for admission to the two agricultural colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla. Nine hundred and fifty-two (982) applications were received and 96 students were selected for each college. Three lady candidates were admitted in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. Owing to the admission of the maximum number of students for the B.Sc. courses in both the colleges, candidates for short courses in agriculture were not admitted. The students were taken on tour as usual to various places to study local agricultural practices, cattle breeding and allied agricultural problems. Fifty-eight military personnel in two batches of 34 and 24 underwent training for a period of three months. The juvenile and adult labourers' schools at Anakapalle, Samalkot, Palur and Coimbatore worked satisfactorily. The strength of the schools was 33 at Coimbatore, 34 at Anakapalle, 25 at Samalkot and 43 at Palur. No candidates were sent for foreign training during the year. One agricultural subordinate was deputed for further training in Botany in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi. Five lady candidates were deputed to undergo training in fruit preservation and canning at the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, for a period of nine months.

Research.—The research work of the Agricultural Department is done mostly at the Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore.

The Fruit Specialist alone works at Kodur in Cuddapah district. The activities of the Research department are classified under the following heads :—

- (1) Research Council ;
- (2) Agricultural chemistry ;
- (3) Plant pathology—
 - (a) Entomology,
 - (b) Mycology,
- (4) Crop-breeding and botany ;
- (5) Agricultural engineering ; and
- (6) Agricultural industries.

Research Council.—The Research Council held eight meetings during the year and examined various schemes received for technical scrutiny.

Agricultural chemistry.—The work of this section consists of a study of soils, manures, foodstuffs, fodders, irrigation waters, dairy products, etc., and advice was given to the parties on the basis of the analysis conducted on samples sent for examination. A study of the chemical composition of the clay fractions, etc., of black and red soils from geological formations was made. A preliminary examination of red and black soils derived from the limestones of Cuddapah-Kurnool formations was also made. Experiments were conducted on the reclamation of alkaline soils in areas where irrigation facilities were not available for washing out the salts. The soil survey officer deputed to examine the soils in Ceded districts for fruit development conducted experiments.

The manurial experiments showed that cattle manure plots gave the highest yield per acre indicating that cattle manure was more suitable than artificial manures under dry conditions. Experiments were made regarding the relative effects of night-soil compost and farm-yard manure on soils. Studies in the methods of storage of farm-yard manure and the effect of prolonged storage on ammonium nitrate were continued. Experiments were conducted to devise a more efficient method of packing cashewnut kernels for export to long distances without the use of carbon dioxide gas. An investigation was made as to the possibility of utilizing cumbu straw as fodder and experiments showed that cumbu straw was as good as other bulky fodders from the nutritional point of view.

Plant pathology.—The work of this section is confined to a study and control of pests and diseases of crops by the entomology and mycology sections. The entomology section is primarily concerned with the study and control of insect pests of crops. The field tests on the sugarcane borers showed that Co. 419 appeared to be more susceptible to borers than others. Experiments for the control of the mealy bug (soorai) found on paddy by burning the bunds of the nurseries and transplantation of seedlings were conducted and gave encouraging results. Early sown crops of cholam generally escaped the damage from the earhead bug. The

scheme for the control of the pests on cocoanut by means of parasites was continued. Work was also done on the control of pests on vegetables, chillies, redgrams, etc. Fumigation trials with Chlora A-3, manufactured by the Indian Process Chemical Laboratory, Bangalore, were tried against pests of stored products but the results were found to be unsatisfactory. Fumigation trials were continued on live plants to find out the optimum dose that would kill the pests without affecting the plants. The results showed that cyanogas at 1 lb. per 1,000 c.ft. of space and carbo-bi-sulphide at 4.2 lb. per 1,000 c.ft. for one hour killed the pests completely without affecting the plants.

Mycology.—The main activities of the section comprised the study and control of all fungus diseases affecting crops. A field experiment showed that the effect of heavy nitrogenous manuring on the incidence of paddy blast was much more than of normal manuring. Experiments on the control of orange mottle leaf disease, potato virus disease, turnip water core and wheat rust were continued. Special studies were made on the methods of control of Broom rape and "damping off" diseases in tobacco. In regard to "damping off" disease the results of the experiments showed that spraying the nursery beds with Bordeaux or Burgundy mixture controlled the disease most effectively. Citrus mottle leaf disease of oranges, which is prevalent in all the plains districts of the Province, could easily be combated by spraying the foliage with zinc sulphate lime mixture. Methoxone was found to be more effective in eradicating water hyacinth.

Crop breeding and botany.—The work is done by the Crop Specialist with the aid of his assistants. The object of the department is to evolve suitable strains for each area according to climatic and soil conditions and agricultural practices and also to suggest improvements for better yield and for disease resistance. The seasonal conditions in the year were more favourable to paddy than in the previous year. 6.38 lakhs of paddy seed (6.02) was distributed to the various farms from the agricultural research stations. Trials of various cultures were made in the districts and some strains were released to replace the local varieties. Crosses to evolve economic strains resistant to alkalinity and drought were carried out and some promising progenies have been isolated. Various experiments were made regarding the time when the different kinds of manure have to be given and the dose of each application. The experiments showed that normally the higher the dose of nitrogen the higher was the yield and that groundnut cake was found to be most beneficial when applied within one month after transplantation of a crop. At Palur experiments conducted in the previous years showed that 6,000 lb. of green manure was the optimum dose for kar and second crop seasons although a dose of 9,000 lb. gave the highest yield. Intermittent irrigation experiments to combat malaria were continued during the year.

Work was carried on to produce improved strains of millets. The improvement of irrigated cholam by hybridization was in progress. Similarly experiments were conducted to find out with what cereals pulses could be grown as economic mixtures. The experiments showed that horsegram and blackgram grown as mixtures gave higher return than pure crop while pure crop of greengram fared better than mixtures. In the mixed cropping trials at Salem it was found that the redgram with "Talaivirichan" cholam gave the maximum outturn while redgram with spreading groundnut and pure spreading groundnut gave the lowest outturn. Ragi followed by horsegram and redgram and ragi mixture followed by horsegram gave the maximum net profit at Vizianagram.

In regard to oil seeds the following research schemes were in progress:—

- (1) Research on the storage of groundnuts.
- (2) Research on the control of pests and diseases of groundnuts.
- (3) Research for the multiplication of improved strains of groundnut.

(4) Research on cocoanut.

(5) Research on cocoanut nursery schemes at Pattukkottai in Tanjore district and Samalkot in East Godavari district. Of the above schemes 1 and 2 were terminated in 1947. There was a keen demand for seeds of improved strains of groundnut both from within and beyond the Presidency and strains of A.H. 25 and 32 gave very good results. The effect of growing other crops mixed with bunch and spreading varieties of groundnuts was continued during the year and it was found that mixed cropping reduced the yield of groundnuts and the reduction was more in the case of the long duration variety than in the short duration bunch. Cholam reduced the yields very much. Experiments were conducted to find out which of the cereal crops could be rotated with groundnut with advantage. Growth and yields of cereals were found to be more when they followed a crop of groundnut than when they followed cereals. Groundnut following a crop of cholam gave a lesser outturn than when following another crop of groundnut. The storage conditions of groundnuts were also examined. Groundnut stored as unshelled pods kept better than groundnut stored as kernels.

Experiments were also conducted to produce improved varieties of gingelly and castor. There was an increased demand for selected seednuts and seedlings of cocoanut both from within and outside the Province. Sixteen thousand three hundred and eighteen selected seedlings were supplied to the public. Manurial experiments were made to find out the optimum dose of ammonium sulphate to be applied per tree, the possibility of substituting potassium sulphate for ash and the optimum dose of ash per tree per year. Experiments were also done to find out whether groundnut cake

could be substituted for ammonium sulphate and which manure was the best for sandy soils. To augment the supply of selected cocoanut seedlings to the growers in the important cocoanut areas of the Province a five-year cocoanut nursery scheme was sanctioned for the East Godavari and Tanjore districts with financial aid from the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee. During the year 2,622 selected nuts were sown in the nursery at Samalkot and 4,829 at Pattukkottai. Out of the seedlings 2,000 at Samalkot and 4,000 at Pattukkottai were marked out as suitable for supply to the public. Seednuts for raising the second year's nursery were obtained and sown. A similar cocoanut nursery scheme for South Malabar was sanctioned by the Government to be run at the Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi. The scheme provides for the supply of 5,000 selected cocoanut seedlings every year.

Seeds of oil palm were obtained from Malaya and planted at the cocoanut research stations on the West Coast.

The research work on cotton was continued at Coimbatore, Koilpatti, Palur, Narasaraopet, Nandyal, Hagari, Adoni and Siruguppa. Suitable strains which can grow on different soils and in different environments were evolved. By using these strains the loss on account of adverse weather and insect pests was found to be very much less. At Coimbatore Co. 4-B. 40 showed a great superiority over the popular strains and it promises not only to become popular as an irrigated winter crop but also to make the Province self-sufficient with regard to staple lengths which constitute the bulk of the foreign imports. At Palur the work was confined to the evolution of long staple varieties suited to summer cultivation having supplementary well irrigation. At Siruguppa experiments were done to evolve a long staple Cambodia variety suited to the restricted irrigation of black soils under the Tungabhadra Project. Experiments were also made to evolve a type of American cotton staple for the unirrigated dry areas in the Ceded districts. The hybridization programme carried out with 1,523 opened up new possibilities in the matter of staple length improvements and would constitute a new record for *desi* types under rainfed cultivation.

The work on fruits was carried out at the usual fruit research stations. Owing to the unusually heavy rainfall at the end of 1946 there was an almost complete failure of the mango crop and a perceptible reduction in the outturn of Sathgudi oranges. Several new introductions in fruits, vegetables, drug and economic plants were made during the year, the most successful of which were three varieties of melons from Quetta, twelve vegetable varieties from Quetta and within the Province, and derris from Kallar. No special work was done at the Agricultural Research Station at Anakapalle.

Four hundred and twelve (564) new plants were identified in the botanical section. Among the various collections for the

Herbarium a rare find *Dichrostachys Muellari* Benth, which was recorded only in Australia, was collected at Tinnevely and also in Krusadai.

Agricultural engineering.—Research was carried out on the utilization of gas for running petrol engine pumps, on improving a drilling implement for paddy in wet land, and on a paddy thresher and multi-purpose agricultural implement. The experiments were still at the trial stage. The scheme for dry farming development was in progress and would close by the end of 1948. The scheme was intended to devise improved methods of cultivation in regard to bunding of fields, spacing of crops and putting up proper type of permanent contour embankments.

Agricultural industries.—The Malt Factory at Coimbatore was in operation throughout the year. Research work was done as to how the malt products could be best pressed into consumption by increasing the yield, reducing the cost of production and utilizing the by-products to the fullest extent possible, so that the stuff could be marketed on a commercial scale.

Studies in the preservation of malt food revealed that heat treatment prior to packing almost completely eliminated any subsequent insect attacks but it could not stop the development of rancidity after 6 months' storage. The opening balance of malt extracted at the commencement of the year was 9,573 lb. The production during the year was 16,811 lbs. The closing balance was 23,398 lb. There was a fall in the demand from agents and hospitals.

Some experiments were made in the canning section. Mangoes of Neelum and Bangalora varieties gave good canned products. Preliminary investigations were carried on in the canning of musk melon and palmyrah kernel, which are available in large quantities in the districts of Cuddapah and Tinnevely. The results showed that these two fruits can be canned and preserved well. Work was done also on the preparation of important varieties of juices, syrups and cordials, jams, jellies and marmalades. The dehydration work was limited to the drying of ripe bananas. Hand pressed kichili orange oil as a by-product showed excellent preservation even after two years' storage in coloured glass bottles. A considerable advance was made in the development of the fruit preservation industry.

Production of food yeast was confined only to the laboratory scale. Experiments were conducted to prepare yeast tablets from the food yeast, and a product of calcium lactate was produced with satisfactory results. A quantity of 1,873 lb. of dry ergot was obtained from the subvention farms and the Agricultural Research Station, Nanjanad. Six hundred and sixty pounds were sold to private farms and the balance was retained for processing by the Medical Stores Depot, Madras.

Propaganda and demonstration.—The work of this department was confined almost exclusively to the furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign by supplying to the ryots agricultural implements and seeds of high yielding strains at moderate rates. Propaganda was also done to improve agricultural and irrigational practices in the growing of food crops to increase vegetable production, to increase the area under short term food crops, to popularise off season cultivation of food crops and to promote the distribution of Grow More Food journals published by the department, viz., "Mezhichelvam" in Tamil and "Padi Pantalu" in Telugu.

Crops.—The extents sown with the various crops are noted below :—

						IN LAKHS OF ACRES	
Paddy ..	..	..	..	..	..	109.86	(101.53)
Sugarcane ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.03	(1.61)
Groundnut ..	..	..	..	..	..	41.21	(41.65)
Cotton ..	..	..	..	..	..	15.66	(16.11)
Millets ..	..	..	..	..	..	113.52	(116.31)

Improved strains were used to a much larger extent during the year. With regard to sugarcane, the area under improved varieties was nearly 1.30 lakhs of acres out of a total of about 1.53 lakhs of acres. C.O. 419 continued to be the most popular variety in the Province. The results obtained at the Sugarcane Research Stations were tried out on ryots' lands by the District staff for confirmation and subsequent extension. Under fibres, there was an increase of 35,490 acres, and the estimated production was 64,400 tons. The special staff of maistries sanctioned for increasing the production of vegetables continued to work till the end of 1946. Ryots were supplied with seeds of fodder crops and slips of fodder grasses, as shown below :—

						Quantity supplied. Area covered.	
						TONS.	ACS.
Jonna ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	157
Maize ..	..	..	..	..	..	576	7,790
Pillipessara ..	..	..	..	..	..	151	22,000
Guinea grass ..	..	..	..	..	..	27	379

Propaganda was done for the growing of fruit orchards. The plants supplied departmentally to the public are shown below :—

Variety.		Number distributed.	
Mango grafts ..	..	53,051	
Orange grafts ..	..	64,128	
Plantain suckers ..	..	538,413	
Pineapple suckers ..	..	73,713	
Grape cuttings ..	..	644	
Sapota grafts ..	..	37,163	

Manures.—One lakh one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six new manure pits were opened. Eighty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-six pits were renovated for the conservation of cattle

dung and urine. The loose box system was introduced in 1,205 holdings and 1,007 old ones were renovated.

Composts.—A quantity of 167,940 tons of compost manure was produced, out of which 99,804 tons were used by the ryots. Special attention was paid to the popularisation of green manure. Quantities of green manure seeds distributed and the area covered by them are given below :—

	Quantity.		Area covered.	
	TONS.		ACS.	
Kolinji	354		40,000	
Daincha	69		5,180	
Sunnhemp	140		7,930	
Phillipsara	100		15,140	
Others	27		2,471	
Total	690		70,721	

Two lakhs thirty-five thousand two hundred and one tons of groundnut cake, 2,664 tons of castor cake, 24,080 tons of ammonium sulphate, 1,167 tons of ammonium phosphate, 249 tons of triple super and 682 tons of bonemeal were distributed during the year for food crops. By the application of these manures, it was estimated that the production would have increased by at least 3 lakhs of tons from an area of 16 lakhs of acres treated with cakes and chemical manures. Increase by the application of green manure crops was estimated at 15,000 tons.

Demonstrations were held to popularise the use of agricultural implements, such as tractors, small ploughs, high water lifts, sugarcane mills, jaggery pans and spare parts. Interest free takkavi loans were granted for the purchase of manure, seeds and implements. A sum of Rs. 50.20 lakhs was distributed during the year and a sum of Rs. 10,365 was distributed for the purchase of agricultural implements.

Apiculture was becoming more and more popular. Three thousand two hundred and forty-nine colonies were hived and a quantity of 44,909 lbs. of honey was produced.

Agricultural engineering.—This branch was newly started in April 1946, in order to give assistance to the ryots in matters relating to the supply and hiring of crude oil engines, petrol driven pumping sets, electric motor-driven pumps, agricultural implements and machinery. Much progress was made during the year. Although the department was originally intended to help the ryots in digging wells under the Accelerated Scheme, it extended its activities in all directions and rendered engineering help of a permanent nature to agriculturalists in general. The department now deals with all the engineering aspects of agriculture and requirements of the agriculturalists in that respect. The country is drifting gradually towards mechanised agriculture, and the ryots are keen on adopting

better farming methods and are anxious to obtain the maximum results under production. There is a very great demand for electric power and oil engine sets to improve irrigation. Seven hundred and ninety-two small petrol engine driven pump sets were acquired during the year, out of which 618 were imported from America and the rest obtained from the Army surpluses. These sets were hired out at a concessional rate of As. 8 per day or Rs. 10 per month. Sixty-seven of these sets were sold to the ryots. On an average 570 ryots used the sets for hire each month. Sixty oil engines were obtained through the Director-General of Disposals. Forty of these were sold to ryots and thirteen were hired out. Thirty-eight Coventry Cub Diesel engines (9.6 h.p.) purchased from Messrs. Parry & Co. were also sold to the ryots. Arrangements were also made for the supply to the ryots of some more pumps through local manufacturers. A target of 1,800 electrical connections for agricultural purposes was fixed during the year, but much progress could not be made, as there was dearth of pump sets, pipes and other accessories. The total number of electrical motor pump sets supplied to the ryots was 1,483. The Government of India allotted 73 tractors of the Crawler type to this Province, but only 40 were received. Thirty of them were equipped with bull-dozer. There were, at the end of the year, 54 tractors with the department, and these were made available to the ryots at concessional rates of Rs. 5 per acre for ploughing and Rs. 3 per acre for harrowing. The fee levied for tractors with bull-dozer was fixed not on the area ploughed but on a day's work of 8 hours. During the year 2,622 acres were tractor ploughed, 268 acres were worked with tractor disc harrows and 1,270 acres were levelled and bunded with tractor bull-dozer. The Departmental bull-dozer were also employed for sand clearance in the flood damaged areas in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Nellore districts.

Out of 50 M.B. Sheds taken over from the Military authorities, 4 were transferred to the Food Department and the remaining 46 were used for the storage of seeds, manures, pump sets, pipes, tractors, etc.

The quantity of raw materials, under irons and steel supplied to the ryots was 15,800 tons, which came to 38 per cent of the estimated requirements for the Province. The department continued to be in charge of three Trading Schemes, one for the distribution of manures, the second for the distribution of paddy and other seeds and the third for the distribution of iron and steel and agricultural implements.

Agricultural marketing.—Six market survey reports were completed for (1) safflower, (2) pungam and mowra, (3) pepper, (4) Dried fruits and nuts, (5) ginger and (6) turmeric. Two reports in barley and bengalgram were revised. Market surveys were undertaken for animal furs and by-products, melons, water melons

cotton seed, Indian and European vegetables and betel leaves. The report on the marketing of fish was under revision. Regulated markets under the Madras Commercial Crops Market Act functioned for groundnuts in South Arcot, for cotton in Nandyal and Adoni municipalities and for tobacco in the Guntur district and Bezvada taluk. The grading of eggs was carried on in Madras City, Ootacamund, Katpadi and Kaveripatnam. 18.42 lakhs of eggs (19.59) were graded during the year. Grading of oranges was continued by the Kodur Fruit Growers' Society at Rajampet and 4.50 lakhs (7.98) of sathgudi oranges were graded. Grading of cigarette tobacco was continued under the supervision of the Inspectorate Staff of the Government of India. Reports on the price of cattle and important commodities in selected and important markets were furnished to the Director of Agriculture and a monthly review on the market conditions was furnished for incorporation in the "Grow More Food Journal." The Provincial Marketing Officer supplied the necessary statistical data and technical assistance in the fixation of ceiling rates, standard specifications, classifications and in controls and legislation. He also supplied market intelligence to the Government and to other departments. A staff of five Special District Agricultural Officers at Cocanada, Guntur, Vellore, Tanjore and Calicut was sanctioned for conducting crop cutting experiments on paddy in 14 districts. The scheme is financed entirely by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The result of the experiments was not yet published but the scheme was being continued.

Finance.—The receipts of the department increased to Rs. 23.57 lakhs (16.29). The increase is mainly due to the sale and hire charges on agricultural machinery and to the receipt of about Rs. 3 lakhs from the Defence Department relating to the previous year.

The expenditure rose to Rs. 104.80 lakhs (73.28). The increase is mainly due to the payment of bonus to ryots to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs for growing cereal food crops and to the free distribution of seeds and manures to poorer ryots in Malabar district and to the expansion of the Agricultural Engineering branch and other establishments.

Horticulture (1946-47)

The "All the Year Round" competition introduced by the Agricultural Society, Madras, in the previous year proved a great success and attracted more entries. The gardens attained a high standard of excellence which was maintained throughout the year. The Annual Flower and Provincial Fruit Show was held on the 1st and 2nd February 1947. Due to heavy rains and flooding in December 1946 the gardens had a set back and the season was not quite good for fruits. Still, the show attracted many and the

standard of exhibits was high. In the Ornamental Garden some new beds of perennials and annuals were made and old beds extended. The nursery stock was considerably improved.

The rootstock and other experiments were continued during the year. Propagation of plant material in all branches had kept apace with the demands made and there was a steady increase in the number and varieties propagated. There were 318 (297) members on the rolls including 18 (17) life members.

The gross income of the Society amounted to Rs. 40,427 (45,190) and the expenditure was Rs. 39,793 (42,381). The Society received a contribution of Rs. 4,401 (3,877) and a grant of Rs. 1,150 towards the expenses of the Annual Flower and Fruit Show.

Civil Veterinary Department (1946-47)

There were 138 veterinary institutions in the Province including 2 which were under private management. No new veterinary institution was opened during the year. The total number of in and out-patients treated in these institutions was 324,344 (319,957). The number of castrations performed was 51,072 (49,308). The number of cases treated and castrations performed by the touring veterinary assistant surgeons was 198,004 (194,272).

Diseases and treatment.—The position as regards diseases was a little better than in the previous year, the total number of outbreaks being 5,465 (5,490). Rinderpest prevailed in all districts except Salem. It was severe in the districts of Nellore, West Godavari, Kistna, Cuddapah and Chittoor. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was prevalent in all districts except Madras. The districts of Vizagapatam, Nellore and Tanjore recorded the largest number of outbreaks. Blackquarter was prevalent in all districts except South Kanara and Madras City. Anthrax was reported from all districts except Nilgiris and South Kanara. Foot and mouth disease was prevalent in all districts except Madras and Ramnad. The districts of Cuddapah, Guntur and Chingleput were the worst affected. Statistics relating to the above diseases are given below :—

	Number of out- breaks.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.	Number of animals protected.
Rinderpest	852 (1,579)	13,595 (26,567)	6,760 (14,725)	371,448 (327,277)
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	1,637 (1,311)	10,307 (9,044)	9,417 (7,887)	215,055 (147,466)
Blackquarter	2,360 (1,992)	12,715 (11,039)	11,847 (10,293)	337,275 (241,614)
Anthrax	172 (167)	1,288 (1,164)	1,156 (1,031)	6,741 (11,054)
Foot and mouth	397 (440)	18,904 (16,249)	388 (96)	.. .. .

Serum Institute.—The Institute continued to function in the Animal Nutrition Unit attached to the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. The production of anti-rinderpest serum and virus

was, however, carried on in the sub-station at Madras in the S.P.C.A. premises, and in the laboratory extension of the Madras Veterinary College. Five hundred and seventy-five (741) adult he buffaloes, 309 (347) buffalo calves and 1,120 (1,280) goats were purchased during the year. The details of serum virus and vaccine produced are given below :—

	Stock at the beginning of the year.	Production during the year.	Issue during the year.
Anti-rinderpest serum ..	263,015 doses (326,155)	1,071,600 (1,352,880)	1,024,225 (1,506,920)
Rinderpest bull virus ..	....	42,525 c.c. (42,875)	70,175 c.c. (6,550)
Rinderpest goat virus ..	....	648,575 c.c. (615,275)	412,592 c.c. (454,012)
Hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine.	....	421,080 doses (282,840)	414,640 (283,560)
Blackquarter vaccine ..	17,305 doses of 5 c.c. each (13,740)	582,269 (394,833)	574,374 (391,268)
Fowl cholera serum ..	350 doses (20)	645 (1,455)	865 (1,040)
Fowl cholera vaccine ..	470 doses (960)	1,850 (1,380)	1,870 (1,665)
Bovine lymphangitis vaccine.	40 cases. (29)	238 courses (290)	268 (279)

For the first time, experiments were made during the year in the manufacture of sheep-pox vaccines. Four thousand, seven hundred and forty-two (5,033) specimens were examined. Of these 4,727 (4,997) were blood and culture smears and 15 (36) were fæces.

Research.—A scheme for the study of bovine lymphangitis was sanctioned by the Government in March 1947. The work was in progress. Work on the various aspects, including the treatment of spirocercosis in dogs was done. Artificial insemination was conducted on 15 cows and the results were found to be encouraging. The Government sanctioned temporarily, for a period of two years, the establishment of a Ranikhet Disease Vaccine production unit in the Madras Veterinary College. Vaccine representing one lakh of doses was manufactured during the year. The storage of this vaccine in mufassal stations presented some difficulties, and to ensure long preservation, three refrigerators were installed in the first instance in three district hospitals. With the help of this vaccine, 1,400 birds at Madras and 9,428 birds in the mufassal were protected against this disease. The vaccine was also supplied to the Hyderabad State. Investigations were carried on in respect of the following diseases :—

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (1) Anthrax. | (6) Disease of nutritional origin. |
| (2) Burcellosis. | (7) Strongylosis in sheep. |
| (3) Tuberculosis. | (8) "Allai Novu" in equines. |
| (4) Johne's disease. | (9) Varagu poisoning in animals. |
| (5) Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. | (10) Fluorosis in cattle. |

Cases of varagu poisoning in animals were recorded in Madura district. The poisoning was found to occur as a result of eating the husk and grains of what is called "Kirukku varagu". The disease was still under investigation.

The scheme for the investigation into the diseases of poultry, which was kept in abeyance for some time, was revived during the year and investigation was done on some of the important diseases. A special investigation was also undertaken in connection with the problem of poultry mortality under the Village Enquiry Scheme.

The scheme for the improvement of the milking qualities of Kangayam cows, without impairing the draught qualities of the males, was conducted during the year.

The Madras Sheep-breeding Scheme patronized by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was continued to evolve a white woolly sheep with better quality and quantity of fleece yield and carcase suitable for the Province. Two flocks were maintained for this purpose.

Provincial Livestock Improvement Board.—The Board continued to function during the year and held two meetings and discussed proposals on the following subjects :—

- (1) Proposal to start cattle farms in each district at the rate of two every year.
- (2) Salvage and improvement of the woolly sheep in the Nilgiris.
- (3) Scheme for the opening of a milch goat farm in the West Coast.
- (4) Scheme for the improvement of the Burghur breed of cattle in the Coimbatore district.
- (5) Government assistance to cattle breeders.
- (6) Scheme to subsidize dairy farms in the Province.

All the above schemes except the last were under the consideration of the Government. The last one was dropped eventually.

There were 970 approved bulls and 319 approved buffalo bulls at stud in the districts during the year, and 42,340 and 13,737 services were performed by them respectively. Coimbatore district records the highest number of 304 bulls at stud.

Two Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of the Department were deputed to undergo the Advanced Course in Poultry Husbandry for six months at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.

In Madras the Calf Subsidy Scheme was in force. A sum of Rs. 35 per calf was paid to the owners of 720 calves in order to encourage the proper rearing of calves. The Kangayam Cattle Breeders' Co-operative and Marketing Society in Coimbatore district and the Anchetty Cattle Breeding Co-operative Society in Salem district continued to function. Sixty "one-day" cattle shows were sanctioned by the Government.

The Livestock Improvement Act of 1940 was in force in some taluks of Coimbatore and Madura districts. The scheme for the daily supply of fresh milk to the Southern Army from the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, continued till September 1946. The scheme for the salvage of dry cows in Madras City was continued during the year.

Madras Veterinary College.—The number of seats available for admission in the College was 80, including 10 per cent of the seats reserved for demobilized personnel. The total number admitted was 79 (71 Presidency candidates including demobilized personnel and 8 outsiders.) The number of seats for admission to the Stockmen-Compounders' Course was increased from 30 to 50, but the number admitted was 33. The number of scholarships was increased to 50 per cent of the number of students, subject to a maximum of 30 in each of the classes. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated at the hospital was 8,388 (8,044).

Miscellaneous.—The total number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was 20,424 (22,594). In 5,251 cases, the animals were remanded to the Veterinary Institutions for treatment.

The orders that not more than 50 per cent of the goats slaughtered in slaughter houses should be females continued to be in force. Eight municipalities employed their own Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for meat inspection work and 60 municipalities and 30 panchayat boards utilized the services of local Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for this purpose. The usual propaganda was carried on to educate the people on livestock diseases and other animal husbandry matters.

Finance.—The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 3.51 (3.34) lakhs. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 27.03 (23.64) lakhs.

Co-operative Societies (1946-47)

The co-operative movement received a very great impetus during the year due to the existence of controls in the distribution of essential commodities and to the insistence on the part of the Government that the co-operative agency should be utilized to the fullest possible extent in procurement and rationing of food-stuffs and cloth. The increasing popularity of these societies as evidenced by the phenomenal increase in the number of new societies started and the volume of transactions carried on by the various co-operative banks is a sure sign that the societies did not become mere profit-seeking concerns but served as efficient instruments to the best of their ability for promoting the welfare of the urban and rural

classes of the Province. The following statistics indicate the nature of the growth of the movement :—

	Number of societies.	Number of members.	Working capital.
		LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
As on 30th June 1946	16,068	18.82	3,862.43
As on 30th June 1947	17,057	22.10	5,097.51

The above figures do not include those relating to 309 societies under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies and the Director of Resettlement and Employment. These societies had on their rolls 3.16 lakhs of members and the working capital was about Rs. 228 lakhs.

Credit Structure

Short-term credit.—Short-term credit was obtained through the primary, urban and rural societies which are financed by Central Banks, which in their turn are financed by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank. The business of the agricultural credit societies increased considerably and this was reflected to an equal extent in the transactions of the Central Banks and of the Provincial Bank. The amounts lent by the Central Banks were Rs. 3,278 (1,963) lakhs. The Provincial Bank was unable to cope with the demand for loans and the Government assisted it temporarily to an extent of Rs. 200 lakhs which has since been repaid.

The position of the agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies is given below :—

	1944-45. RS. IN LAKHS.	1945-46. RS. IN LAKHS.	1946-47. RS. IN LAKHS.
Agricultural credit societies—			
Loans issued	189.67	265.85	347.16
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	272.58	327.65	444.58
Number of societies	..	10,877	11,376
Number of members	..	6.66	7.59
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Non-agricultural credit societies—			
Loans issued	367.48	435.17	546.36
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	337.03	363.43	452.10
Number of societies	..	1,185	1,278
Number of members	..	3.51	3.70

Most of the Central Banks lend at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent while the societies charge their members $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. These rates are the lowest among co-operative institutions in India.

The loans issued by agricultural credit societies were mostly for productive purposes. Out of 11,375 agricultural credit societies, 6,108 worked at a profit of Rs. 8.34 lakhs and 4,553 at a loss of Rs. 11.70 lakhs.

Central Co-operative Banks.—All the thirty Co-operative Central Banks did good business during the year as shown below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of affiliated societies	13,269	14,336
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Loans issued—		
Short term	1,865.39	3,155.26
Medium term and long term	77.22	91.29

Particulars of societies to which loans were issued are given below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Agricultural credit societies	234.59	363.56
Sale or marketing societies	163.53	309.54
Weavers' societies	53.76	64.72
Primary stores societies	308.02	520.41
Central or wholesale stores	860.43	1,540.21
Other societies	317.28	448.00
	1,942.61	3,246.44

The maximum credit limit of some of the Central Banks had to be raised temporarily in exercise of the powers conferred on the Registrar. The percentage of balance to demand was the lowest on record for over three decades. All the Central Banks worked at a profit. The total profits amounted to Rs. 9.13 (6.56) lakhs. The cost of management worked out to 1.14 (1.33) per cent.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.—The following statement shows the financial position of the bank.

	1945-46.	1946-47.
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Loans issued to Central Bank	142.88	428.32
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	62.99	279.67

The need for large funds necessitated an enhancement in the maximum credit limit of the bank. The Government, therefore, empowered the Registrar to enhance the credit limit of the Provincial Co-operative Bank up to twenty times its paid-up share capital and reserve fund. The Bank's net profits were Rs. 3.16 (2.40) lakhs.

Long-term Credit

Primary Land Mortgage Banks.—During the year one Land Mortgage Bank was started at Tadepalligudem. The total number of Primary Banks at the end of the year was 120. The following statement shows the position of these banks :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of members	84,125	89,768
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	41.18	46.96
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	245.24	268.91

The percentage of balance to demand had risen. The question of rehabilitating the weak primary banks was considered by the Central Land Mortgage Bank and by the department. To facilitate intensive work in that direction three more Sub-Registrars were appointed and a re-distribution of jurisdictions among the Sub-Registrars was effected.

Central Land Mortgage Bank.—The transactions of the bank are shown below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Loans issued	42.78	47.66
Loans outstanding at the end of the year	242.38	265.10

The increase in the amount of loans issued is due to mostly to the tight monetary conditions prevailing in rural areas. During the year the Bank floated two series of debentures for Rs. 38.79 lakhs at 2½ per cent which was subsequently raised to 3 per cent. The total amount invested in the sinking fund was Rs. 126.03 lakhs. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 2.75 lakhs. Some important changes were introduced in the method of business transacted by the Bank, viz.—

(1) The margin between its lending and borrowing rates was reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent. By this the borrower could get the money at 5½ per cent interest.

(2) A debenture Redemption Fund was constituted on the fixed instalment system.

(3) The hypotheca obtained by the Bank were valued at not more than 10 per cent above pre-war values.

(4) A building fund was constituted.

Non-Credit Societies

Sale societies and marketing federations.—The following statement shows the progress made by the Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies including marketing federations :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of societies	189	193
Number of members	96,191	107,543
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Paid-up share capital	12.67	16.14
Loans issued during the year	118.64	131.79
Value of stock held	362.15	286.14
Value of stock released without sale	157.34	94.64
Value of produce marketed	124.60	143.23

Though there was an increase in the value of produce marketed, better progress could not be shown owing to the continuance of controls which prevented the agriculturists from holding up their produce for better markets. The societies therefore diverted their attention to processing activities such as hulling of paddy, ginning of cotton, decortication of groundnut, etc. Some of the sale societies

were entrusted with procurement work and they did good business. Thirty marketing societies procured food grains for export to deficit areas. Only 19 (47) societies undertook processing work. The value of produce processed by them during the year was Rs. 20.93 lakhs (21.44). Some societies undertook the distribution of compost manure manufactured by municipalities and panchayat boards. The scheme sanctioned by the Government for the creation of 25 co-operative cotton ginning factories in important cotton growing areas was deferred temporarily. Twenty-four sale societies owned 26 godowns. At the end of the year 11 godowns constructed by the Agricultural Department out of the groundnut fund were placed at the disposal of the sale societies working in the respective centres.

The controlled Credit Scheme was in operation in 19 districts. Sixty-three (73) sale societies worked the scheme through 602 (846) credit societies. Loans to the extent of Rs. 9.32 lakhs (10.65) were disbursed. Value of produce sold through sale societies was Rs. 24.04 lakhs (13.13). The special scheme introduced in the Ceded districts was worked through eight sale societies and 132 credit societies. They advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 1.93 lakhs and marketed produce to the value of Rs. 3.31 lakhs.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society is a central organization for producers' societies. As it had sustained heavy losses in previous years it closed down several branches and depots which were working at a loss and retrenched its staff. The society continued to sell the goods produced by the Weavers' Cottage Industries Societies in the City, the Metal Workers' Societies and the Leather Workers' Societies and other cottage industries co-operatives. It maintained the sales emporium at Mount Road. The loss of the Society which stood at Rs. 93,188 at the beginning of the year came down to Rs. 64,185 at the end of the year. The West Godavari Co-operative Marketing Federation continued to do good work. The purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 3.58 lakhs and Rs. 4.92 lakhs respectively. The Federation continued to act as agent of eight co-operative wholesale stores in deficit districts for the supply of rice. Its exports on this account amounted to Rs. 41.49 lakhs (38.28). The Federation was also entrusted with independent procurement work in the district and procured paddy and rice to the value of Rs. 7.73 lakhs. The Tanjore Co-operative Marketing Federation was appointed as the monopoly agent for procurement in the whole of Arantangi and part of Pattukottai taluks. The Federation procured food grains to the value of Rs. 23.73 lakhs. The total purchases and sales made by the Federation amounted to Rs. 33.63 lakhs (14.14) and Rs. 29.13 lakhs (16.29) respectively. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society was mainly intended to help the marketing of potatoes. During the year this Society sold 5,452 (1,600) tons of potatoes valued at Rs. 16.29 lakhs (10.10). The society also undertook the marketing

of manures on a minor scale. The South Kanara Agriculturists' Co-operative Wholesale Society marketed goods to the value of Rs. 31.35 lakhs (21.44).

Fruit growers' co-operative societies.—There were 14 (13) Fruit Growers' Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 3,074. The total sales effected by all the societies were Rs. 6.72 lakhs (19.46). The large decrease in business is due to the cessation of supply of fruits to the army. The most important society is the Kodur Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society in Cuddapah district, which continued to do good business in Sathkudi oranges although there was a drop on account of the termination of military contracts. The society was the agent of Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., for the distribution of manures. The next important society is the Palacole Fruit Growers' Co-operative Society which marketed lime and betel leaves to the value of Rs. 1.24 lakhs (2.36). The decrease in business is due to the difficulty in getting wagons for export of limes. The society has been running an industrial section for the manufacture of squashes.

The sugarcane growers' societies.—There were 16 societies and all of them did good work. The societies at Ettikoppaka in Vizagapatam and Coimbatore supplied cane to the sugar factories. There were two sugar manufacturing co-operative societies, one at Ettikoppaka in Vizagapatam district and the other at Coimbatore. The Ettikoppaka society produced 794.95 tons of sugar and the Coimbatore society disposed of its plant to a private concern as its working was found uneconomical.

Milk supply societies and unions.—There were 21 milk supply unions as before but the number of milk supply societies increased from 253 to 269. Two-hundred and twenty societies were affiliated to the 21 unions. Forty-nine societies were functioning as independent units supplying milk direct to the consumers. The societies sold milk to the value of Rs. 53.80 lakhs (42.55) out of which, milk to the value of Rs. 35.06 lakhs was supplied to the unions and the balance was sold direct to the consumers. The purchases and sales effected by the unions amounted to Rs. 43.17 lakhs (51.39) and Rs. 49.26 lakhs (58.95) respectively. The total value of milk supplied to consumers by both societies and unions was Rs. 68 lakhs (69.59). The total quantity of milk supplied to consumers fell from 38 million lb. to 28 million lb. The figures for the transactions of the more important unions are shown below :—

	Sales during the year.
	RS. IN LAKHS.
The Madras Milk Supply Union	22.14
The Coimbatore Milk Supply Union	9.84
The Madura Milk Supply Union	3.88
The Milk Supply Unions at Vellore, Chittoor, Mangalore, Calicut and Tanjore	Over Rs. 1 lakh each.

The Madras Milk Supply Union purchased the Government House Dairy at Guindy and is the supplier of milk and milk products to His Excellency the Governor and his staff.

The army which was taking its supplies from the Madras and Coimbatore unions has reduced its demands considerably. Consequently there was a fall in the sales effected by these unions.

The milk recording scheme which was intended to encourage milk production was introduced in three more milk supply unions during the year. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the appointment of a Dairy Development Officer for making surveys of milk production centres and for encouraging dairy farming, etc. There were 14 cattle breeding societies at the end of the year.

Cottage industries societies.—The cottage industries expanded to some extent during the year although the progress was not a continued and sustained one. There were 352 societies with a membership of 23,364. The number of societies under important industries are given below :—

Jaggery manufacture	160	(49)
Egg production	42	(44)
Women's Cottage Industries Societies ..	43	(35)
Metal workers	13	(11)
Pottery societies	11	(10)
Bee-keeping	10	(9)
Leather workers	8	(7)
Handmade paper	7	(6)
Charcoal production	7	(3)
Ghee and butter production	10	..
Others	41	(44)

The total value of goods purchased and sold by the societies amounted to Rs. 30.31 lakhs (10.10) and Rs. 30.70 lakhs (9.58). The egg production societies received a recurring grant of Rs. 13,206 from the Government and produced 9.66 lakhs of eggs. The Katpadi Egg Marketing Society turned out especially good work and supplied eggs to the City of Madras. The society sold 3.67 lakhs of eggs for Rs. 41.955. The Metal Workers' Societies were still handicapped by dearth of the raw materials required by them. Even the existing societies were unable to secure adequate quotas of brass and copper sheets. Of the eight leather societies four did good work, the best being the Madura Leather Workers' Society. It constructed a tannery on up-to-date lines with a Government subsidy of Rs. 6,750 and a Government loan of Rs. 6,750. A leather instructor was appointed to train the workers in the manufacture of superior leather goods such as suit cases, cycle seats, purses, belts, etc. A ceramic instructor was appointed for the training of workers in pottery societies in the manufacture of improved varieties of earthenware. Facilities were given to basket makers' societies to obtain bamboos at concessional rates from the lessees of Forest coupes. An instructor was appointed to train the workers in the

manufacture of articles of new design and variety and in rattan work. The Women's Cottage Industries Societies received special encouragement from the Government, who not only gave financial assistance to them but also appointed a woman special officer to guide them. Within a short time the societies may be in a position to stand on their own legs.

With the introduction of prohibition the question of providing alternative occupations for tappers thrown out of employment engaged the attention of the Government. They were employed on the manufacture of palmyra jaggery on co-operative basis. The Government sanctioned a special staff for this purpose. The societies produced 1.86 lakhs of maunds of jaggery valued at Rs. 13.12 lakhs.

Weavers' societies.—There was a tremendous advance in the growth of the weavers' societies during the year. The number increased from 336 to 659. This was chiefly due to the lifting of the ban on the registration of new societies and to the policy of the Government to bring the handloom industry within the co-operative fold. The following figures indicate the progress made :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of societies	336	659
Number of members	65,286	108,025
Number of looms in societies	39,452	85,531
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Value of cloth produced	317.69	423.91
Value of cloth sold	373.09	456.54

The wages paid to members amounted to Rs. 238.56 lakhs (147.6).

The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society showed good progress. The society helped the affiliated weavers' societies in the supply of yarn and in the marketing of their finished products. It supplied yarn to the extent of Rs. 126.2 lakhs (107.74) and purchased cloth of the value of Rs. 121.74 lakhs (64.53). The sales of cloth effected through 40 emporiums amounted to Rs. 120.2 lakhs (83.75). The Provincial Society maintained six collective weaving centres, handloom experimental factories at Basin Bridge, Kurnool and Cuddalore, one Screen Printing Factory at Madras and a block printing factory at Chirala. The five dye factories at Madura, Salem, Chirala, Rajahmundry and Tiruttani functioned well but they were unable to cope with the demand. The Provincial Society continued to be the sole distributor for hydro-sulphate of soda in the Province. The Government of India sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 74,196 to the Society.

There were seven (7) Cumbly Weavers' Societies which manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 91,769 (36,000). The Bishalahalli Cumbly Weavers' Co-operative Society erected a factory for the manufacture of superior varieties of woollen fabrics. The Ellore Pile Carpet Weavers' Society produced carpets to the value of Rs. 73,298 (47,000) and its sales amounted to Rs. 60,233.

Consumers' Co-operative Societies

Primary co-operative stores.—These societies made remarkable progress during the year as seen from the following statistics :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of stores at the end of the year	1,346	1,688
Number of branches and depots	989	1,270
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Number of members	4.47	5.73
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Paid-up share capital	66.54	99.67
Value of purchases	12,66.54	17,13.55
Value of sales	13,57.55	18,14.93
Net profit	22.51	40.96

The increase in the number of stores is due to the policy of the Government to foster the growth of the co-operative movement to the fullest possible extent. Out of the total purchases, 34 per cent (34) was from wholesale stores. Out of the total sales of Rs. 1,814.93 lakhs the value of controlled articles was Rs. 1,255 lakhs. Sales to members amounted to 35 per cent of the total sales.

Three hundred and thirty primary or retail co-operative stores were entrusted with procurement work. Two hundred and sixty-three stores took up 791 ration shops in municipal towns where statutory rationing was in force. There were 210 (194) urban, 346 (330) semi-urban and 1,132 (822) rural stores during the year. The large increase in the number of rural stores is due to the introduction of controls and to the preference given to co-operative stores in the matter of distribution of controlled articles. Out of the total number of stores, 71 (69) were for industrial employees, 74 (74) were departmental stores and 1,543 (1,203) were general stores. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society is the premier consumers society in the Province and serves the needs of the consumers in Madras City and in adjoining villages. It has branches and depots in all the important parts of the city.

The Provincial Indian Medical Practitioners' Stores and Pharmacy had 57 (49) institutions. It manufactured medicines to the value of Rs. 86,433 and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,12,525.

District Wholesale Co-operative Stores.—One society was started at Nilgiris at the close of the year bringing the total number to 22 (21). The societies were entrusted with procurement work to a greater extent. The progress of work done is shown below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.
Number of members at the end of the year	9,427	10,288
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Value of purchases	1,148.48	1,818.57
Value of sales	1,266.58	1,945.34
Net profit	17.30	31.01

The bulk of the purchases made by the stores, viz., Rs. 16.61 crores related to controlled articles and the rest Rs. 1.58 crores to non-controlled articles. Eighty-seven per cent of the sales relate to foodgrains. Except the Salem wholesale stores all other stores participated in the scheme of statutory rationing. The wholesale stores of South Kanara, Vizianagram, Tuticorin, Bellary and Cuddapah were appointed as the sole procurement agents for their districts while others were entrusted with the work in some taluks in each district.

At the close of the year 1945-46 the Government sanctioned a scheme for the organization of Producer-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar district. These institutions were intended to replace private merchants and retail traders. This scheme was extended during 1946-47 to the Circars, viz., East and West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts but the societies in these districts were suspended after they had functioned for a short period of two or three months as the Government considered that a thorough examination into the working of the societies was necessary before they could be allowed to do further procurement work. The societies in Malabar district however continued to function throughout the year.

Miscellaneous

Land colonization co-operative societies.—There were 26 societies for the landless poor of which 24 were under the control of the Co-operative Department and the remaining 2 under the control of the Revenue Department. Out of 10,701 acres of land assigned to these societies, 8,891 (8,386) were reclaimed and brought under cultivation. In four societies, three in Coimbatore and one in North Arcot district, wells were sunk under the accelerated scheme sanctioned by the Government. The lands of the Ahobilam Land Colonization Society were reclaimed free of cost with the help of bull dozers and tractors.

Land colonization societies for ex-service men.—There were 14 land colonization societies registered for the resettlement of ex-servicemen. Of these 2 in Trichinopoly and Kistna districts were not started. The control over these societies vests with the Director of Resettlement. Three of the societies were working at a loss and they were ordered to be wound up. One thousand three hundred and forty-four acres were brought under cultivation and planted mainly with paddy. The Government of India sanctioned a scheme to open six vocational training centres in six of the colonies for imparting training in agricultural and allied vocations to demobilized soldiers.

Land reclamation societies.—These societies were started for the reclamation of patta lands in the Cauvery-Mettur Project. At the end of the year there were 19 societies in Tanjore district and one in Trichinopoly district.

Irrigation societies.—There were 17 societies in South Arcot, Guntur, Kistna, Tanjore and Tinnevely districts. The societies undertook Kudimaramat work, such as repairs to irrigation channels, tanks, etc., and provided facilities for the irrigation of 7,694 acres.

Agricultural demonstration and improvement societies.—There were 58 societies at the end of the year. These societies supplied to their members improved seeds, manures, agricultural implements, steel tyres and axles. The value of the goods supplied by them was Rs. 6.04 lakhs. There were seven agricultural demonstration societies. They cultivated about 67 acres for demonstration purposes and supplied manures to the extent of Rs. 5.73 lakhs.

Co-operative housing.—There was a lull in the activities of the co-operative building societies due to short supply of materials. The position has improved very much, but in order to relieve the acute congestion in house accommodation prevalent in towns, the Government encouraged the promotion of co-operative housing schemes by giving special priorities in the supply of iron, timber and cement. Consequently, house construction societies became numerous during the year. The Madras Co-operative House Construction Society, Limited, was newly started with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 22.31 lakhs. The society secured a site of 131 acres in Adyar by private negotiations for Rs. 16 lakhs and laid out a plan for the construction of 332 houses. The houses are expected to be completed in a year. The Katpadi Co-operative Township, Limited, is a society started with a view to connect Vellore and Katpadi towns in North Arcot district. This society has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5.23 lakhs.

Building societies.—There were 128 building societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 16.24 lakhs. With a view to encourage house building, the Government reduced the rate of interest on loans to all housing societies from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent from 14th June 1947.

Scheduled Caste societies.—There were 2,868 (2,328) societies at the end of the year with a membership of 1.20 lakhs (1.14). The members include Kallars of Tanjore and Madura districts, fishermen in Malabar and South Kanara districts, and hillmen in Vizagapatam and East Godavari districts.

Labour contract societies.—There were 24 (21) labour contract societies under the control of the Co-operative Department. The value of work executed was Rs. 1.02 lakhs (0.88) and the wages paid to the members amounted to Rs. 51,302 (46,745). There were seven labour contract societies for ex-servicemen under the control of the Director of Resettlement, but as these societies were not working satisfactorily they were ordered to be dissolved by the Government.

Co-operative insurance societies.—There were four insurance societies at the end of the year. The South India Co-operative Insurance

Society did good work. There were 18,889 (15,489) policies covering a risk of Rs. 229.94 lakhs (174.52). The Madras Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society issued policies in respect of 427 motor vehicles for third party risks.

Printing societies.—There were four societies at the end of the year. The value of business done was Rs. 2.01 lakhs (1.97).

Supervision and Propaganda

Supervision.—The supervision of agricultural credit societies continued to be in the hands of the Co-operative Central Banks assisted by supervising unions. The supervision of certain special types of societies such as for Harijans, Weavers' Societies, consumers stores, etc. was done by the departmental staff. Training in cooperation, both for departmental staff and for the employees, is being given in the five co-operative training institutions and in the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union continued to publish the monthly "Madras Journal of Co-operation" and do propaganda on co-operative education in general. The Union maintains a library and subsidises some journals published by regional linguistic federations. The Fifteenth Registrar's Co-operative Conference was held at Madras and was opened by the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Member for Agriculture and Food, Government of India. The seventh All-India Co-operative Conference was also convened at the same time.

Audit.—During the year the audit of accounts of 15,715 societies was done by the departmental staff. There were large number of applications from societies for staff for audit purposes and in order to meet this demand the Government empowered the Registrar to appoint 200 senior inspectors and 100 junior inspectors as and when required. A sum of Rs. 1.54 lakhs was levied as audit fees.

Four thousand one hundred and one arbitration references were pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 10,044 references were received during the year. Six thousand seven hundred and fifteen references were disposed of by honorary arbitrators and 4,777 by departmental officers. Out of the sum of Rs. 6.43 lakhs involved in these references, a sum of Rs. 3.40 lakhs was received in the course of arbitration.

The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 7.68 lakhs (6.85). The net expenditure incurred was Rs. 38.34 lakhs including the cost of milk (Rs. 7.26 lakhs) supplied to priority consumers and school children through the Corporation of Madras.

Forests (1946-47)

Area.—The area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 18,758 square miles (18,776). It comprises 15,404 square miles of protective and remunerative forests (Class I) of which 15,402 square

miles were under the management of the Forest Department and 2 square miles managed by other departments. The balance of the area of 3,354 square miles comes under Class III of which an area of 431 square miles was managed by the Forest Department, 5 square miles by the Adoni Municipality and the remaining 2,918 square miles by the Forest Panchayat under the control of the Revenue Department.

Demarcation.—Reserve boundaries were newly demarcated over a distance of 9 miles. Five hundred and thirty-five miles representing the length of boundaries, of Panchayat forests taken over for casuarina plantations were also demarcated. Out of the total length of 21,761 miles of artificial boundaries, 11,503 miles were cleared by subordinates free of cost, 11 miles by ryots and a sum of Rs. 12,621 was incurred in clearing the rest. Frontier boundaries were maintained. There was no survey by the Government of India Survey Party. The resurvey of the remaining portion of the southern boundary of Karimpuzha Reserved Forest in Nilambur division was taken up and almost completed. All forest reference maps were kept up to date.

Communications.—New roads, bridle paths and inspection paths were constructed to a total length of 9 miles and existing roads to a length of 2,762 miles were maintained. The total expenditure on new works and improvements was Rs. 67,203. The amount spent on repairs was Rs. 2.35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.03 lakhs on new building works and Rs. .89 lakh on the maintenance of old ones were spent.

Livestock.—The Department had at the beginning of the year 125 elephants valued at Rs. 9.62 lakhs. During the year 1 was captured, 4 were born and 6 died. At the end of the year there were 124 elephants valued at Rs. 9.53 lakhs. The total expenditure on the maintenance of elephants was Rs. 2.43 lakhs (2.78). Elephant capturing operations were conducted only in Coimbatore South division, where one elephant was captured at a cost of Rs. 2,356. There were 12 (18) heads of cattle at the end of the year.

Protection.—Special protection from fire extended over an area of 3,768 square miles (3,764). Of this an area of 120 square miles (252.5) or 3.18 per cent (7.2) was burnt. Under general protection the area attempted to be protected was 11,589 square miles while the area actually protected was 11,128 square miles. The area burnt was 461 square miles which comes to 4 per cent. No area burnt by fire was closed to grazing. The hill tribes continued to co-operate with the Forest Department in protection work and a sum of Rs. 2,390 was granted as rewards to the Malayalees in the Javadies and Chitteries of Vellore East and West divisions for the successful fire protection work done by them.

The spike disease of sandalwood continued to be prevalent and the control operations carried on in the previous year were found to be ineffective due to lack of special staff and other reasons. There

were no fresh attacks in Salem South division but there were fresh attacks of spike in 111 areas in Vellore East division and 543 trees were lopped. In Tirupattur Range the attacks were very virulent and 51,275 trees were extracted during the year and 16,600 trees had still to be extracted. There were new attacks in Singarapet Extension Forest also. The entomological experiments conducted by the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, in Kannothe range of Wynaad division were completed during the year. This entomological section also did observational work as regards defoliation of teak.

Forest offences.—The following statement shows the particulars about the forest cases taken to Court during the year :—

	Number of forest offences of all kinds pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases filed during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.				Total number of convictions and acquittals.	Number pending at the end of the year.
					On payment of compounding fees.	After trial.	Withdrawn.	Total.		
Reserves.	7,148	10,256	17,404	4,877	6,749	47	124	6,920	11,597	5,807
Unreserves.	304	429	733	343	89	66	1	156	499	234
Total ..	7,452	10,685	18,137	5,020	6,838	113	125	7,076	12,096	6,041

A sum of Rs. 2.36 lakhs was realised as compounding fees. Rewards amounting to Rs. 613 were granted to forest subordinates and private persons for detection and prosecution of forest offences.

Preservation of wild life.—The protection of game was one of the normal activities of the Department. Owing to the greater number of licensed guns and to the extension of roads to remote areas the difficulties of game preservation increased. The military who had set up a camp near Kargudi and used the sanctuary as a jungle warfare centre vacated the area. The department continued to hire out some of its trained riding elephants to the public to enable them to observe wild life in its natural surroundings in the Nilgiris division. There were 54 cases against game laws. Five hundred and fifty-four game licences were issued during the year and 715 fishing licences were issued in the Nilgiris division.

Hill tribes.—The aboriginal tribes living in the forests were looked after by the Forest Department in all possible ways. They were given lands for cultivation on annual leases or under the Kumri system, free of assessment. In the agency tracts the hill tribes were allowed to graze the cattle free and remove the produce for domestic and agricultural purposes. Much progress was made during the year in extending the kumri method of cultivation.

Famine and fodder operations.—The fodder division which was started in November 1945 for the collection and supply of hay to the military department and famine centres of the Ceded Districts worked till 15th November 1946. A total quantity of 1,580 tons of hay was supplied during the year.

Anti-erosion work.—The special Soil Conservation Division formed in January 1946 at Aravankadu was temporarily wound up for a short period, but was again re-opened and the work was in progress. Anti-erosion work was started in Kollegal division in an area of 50 acres. In Madura division the work was confined to soil wash in Pyrethrum plantations. In the Pyrethrum division contour drains dug in the previous years were kept clear.

Madras Forest College.—The second batch of 35 students comprising 10 forest apprentices, 8 war service candidates and 17 departmental students were selected for the 1946-48 course. The total cost of the maintenance of the College was Rs. 2.11 lakhs.

Forest guard schools.—A school for Telugu speaking foresters and forest guards was conducted at Cocanada and another for Tamil speaking foresters and forest guards was conducted at Coimbatore South. One forester, 29 guards and 2 private students deputed by the Vizianagram Estate were trained at Cocanada and 3 foresters and 27 guards were trained at Coimbatore South. The total expenditure on the two schools was Rs. 33,162.

General.—The heavy demand for firewood for civilian requirements and for industrial purposes and for charcoal for transport buses and lorries owing to shortage of petrol resulted in a very heavy drain on the fuel resources of the Province. To prevent a fuel famine, a regeneration of dry fuel forests had to be undertaken. To prevent indiscriminate destruction of private forests, the Government enacted during the year "The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1946". An area of 7,690 (5,212) acres was planted with casuarina and an area of 2,580 acres of fuel forests was also re-generated by kumri method where possible. Softwood plantations were also raised to meet the demand under match wood, plywood and packing cases.

The grazing fees continued to be the same and free removal of grass in head loads for bonafide domestic use was continued. Two thousand five hundred and forty-four acres in Reserved Forests were leased for growing food crops in South Kanara district to private individuals. An Assistant Conservator of Forests was deputed to the United States of America for training in land management and soil conservation.

Silviculture and Research

Working plans.—The total area covered by sanctioned Working Plans at the end of the year was 15,050 square miles. The working Plans Circle was revived in May 1946 but was closed very soon.

Timber.—These forests were worked either under the clear felling or the selection system. The total area felled under the clear felling system was 2,556 (3,954) acres. As the demand for timber for defence purposes decreased the fellings were restricted to the area that could be regenerated every year. Under the selection system fellings extended over an area of 19,796 (38,206) acres in evergreen and deciduous forests. The total output of timber was 65,020

(96,960) tons. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests and leased forests by Government agency was 28,620 (27,600) tons.

Fuel.—Most of the fuel forests were worked under the simple coppice system, the total area felled being 63,926 (63,596) acres. Owing to the continued abnormal demand for fuel several advance coupes and additional areas were felled. An extent of 6,716 acres was clear felled for the formation of casuarina plantations and regeneration of other species. 4.02 (4.62) lakhs of tons of fuel were extracted from reserved forests, reserved lands and leased forests. Of this quantity, 7,674 tons were removed by Government agency, 3.93 lakhs by purchasers and 1,025 tons by free grantees. The decrease in the total quantity extracted was mostly due to the discontinuance of the sale of emergency charcoal coupes and to less removals by coupe contractors. A quantity of 1.09 (1.13) lakhs of tons of firewood was supplied to Madras City from Salem and Coimbatore circles.

Sandalwood.—Sandalwood grows abundantly in the reserves and unreserves of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts and to a small extent in other districts. Artificial regeneration of sandalwood was not undertaken on an extensive scale as natural regeneration was considered to be sufficient. Tree species which would serve as hosts were raised on a small scale in sandal forests in Salem North division. As the mortality from spike disease was still great extraction was confined only to dead trees. Sandalwood trees were extracted over an area of 3.20 (2.25) lakhs of acres. The quantity of sandalwood extracted during the year was 880 (885) tons. A quantity of 903 tons was sold during the year and the balance at the end of the year was 90 tons. There was a further improvement in the market as prices had gone up, the retail sales ranging between Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 per lb. as against Re. 1 to Re. 1-4-0 per lb. in the previous year.

Bamboos.—Bamboo areas are generally worked on a three-year felling cycle the areas being leased to contractors who worked them according to prescribed rules. Bamboos were extracted over an area of 14.88 (11.21) lakhs of acres. The value of bamboo removed by all agencies was Rs. 13.64 (10.4) lakhs. The increase was due to better prices.

Regeneration.—The progress in regeneration both in timber and fuel forests was generally satisfactory. Natural regeneration of sandalwood and all other important species was satisfactory. The regeneration of bamboos in areas where it had flowered previously was also satisfactory. The conversion of mixed deciduous forests to pure teak was continued over an area of about 1,987 (3,330) acres. Other timber species were raised over an area of 1,645 acres. Out of a total area of 3,632 acres of timber plantations, 1,179 acres were undertaken with kumri which became popular in areas where there were landless labourers. Departmental kumries were undertaken to produce enough foodgrains for the department's elephants. Fuel plantations were raised over a total area of

5,161 acres of which 1,116 acres were planted by kumridars and 339 acres by departmental kumri. Fifty acres in Madura division and 27 acres in Nilgiris were planted with wattle and wattle was introduced in 116 acres originally leased under kumri method. Casuarina was planted in 7,690 acres. An area of 277 acres was regenerated with cashew by dibbling seeds in South Kanara district. Of this, 141 acres were done with kumri and 136 by departmental sowing. Cashewnuts were dibbled over an area of 100 acres in Tinnevely division. An area of 1,804 acres of Pyrethrum plantations in the Nilgiris division and 520 acres in the Palnis were maintained during the year.

Grazing.—Fourteen thousand one hundred and thirty-three square miles (14,089) or 89·12 per cent (89·29) of the forests under departmental control were open to grazing throughout the year. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-five (1,694) square miles or 10·88 per cent (10·71) of the forests were closed to grazing. Of this, 1,454 (1,436) square miles or 9·16 (9·1) per cent were closed throughout the year. Grazing permits were issued for 27·25 (25·64) lakhs of cattle in departmental and panchayat forests and the total revenue realized was Rs. 7·19 (6·60) lakhs. The number of cattle impounded was 40,189 (35,165). A sum of Rs. 4,623 was spent on the improvement of water facilities in the reserved forests. In the Nilgiris division an area of 7,600 acres of grass land was burnt early in order to promote quick growth of grass. Deferred and rotational forms of grazing were continued.

Minor forest produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted by all agencies was Rs. 10·90 (12·22) lakhs. The decrease is due to smaller quantity of fodder grass collected in the Fodder Division, Bellary, for supply to the military department. Most of the produce was leased to contractors. Departmental collections were made only where full value of the produce was not realized when sold to contractors and also in respect of selected products in some divisions. The following were among the articles collected departmentally. Nux vomica, soapnut, honey, lac, wattle bark, pyrethrum flowers, shekoy, ivory, sambhur and deer horns.

The concessions given to the public for the removal of forest produce in respect of their domestic and agricultural wants were continued.

Finance.—The total revenue realized was Rs. 158·68 (140·73) lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 79·72 (76·40) lakhs. The increase in revenue was mainly under sandalwood.

Communities Eligible for help by the Labour Department (1946-47)

District Collectors were in charge of the ameliorative work relating to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department in the mufassal. The Commissioner of Labour acted as a co-ordinating officer for them. Each Collector was assisted by

a District Labour Officer for this work except in the case of the Nilgiris district. The Provincial Advisory Board met once, and discussed suggestions for improving the conditions of the eligible communities. In June 1947 the Government constituted a Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee in the place of the Provincial Advisory Board. The term of office of the Committee was fixed as three years. After the constitution of this Committee, the District Advisory Committees were reconstituted and styled as District Harijan Welfare Committees.

House-sites.—Five hundred and eighty-nine house-sites (226) covering an extent of 34·34 (7·67) acres of land were provided by the assignment of Government land in the various districts. The total number of house-sites thus provided since the inception of the Department up to the end of the year was 48,143 (47,483). By the acquisition of private lands 444 house-sites (218) covering an extent of 27·66 (15·89) acres were provided at a cost of Rs. 18,651, of which a sum of Rs. 8,548 was borne by the Government. A total number of 44,302 (43,447) house-sites have been provided since the inception of this department.

Education.—There were 1,148 "Day schools" at the end of the year (1,112), and the number of children receiving instruction in these schools was 77,674 (68,845) (consisting of 50,538 boys and 27,136 girls). Midday meals were supplied free in all the labour schools in the Province. The Labour Department arranged for the supply of midday meals through contractors in 781 schools and through the headmasters in 337 schools. The District Boards supplied meals in 22 labour schools in areas where compulsory education was in force. The number of Harijan pupils fed in the labour schools was 71,541 (64,000). The expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals was Rs. 10·49 (8·04) lakhs.

Scholarships.—Scholarships were granted to pupils of the eligible communities as usual. The following statistics indicate the different types of scholarships, and the amounts awarded during the year:—

	Non-converts.		Converts.	
	Number.	Amount. RS.	Number.	Amount. RS.
Non-residential—Collegiate ..	47	1,593	16	604
Non-residential—General ..	4,424	75,803	812	16,821
Residential ..	219	34,741	41	6,731
Professional courses of study ..	38	13,582	28	9,418
Seva-Sadan ..	8	1,200	..	..
Commercial courses of study ..	9	324	..	..
Industrial—Non-residential ..	45	1,963	18	339
Industrial—Residential ..	12	830	4	182
Total ..	4,802	1,30,036	919	34,095

The Commissioner of Labour was authorized to grant, with effect from 1st October 1946, a dearness allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem each to Midwifery scholarship holders of the Labour

Department. He was also authorized to grant non-residential scholarships for the Law Course. Exemption from payment of examination fees to the value of Rs. 4,795 (4,224) was sanctioned to 400 (356) pupils. Rs. 1,566 were disbursed by the Commissioner of Labour and Rs. 3,714 by the Collectors for the purchase of books and clothes.

Hostels were maintained by Government at Madras, Salem, Chidambaram, Calicut, Masulipatam, Ootacamund and Hubballi. A new hostel was opened at Anantapur. Financial assistance was given to private bodies for the maintenance of 72 hostels and boarding homes run by them for the benefit of the eligible communities. The amount given was Rs. 2.49 lakhs. Individual boarding grants were also given to some. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 31.44 (25.88) lakhs.

Provision of amenities.—A sum of Rs. 3 (2.43) lakhs was spent on the digging of new wells and the repair of old wells. In the Guntur district, burial grounds were provided for two villages at a cost of Rs. 702 and the level of a burial ground was raised at a cost of Rs. 2,500. The expenditure incurred in the City of Madras for providing civic amenities, sanitary improvements, etc., was Rs. 85,553.

General.—Legislative action was taken to remove the social disabilities under which the Harijans suffer by the passing of the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act XI and the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act V of 1947, and there was a phenomenal improvement in the social position of the backward classes.

Partially Excluded Areas (1946-47)

The partially excluded areas are the Agency tracts in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Godavari and West Godavari.

Vizagapatam Agency

Season and agriculture.—There was a big drop in the average rainfall from 54.53" to 28.69". In the Araku Valley the rainfall was 50.88" and the season was favourable for agricultural operations. The Agricultural Department occupied an extent of 317.67 acres during the year. Of this, an extent of 118.46 acres was under departmental cultivation.

Justice.—There was a slight increase in crime during the year. There were 982 criminal cases (720), 4 criminal appeals (4) and 7 sessions cases (4) for disposal. On the civil side there were 86 suits (101) and 28 appeals (25) for disposal. Thirty-five suits (36) and 6 appeals (18) were pending at the end of the year. There were no political or agrarian troubles, but a few persons carried on propaganda against the administration of some estates. Their activities were watched.

Medical.—The six Government medical institutions and the rural dispensary at Elwinpeta worked during the year. A hospital with 20 beds with an isolation ward of 4 beds was opened at Machkund in connection with the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme. Pending the construction of buildings, the hospital was located in tents. Arrangements were made to start three mobile dispensaries for the exclusive benefit of the Agency people. The dispensary at Seethampeta was kept closed for want of qualified medical practitioners. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated during the year was 36,402 (28,823).

Public Health.—There was an outbreak of cholera in the Parvatipur Agency, but it was brought under control immediately. There were 8 attacks and 2 deaths due to smallpox and 5 attacks and 5 deaths from cholera in the Parvatipur Agency. The anti-malarial schemes at the four stations worked satisfactorily. Cinchona and febrifuge pills were freely distributed among the Agency people. There was no stock of "Casia berina" (a specific for blackwater fever which was prevalent in the Palakonda Agency). There were, however, no attacks during the year.

Veterinary.—There are no veterinary institutions in the Agency. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of Narasapatam, Chodavaram, Salur and Palakonda attended to the work. Three breeding bulls were kept in the Agency under the premium scheme. Cattle were vaccinated for contagious diseases.

Education.—Five new schools were opened at Kuridi, Kinchumunda, Dharakonda, Gudem and Thumpada. There were 42 Government schools (35), 13 local board schools (13) and 40 aided schools (42) at the end of the year. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 4,319 (4,089). In order to create interest among hill tribesmen in the education of their children prizes and scholarships were awarded in deserving cases.

Miscellaneous.—There were some complaints that the muttadars were exacting free labour from the hill tribes. These were promptly enquired into. The telegraph line from Srungavarapukota to Araku Valley was completed. The Madras Agency Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, was working satisfactorily.

East Godavari Agency

Season and agriculture.—The average rainfall was slightly less than that of the previous year, being 56.77" (59.26"). The rains were not, however, evenly distributed and hence the paddy and other crops gave a very poor yield and the season was not quite favourable.

Justice.—There was a slight increase in crime during the year. The total number of criminal cases for disposal was 1,388 and 1,370 were disposed of. Twenty-six criminal appeals were filed and all of them were disposed of. There were 13 Session cases for disposal

and all of them were disposed of. On the civil side there were 236 (240) suits and 15 appeals (9) for disposal of which 138 suits (134) and 12 appeals (4) were disposed of.

Medical.—Two hospitals and 8 dispensaries worked during the year. The rural dispensaries at Perur and Dummagudem were not opened for want of qualified hands. In February 1947 Government sanctioned the opening of three itinerating dispensaries one in each of the taluks of Nugur, Bhadrachalam and Yellavaram for the benefit of the hill tribes. The total number of patients treated in all the institutions was 54,215 (52,991). The number of midwives at work was 8 (7). The number of labour cases conducted was 408 (351). The total number of cases treated for malaria was 9,744 (10,199). There were no cases of blackwater fever.

Public Health.—Cholera was not widespread as there were only 5 attacks (60) and 4 deaths (20). There were 350 attacks and 110 deaths from smallpox. Vaccination was made compulsory in 33 villages (33). The number vaccinated was 29,741 (27,991). Cinchona febrifuge pills were distributed free.

Veterinary.—There was one Veterinary Dispensary at Bhadrachalam and three touring billets at Addatigala, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram. The touring billet at Addatigala remained closed for want of hands.

Education.—The Board High School at Bhadrachalam managed by the Agency District Board worked satisfactorily. There were 23 Government, 53 District Board and 128 aided elementary schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools was 8,281 (8,391). The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes was 2,952 (2,922). There were 2,520 girls of whom 828 were members of hill tribes.

Miscellaneous.—A mat-making society was opened at Cherla by the Co-operative Department. The lace industry at Dummagudem was not flourishing for want of thread. A sericultural farm was opened by the Government at Bhadrachalam.

West Godavari Agency

Season and agriculture.—The total rainfall during the year was 42.07" (39.31"). The season was on the whole fair for both wet and dry crops.

Justice.—There were 21 criminal cases (12) and 16 appeals (2) for disposal. Of these, 13 cases (9) and 14 appeals (2) were disposed of. On the civil side there were 89 suits (85) and 11 appeals (8) for disposal. Of these, 32 suits (37) and 7 appeals (5) were disposed of. There was a slight increase in crime under house-breaking and cattle theft.

Public health.—One hospital, two dispensaries and one rural dispensary worked during the year. The total number of patients

treated in all the institutions was 55,771 (46,273). Three midwives worked during the year and the number of labour cases conducted was 190 (195). The total number of cases treated for malaria was 6,009 (7,834). The supply of quinine was adequate and it was distributed free. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 11,236 (13,715).

Veterinary.—There is one veterinary dispensary at Polavaram. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated was 1,433 (1,408).

Education.—The Government High School at Polavaram worked satisfactorily. There were 106 boys' elementary schools and 3 girls' schools. The total number of pupils on the rolls was 4,931 (4,568). The number of pupils belonging to aboriginal tribes was 385 (424) including 128 girls (127).

Miscellaneous.—The preliminary investigations carried on for the Ramapadasagar Project at Polavaram have provided employment for a number of persons. One Firka Development Officer and one Cottage Industries Officer were appointed for Polavaram. The Aboriginal Tribes Welfare Enquiry Committee appointed by the Provincial Government and the sub-committee of the Constituent Assembly formed to report on the future policy for the excluded and partially excluded areas visited this taluk and made enquiries.

Excluded Areas (1946-47)

The Laccadive and Amindivi Islands

The Laccadive and Minicoy islands were administered by the Collector of Malabar. They are ordinarily inspected once in two years. The last inspection was done early in 1945. The next inspection was due in the early part of 1947 but it could not be done owing to the non-availability of a steamer for the purpose. The dispensaries at Androth Kavarathy and Minicoy and the leper settlement at Minicoy worked satisfactorily. A doctor, a compounder, a midwife and a nursing orderly were attached to each of the dispensaries. There was no report of any epidemic. There were four island primary schools which worked satisfactorily. A new school was sanctioned for Minicoy island. The posts of the two Demonstration Maistris were continued during the year.

The Amindivi islands were administered by the Collector of South Kanara. The inspection due in 1947 was postponed owing to the difficulty in securing a steamer. Free elementary education was given to the islanders. Medical aid was given by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Amindivis, working at Ameni. Two midwives worked in the area. An Agricultural demonstration maistry continued to work in Ameni and Kadmat islands. The economic condition of the islanders was satisfactory.

Cinchona Plantations (1946-47)

During the year departmental plantation had reached a peak level with a new plantation of 866 acres on the Anamalais, 56 acres in the Kedamparai Estate and 2,209 acres on the Nilgiris. Factory production was, however, limited to 15,000 lb. of Hydrated quinine sulphate which was a very low record for some years past and was due to the limited and decreasing supply of bark. Clearing was done and the preliminary arrangements were made to carry out the plantation programme of 1947 on the Anamalais and on the Nilgiris. It was decided that future plantations from 1947 onwards were to be done at the normal 4 feet spacing. The total area of the Government plantations under Cinchona was 6,152 acres, of which 4,031 acres were in the Anamalais, 56 acres were in the Kedamparai Estate and 2,065 acres were on the Nilgiris. Even after the close of the war, a good deal of scarcity of cinchona was felt in the market and control over the products continued during the year. Synthetic anti-malarials were imported, Paludrine being the latest addition to the list. The quantity of quinine sulphate sold during the year was 7,320 lb. (11,330). Cinchona febrifuge was manufactured mostly in the form of tablets instead of as powder, which was supplied only to those who especially indented for it. There was not much demand for Cinchona Febrifuge tablets. *Totaquina* tablets were getting more popular than the Febrifuge powder or tablets. The total value of sales during the year was Rs. 10.95 lakhs (14.28) and the total value of the closing stock was Rs. 10.51 lakhs (9.92).

Production in the factory was at a low level due to the low supply of bark. The opening stock of mature bark was 2.84 lakhs of pounds, and the issues amounted to 4.35 lakhs of pounds, and the closing stock was 1.89 lakhs of pounds. Besides these about 35,853 lb. of immature bark and 17,623 lb. of whole plant material were received on the Government of India account. The quantities produced during the year are shown below :—

	LB.
Quinine sulphate products	14,942
Totaquina powder	4,070
Cinchona Febrifuge powder	6,803
Cinchonidine for Totaquina	1,968
Quinine Hydrochloride	100
Quinine Bi-hydrochloride	402

The cost of production of quinine sulphate increased from Rs. 23-9-6 to Rs. 26-9-1.

A new tablet machine was purchased and brought into use during the year and this facilitated the increased manufacture of tablets.

The Propagation Section did satisfactory work during the year. Experimental planting was done to study the optimum spacing, optimum ages of harvest and coppicing, etc., of cinchona.

A new method of rooting cuttings was perfected and gave 85 to 90 per cent success. About 28,000 cuttings from high grade trees were successfully rooted by this method for subsequent field planting on a commercial scale. Pre-treatment of seed to improve germination and quality of seedlings was done and the results watched.

Owing to lack of adequate labour and transport facilities, the building programme could not be pushed through quickly. The total expenditure incurred on buildings and roads was Rs. 5.05 lakhs in the Anamalais and Rs. 0.87 lakh in the Nilgiris plantations. The Public Works Department was in charge of the construction of the new Quinine Factory on the Anamalais and also of the construction of the hospital in the plantations. The construction of factory buildings was nearing completion, while work had just started for the construction of buildings for the hospital.

During the year the total profit on trading inclusive of interest charges was Rs. 3.97 lakhs (9.05). The large decrease in profit was due to the increase in the cost of production and decrease in the sales of quinine products, particularly of quinine sulphate and cinchona febrifuge and to the fact that the small harvests from mature areas on the Anamalais, Naduvattam and Dodabetta plantations were not able to bear the heavy revenue charges.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports (1946-47)

The ports of Madras, Vizagapatam and Cochin are under the Government of India while the Tuticorin Port and other minor ports are administered by the Madras Government. The following are some of the details relating to the various ports in the Province :—

	Number of vessels which called at the ports.	Their tonnage in lakhs of tons.	Port dues collected in lakhs of rupees.	Value of sea-borne trade in crores of rupees.	Number of passengers passing through.
Minor Ports	11,105 (11,324)	10.73 (9.22)	1.26 (0.71)	24.17 (24.08)	489,901 * (655,144)
Tuticorin Port	26 (1,031)	4.94 (2.93)	0.60 (0.28)	11.49 (12.28)	35,099 (17,735)
Cochin Port	1,007 (1,604)	16.09 (17.20)	2.38 (2.06)	60.92 (47.04)	324 (321)
Madras Port	879 (1,506)	28.39 (40.93)	1.34 (1.01)	67.64 (45.35)	.. ..

* Dhanushkodi recorded the largest number (464,780).

The increase in the collection of port dues at minor ports is due to the enhancement in the rates of port dues with effect from 1st January 1946 and to the partial resumption of steamer traffic at some minor ports. The decrease in the number of passengers that passed through the minor ports is due to the reduction in the movements of military personnel.

Madras Port.—Though there was a decrease in the volume of trade, there was a marked increase in the value of trade passing through the port which represents 40 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency. The increase was noticeable in imports, exports and foreign traffic. The net revenue decreased from Rs. 137.28 lakhs to Rs. 105.12 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 69.49 lakhs to Rs. 66.34 lakhs. The net working expenses amounted to 54.01 (43.84) per cent of the income. The increase is due to the fall in income. A sum of Rs. 88,340 was contributed to the Sinking Fund for the repayment of the sterling loan raised in London in 1923. The outstanding amount of loan due to the Secretary of State for India-in-Council was Rs. 90.21 lakhs. The surcharge of 25 per cent on all charges leviable under the scale of rates was levied during the year.

The following major works were undertaken during the year :—

(1) New warehouse east of 'C' warehouse (warehouse 'E') at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,85,000.

(2) Improvements to latrine accommodation in the Harbour area at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,500.

(3) Conversion of dry latrines into flushout type in residential quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000.

(4) Construction of a groundnut oil farm at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,03,000.

(5) Purchase of a new suction dredger at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,80,000. This was launched at Renfrew on 20th May 1947.

(6) New sand pumping equipment at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,65,000. Chassis is under construction by Messrs. Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

(7) Nine new semi-portable type level luffing electric cranes have been ordered from the United Kingdom to replace the existing obsolete hydraulic cranes on West Quays 3 and 4 at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,50,000.

(8) A 20-ton weighbridge suitable for motor lorry traffic has been ordered at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000.

Cochin Port.—There was a slight decrease in the total trade of the Port during the year. There was an increase in the tonnage of imports but the tonnage of exports decreased markedly.

The ordinary revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 45.83 lakhs (47.49) and the expenditure to Rs. 34.94 lakhs (25.03). A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was contributed to the Revenue Reserve Fund and Rs. 4 lakhs to the Capital Account to meet the cost of Port Improvement works. The working expenses represented 76 per cent (59) of the income. The outstanding capital debt at the end of the year was Rs. 178.29 lakhs. The port undertook a scheme of reclamation of the Ernakulam foreshore on behalf of the Cochin Government.

Tuticorin Port.—This port stands second among minor ports and third in the Province from the point of view of trade. There was a marked increase in imports and slight decrease in exports. The chief imports were grains, machinery, cotton and coal. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5.18 lakhs (4.52) and the expenditure to Rs. 2.99 lakhs (2.67). The construction of the cross wharf between R.C. jetty and coal jetty was completed. Other usual maintenance works were carried out during the year.

Minor Ports.—There was no trade at Calingapatnam and Bimilipatnam on account of the conditions created by the last war.

Sea-borne Trade (1946-47)

The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Province increased to Rs. 170.65 crores as shown below :—

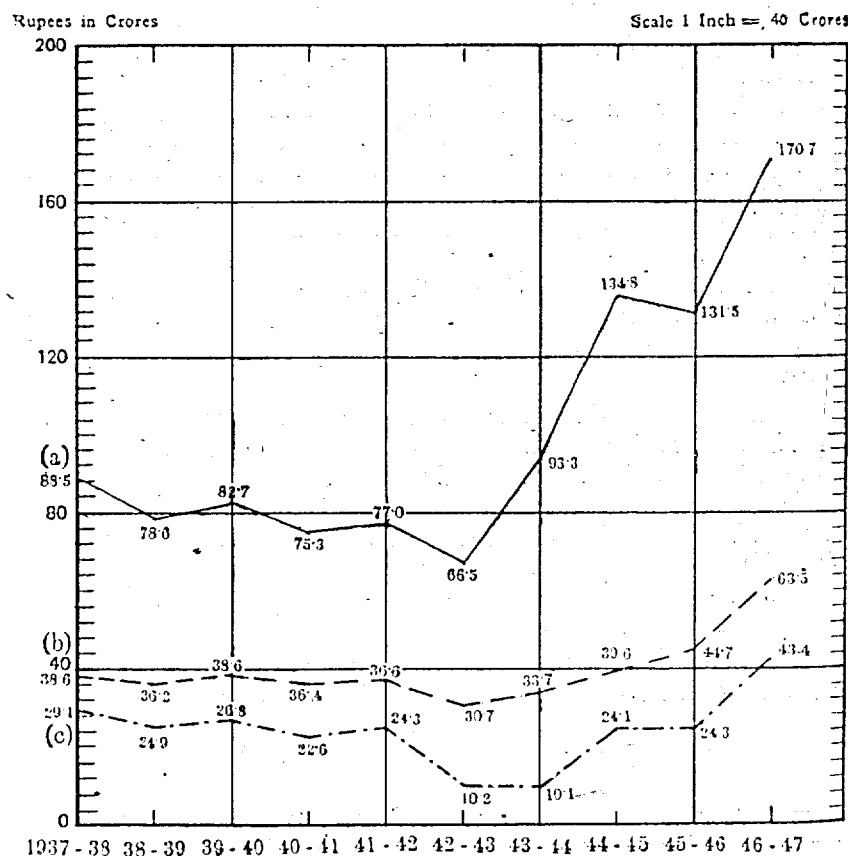
	RS.
Imports	43.42 (24.34) crores.
Exports	63.47 (44.68) "
Coasting Trade	63.76 (62.5) "
Total	170.65 "

Government transactions declined from Rs. 95.06 lakhs to Rs. 56.87 lakhs.

GRAPH F

SEA - BORNE TRADE

- (a) Total Sea-borne trade. —————
 (b) Exports. - - - - -
 (c) Imports.



Foreign Trade—Imports

The total value of foreign imports on private account increased to Rs. 43.41 crores from Rs. 24.34 crores. Transactions in important commodities are shown below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
Grain, pulses and flour ..	191.85	1,382.51	1,190.66	..
Machinery	201.03	446.91	245.88	..
Manures	57.6	142.33	84.57	..
Metals other than iron and steel.	38.43	148.91	110.48	..
Paper and paste board ..	35.04	112.24	77.20	..
Cotton raw	..	112.16	112.16	..
Vehicles	26.66	188.89	162.23	..
Building and engineering materials.	39.9	5.20	..	34.70
Mineral oils	1,219.40	515.98	..	703.42
Tea chests	30.77	20.99	..	9.78

Grain, pulses and flour.—Burma, Siam, Brazil and Java supplied paddy and rice. Canada, Australia and the United States of America supplied larger quantities of wheat and wheat flour. The Argentine Republic, Australia, Burma and the United States of America accounted for other grains and pulses.

Machinery.—Imports of all kinds of machinery increased, the increase being marked in the case of electrical machinery, textile machinery, metal working machinery, tea machinery, boilers, sewing and knitting machines and sugar machinery.

Manures.—There were larger shipments of sulphate of ammonia from the United Kingdom, and of ammonium phosphates from Canada. Egypt sent Rs. 2.46 lakhs worth of super phosphates.

Metals other than iron and steel.—The United Kingdom supplied Rs. 52.19 lakhs worth of brass (13.46) and Rs. 22.83 lakhs of copper (8.96). Italy sent Rs. 3.26 lakhs worth of quick silver.

Paper and paste board.—The chief suppliers of paper were Canada and Sweden. The United Kingdom despatched writing paper to the extent of Rs. 13.76 lakhs (4.04).

Cotton—Raw.—This was received from Egypt.

Vehicles.—Thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine (9,134) cycles of the value of Rs. 30.35 lakhs (6.85) and 1,016 motor cars (40) of the value of Rs. 43.98 lakhs (1.40) were received from the United Kingdom. Four hundred and thirteen motor cars of the value of Rs. 17.59 lakhs were received from Canada, 133 cars valued at Rs. 6.29 lakhs from the United States of America and 75 of the value of Rs. 3.27 lakhs from France. There were no imports from these countries in the previous year. Motor cycles and omnibuses were also received while none was received in the previous year.

DIAGRAM 5

TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES

1946-1947

TOTAL IMPORTS—4,342 LAKHS

Scale 1 inch = 300 lakhs

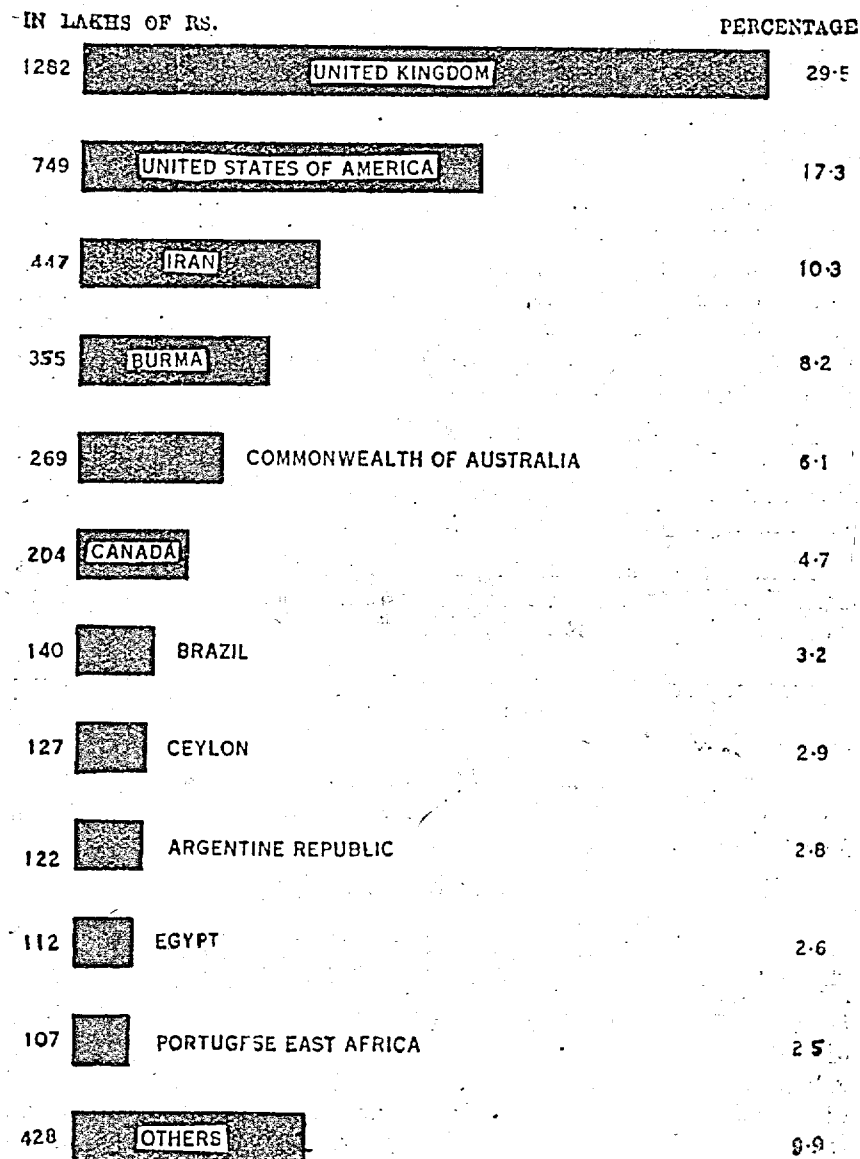


DIAGRAM 4

CHIEF ARTICLES IMPORTED

1946-1947

TOTAL IMPORTS—Rs. 4,342 LAKHS

Scale 1 inch = 300 lakhs

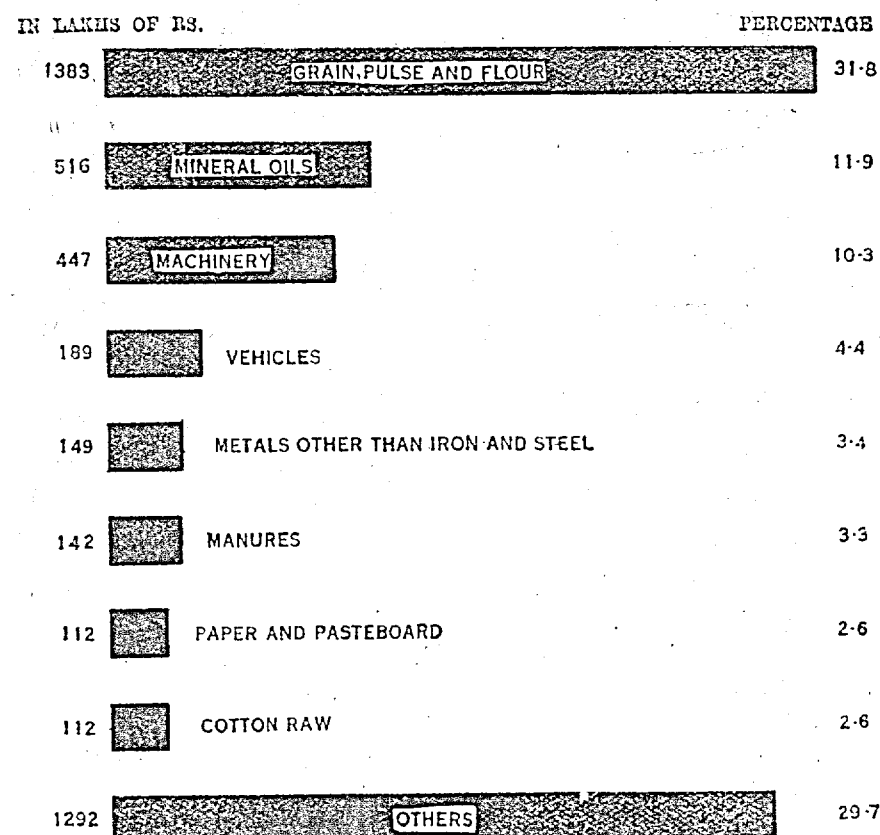


DIAGRAM 2

CHIEF ARTICLES EXPORTED
1946-1947

TOTAL EXPORTS—RS. 6,347 LAKHS

Scale 1 inch = 500 lakhs

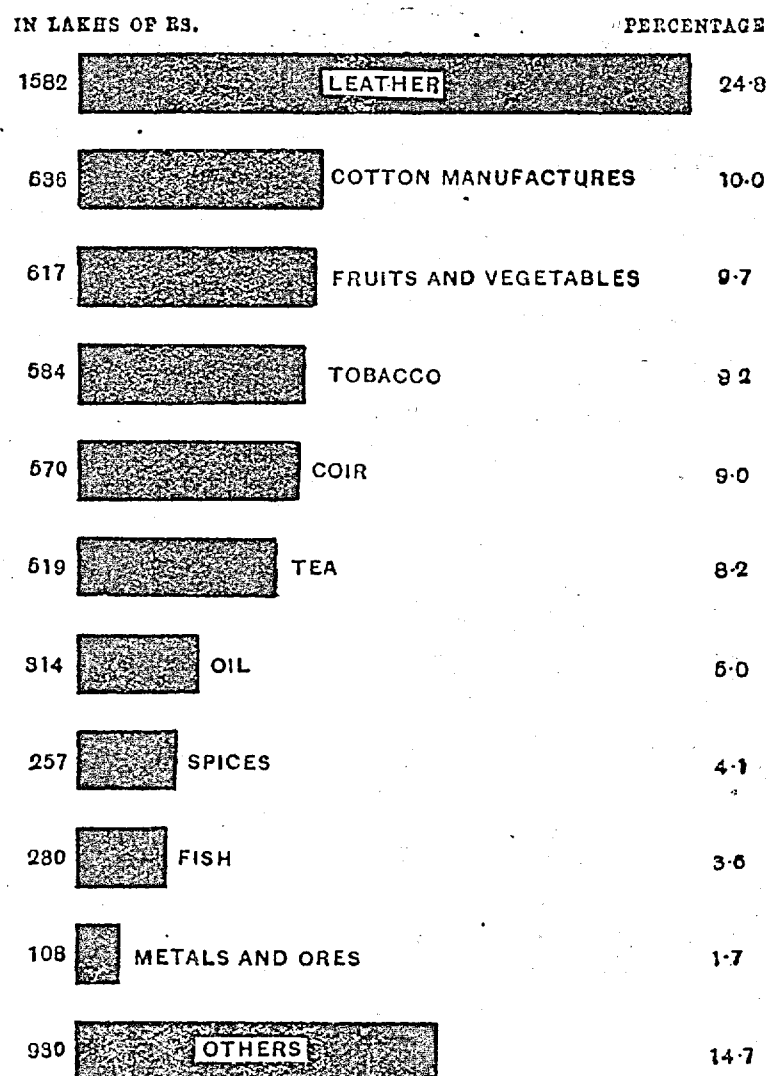


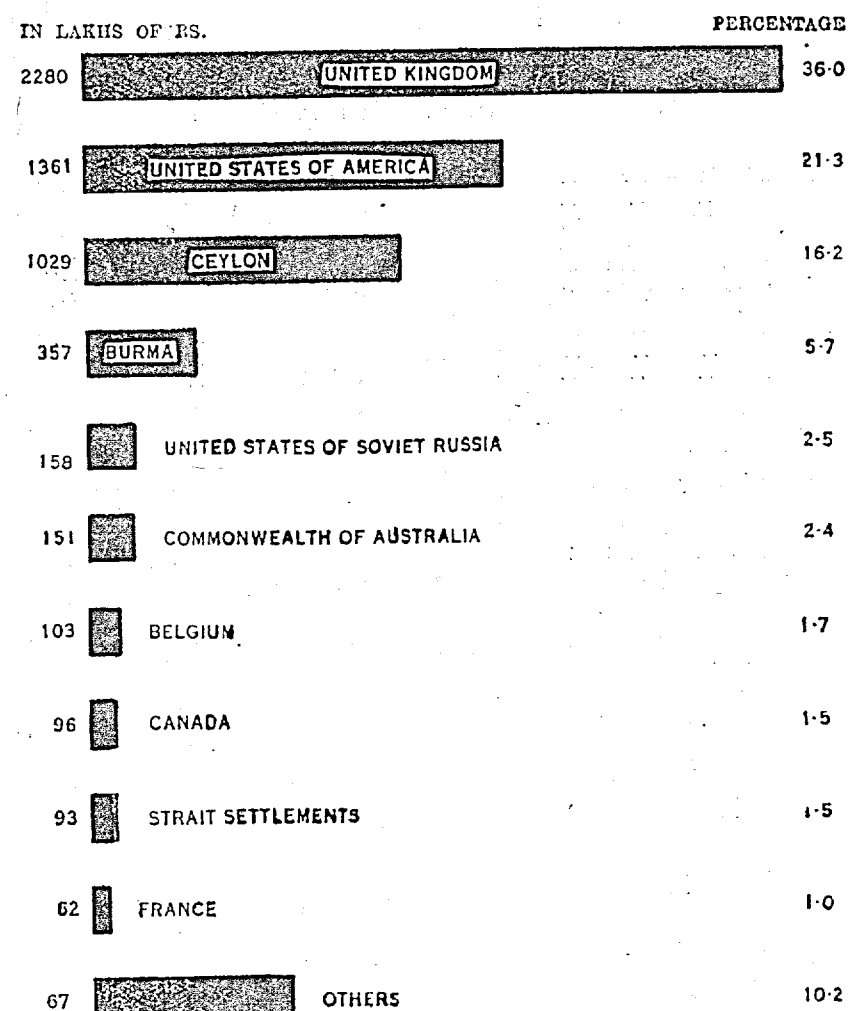
DIAGRAM 3

TRADE OF THE PROVINCE BY COUNTRIES

EXPORTS—1946-1947

TOTAL EXPORTS—RS. 6,347 LAKHS

Scale 1 inch = 500 lakhs



Building and engineering materials.—The United Kingdom, Egypt, Iran and Palestine curtailed their shipments of asphalt.

Mineral oils.—Iran reduced its supplies in fuel oils and motor spirit but increased its shipments under kerosene oil.

Tea chests.—There were no imports of metal tea chests during the year and there was a fall in the imports of wooden chests.

Foreign Trade—Exports

The total value of private merchandise increased from Rs. 44.68 crores to Rs. 63.47 crores. The chief articles which accounted for increases and decreases are shown below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.	Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Hides and skins—Raw ..	24.38	86.12	61.74	..
Leather	505.41	1,582.49	1,077.08	..
Metals and ores	39.00	108.03	69.03	..
Oils	83.71	313.54	229.83	..
Coir raw and manufactured.	293.59	570.13	276.54	..
Tobacco raw and manu- factured.	169.03	583.78	414.75	..
Rubber raw	51.37	3.03	..	48.34
Seeds	687.11	45.21	..	641.90
Tea	625.30	519.36	..	105.94

Hides and skins—raw.—There were large shipments to Australia and America.

Leather.—There were larger exports to America, the United Kingdom, Burma, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, France and Denmark. The Netherlands also received supplies to a small extent though they did not get them in the previous year.

Metals and ores.—Manganese was exported in larger quantities to America.

Oil.—There were larger exports of lemon grass oil and sandalwood oil. Burma which made no demand on groundnut oil in the previous year received an appreciable quantity during the year.

Coir—Raw and manufactured.—There were no exports of coir raw while the exports of coir manufactured increased.

Tobacco—Raw and manufactured.—The United Kingdom and Soviet Russia received a major share of the exports. Burma which had no trade in beedies in the previous year received some supplies in the year.

Rubber—Raw.—There was no demand from the United Kingdom and America which were the usual markets.

Seeds.—There were no exports of groundnuts owing to restrictions imposed on them. The United States reduced her demand under Linseed and so did Ceylon in respect of coriander of which she was the sole consumer.

Miscellaneous

Coasting trade.—The total value of this trade increased from Rs. 62.50 crores to Rs. 63.76 due to increased imports. Trade with Bengal, Bombay, Sind amounted to Rs. 20.97 crores, Rs. 21.19 crores and Rs. 14.99 crores respectively and with Provincial ports to Rs. 5.46 crores.

Trade by countries.—The trade of the Province with the British Empire increased to Rs. 66.28 crores from Rs. 40.93 crores accounting for 62.01 per cent of the foreign trade. The trade with other foreign countries increased to Rs. 40.60 crores from 27.17 crores.

Trade by Ports.—Madras accounted for 40 per cent of the total trade and Cochin came next with 36 per cent. The foreign trade decreased by Rs. 16.92 crores and the coasting trade increased by Rs. 10.20 crores. Ports next in importance were Tuticorin, Vizagapatam, Dhanushkodi, Calicut and Mangalore.

Air traffic.—The number of air craft that passed through the Madras Air Port and Trichinopoly Aerodrome was 782 (756) and 8 (368).

The value of foreign export trade by air increased from Rs. 2.20 lakhs to Rs. 4.29 lakhs.

Industries (1946-47)

General.—The activities of the Industries Department increased in all directions during the year and several schemes and plans were formulated for the growth of industries. Special attention was paid to the development of cottage industries in the selected firkas. Much progress could not, however, be achieved as conditions were not favourable for the import of machinery, which is needed to enlarge the existing factories and start new ones.

The District Industries Officers attended to the administration of control orders relating to iron, steel, coal, coke, rice-mill spare parts, etc., and collected statistics of industries in their jurisdiction and helped the improvement of industry in all possible ways. They gave advice and assistance in the starting of new industries and in the development of existing ones.

Economic conditions.—The index numbers of the wholesale prices of all food and non-food articles in the Madras City for March 1947 are given below :—

(1) Food articles	..	..	..	363 (308)
(2) Non-food articles	..	..	..	256 (243)

The value of cheques passed through the Madras Clearing House increased from Rs. 298.23 crores to Rs. 378 crores. The Bank rate remained unchanged at 3½ per cent. The gross earnings of the South Indian Railway were Rs. 1,329.45 lakhs (1,338). The decrease

was due to labour strikes. The gross earnings of the M. & S.M. Railway were Rs. 1,790.50 lakhs (1,899.21). The decrease was due to the fall in goods and military traffic. The average prices of commodities during the year were higher than in the previous year. Prices were higher except in the case of cotton at Tiruppur, paddy and rice, copra and cocoanut oil and tanned cow hides.

Bureau of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.—The number of enquiries, both postal and verbal, continued to be on the increase. Many references were received from the Director of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, in regard to overseas trade, settlement of disputes between Indian and Overseas firms, names of manufacturers and suppliers of the several articles. Applications were also received and dealt with for the supply of controlled articles and issue of licences to export products or to import machinery. One meeting of the Board of Industries was held, and six applications for Government aid were considered. One case was considered eligible for aid but it could not make use of the help. The geological survey party of the Government of India continued its work during the year.

Supplies

Paper.—The Director of Industries and Commerce, continued to be the Provincial Paper Controller. There was no material change of modification in the paper control orders, but the supply position had somewhat deteriorated. Six thousand one hundred and forty-six tons of paper were received against a quota of 10,374 tons fixed by the Government due to short production on account of labour troubles and disputes, etc. The number of licensees in force at the end of the year was 1,599.

Iron and steel.—In the beginning of the year the restrictions regarding the acquisition of iron and steel by private persons were relaxed. As this relaxation was found to be detrimental to the interests of the manufacturers of consumer goods, and as the supply position had deteriorated, the restrictions were re-imposed from September 1946. In the matter of distribution, separate quotas were allotted for (1) Industrial maintenance and packing, (2) Steel processing industries, (3) Government Development Schemes, (4) Private Industrial Development Schemes and (5) General public including small scale manufacturers of consumer goods. The Provincial quota for the Madras Province for the year 1947 for distribution to the general public including small scale manufacturers was fixed as 31,000 tons.

Coal.—The distribution of coal to tobacco curing concerns and redrying factories, was transferred to the Provincial Government. The supply of coal to the various classes of industries under the Provincial Distribution Scheme was very meagre.

Industrial undertakings.—Six hundred and eighty-two companies were registered during the year, of which 8 were without share capital. The authorized capital of the companies registered with capital

amounted to Rs. 4,202.50 lakhs and the subscribed capital to Rs. 270.55 lakhs. Of the new companies with share capital 49 were banking companies, 36 transport, 374 trading and manufacturing, 107 mills and presses, 13 tea and other planting companies, 6 mining and quarrying, 19 estates land and buildings, 6 sugar, 50 hotels, theatres and entertainments and 14 others.

Cotton.—There were 69 cotton mills (67) with 8,841 looms (8,887) and 1,572,812 spindles (1,542,968). The cotton textile mills continued to work in shifts to meet the increased demand in yarn and cloth; but there was a fall in the output owing to the introduction of the 48-hour week and labour strikes. The control on textiles continued during the year. The trade in Madras handkerchiefs was satisfactory and a considerable number of pieces were exported. The lunghee industry fared badly owing to continuous riots in Calcutta, Amritsar and Bombay, which are the chief markets for the lunghee produced in South India. There were 15 hosiery factories at work. The industry fared well and there were exports to Ceylon, Burma and Strait Settlements.

Jute.—Four jute mills worked during the year. Owing to the withdrawal of the Jute Price Control Order, the price of raw materials and finished goods shot up to nearly double the controlled rates. The jute mills in Vizagapatam district supplied jute bags required by the Civil Supplies Department for their use.

Silk wool.—The silk industry fared better till about September 1946 when the prices fell suddenly on account of imports of silk from China. The exports of silk fell to Rs. 0.42 lakh (1.65).

Tanning.—The exports of tanned hides amounted to Rs. 668.39 lakhs (214.66) and of tanned skins to Rs. 877.41 lakhs (284.86). The exports of raw skins amounted to Rs. 86.06 lakhs.

Sugar.—The area planted with sugarcane was estimated at 179,960 acres (156,250). The yield was estimated at 4.79 million tons (3.73) of cane with a gur-equivalent of 0.527 million ton (0.41). Sugar control continued during the year. Some of the factories could not get the required quantity of cane for the production of sugar as the ryots found it more profitable to manufacture jaggery owing to the prevailing high prices of jaggery and were reluctant to supply cane to the factories. The production of sugar for 1946-47 was estimated at 51,178 tons (51,400).

Oil-seeds and Oils

Groundnut.—The acreage under groundnut was estimated at 4.04 million acres (3.93). The yield was estimated to be 1.683 million tons (1.34) of unshelled nuts. There was good demand for groundnut oil not only from outside the Province in India but also from Burma. The prices of groundnut and groundnut oil were controlled by the Government till March 1947, when the control was

removed. Groundnut oil to the value of Rs. 184.41 lakhs was exported to Burma.

Gingelly.—The area under gingelly was estimated at 6.52 lakhs (5.58) of acres and the yield at 78,600 tons. Gingelly oil of the value of Rs. 3.09 lakhs was exported to Ceylon.

Soap industry.—There was increased demand for soaps from the public. The prices of all brands of soap had increased during the year owing to an increase in the cost of production. Soaps of the value of Rs. 52,669 were exported to Ceylon and Burma during the year.

Coir.—Exports of manufactured coir articles amounted to 10.50 lakhs of cwts. (6.04) valued at Rs. 569.52 lakhs (187.65).

Tiles.—The tile industry was active during the year and there was a demand both from inland and foreign markets. The factories could not meet the demands owing to dearth of labour. Tiles of the value of Rs. 16.59 lakhs (10.50) were exported to foreign countries.

Manures.—The Government control on the import and distribution of fertilizers continued during the year. Phosphatic fertilizers were in short supply and hence the price of superphosphate manufactured in North India shot up. 6.46 lakhs of tons of manures valued at Rs. 142.33 lakhs were imported.

Chemicals.—The Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, manufactured bleaching powder, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, hydrochloric acid, Vanaspathi oil, hardened oil for industrial purposes and soap. They also manufactured bonemeal and superphosphate.

Matches.—There was a decline in the production of matches. Nevertheless, the exports had increased and this was responsible for some scarcity in the Province. Due to this scarcity and to the withdrawal of price control in September, the prices had gone up abnormally. There was scarcity of softwood for the manufacture of matches.

Pepper.—The area under pepper was estimated at 98,000 acres (1.03 lakhs). The yield was estimated at 9,370 tons (9,360). The exports amounted to Rs. 163.16 lakhs (98.5).

Miscellaneous.—The trade position of other minor commodities is given below :—

	Value of export.
	RS. IN LAKHS.
Coffee	66.02 (25.06)
Senna	16.59 (6.22)
Glass and Glassware	5.91 (2.24)
Lemon grass oil	107.68 (69.61)
Sandalwood oil	4.93 (0.87)
Cardamam	26.39 (17.45)

	Value of export.
	RS. IN LAKHS.
Cuttings of hides and skins—Raw ..	3.75 (2.52)
Myrabolam	2.40 (3.28)
Earthenware and porcelain	0.81 (3.37)
Ginger	2.92 (15.53)
Turmeric	10.33 (11.35)
Bones	1.15
Nuxvomica	5.73
Fibre	76.50
Hardware and cutlery	9.63
Horn tips and pieces of horn	1.24
Machinery and millwork	2.55
Cocoanut oil	5.19
Perfumery	3.64
Pickles and chutnies	8.68
Castor oil	0.82
Cashewnuts	535.06

Hydrogenation.—Designs and estimates for the buildings to be constructed for the Government factory at Calicut were prepared and sent to the Government for approval. Orders were placed for the import of machinery which commenced to arrive towards the end of the year. Assistance was given to eight companies installing similar Hydrogenation factories in the districts of Vizagapatam, Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Chittoor, South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput in the matter of import of machinery. Assistance was given to the Metal Box Company of India Limited, for the establishment of a Central Can Making Factory at Tondiarpet, Madras. The construction of the Model Ceramic Factory building at Gudur undertaken by the Government was almost completed. Proposals for the opening of a Ceramic Institute at Gudur for the training of supervisors in all branches of Ceramic industry were sanctioned by the Government. The training is at present given in the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras. Two batches of potters, 15 in number, completed their training in the Artisan Course and were given certificates. The services of most of the students trained in both supervisors and Artisan Courses were utilised in the Firka Development Schemes. The Pottery Training Centres at Cuddapah, Rajahmundry, Harpanahalli and Betamcherla trained students. The Technical Assistant for tile manufacture visited various tile factories and gave technical advice to improve the qualities of products. The experimental centre for the manufacture of sanitary ware and sanitary and mosaic tiles at Mangalore did not start work for want of a site, equipment and funds.

Glass industry.—The Glass Technologist made a survey of the Province for the several raw materials needed for the industry, visited the existing factories and gave technical advice as to how the factories could be run on correct lines. The Technologist was deputed to examine the Sheet Glass Factories in Northern India and formulate a scheme for the starting of a Government Sheet Glass

Factory in this Province. All the preliminaries were settled for the establishment of a Government Bangle and Bead Training Centre in this Province. Two trained personnel were appointed with the necessary staff for starting the centre as early as possible. Schemes for the manufacture of Block Glass and Chemical Laboratory Glass were under the consideration of the Government.

Hand-made paper.—The three departmental units at Bezwada, Gazulapalli and Bugga functioned well and manufactured boards, paper and stationery articles. These institutions supplied corrugated boards to the Government Shark Liver Oil Factory at Calicut. A teaching course on paper-making for the benefit of the teachers was completed for the first batch at the three centres, (viz.), Bezwada, Gazulapalli and Tanjore.

Investigations were conducted by the Paper Specialist regarding the raw materials which could be used for the manufacture of paper and the utilization of industrial by-products. The department gave assistance to the hand-made paper sections run in the Central Jails, and demonstrations were also made as to the most modern manufacture of special quality papers from rags in the districts of East Godavari, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore and Madras.

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.—The Institute continued to manufacture household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps on a commercial scale. Two old toiling pans were replaced by new ones of greater capacity and the toilet section worked with double shifts to meet the increased demands. The quantity of soaps manufactured was 675 tons (676) and the sales amounted to Rs. 12.71 lakhs (10.55). The number of students trained during the year was 17 (16). One thousand four hundred and eighty samples were tested (1,340). The section relating to the manufacture of oils worked at a loss. The total quantity of oil produced during the year was 521 lbs. and 659 lbs. (522) of oils were utilized for the manufacture of soaps. Four hundred and fifty-four pounds (960) of oil were sold to private parties. The manufacture of brilliantine was continued and there was a good demand for it. The Institute received a number of enquiries regarding soap manufacture and other chemical industries which were answered.

Government Oil Factory.—During the year 1.05 lakhs of pounds of oil were manufactured and 1.06 lakhs of pounds of oil were sold. The transactions of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 33,019 due to increased cost of production. After the appointment of the Propaganda Officer, the sales of Shark Liver Oil were more brisk. Arrangements were made to introduce new kinds of Shark Liver Oil. Fifteen thousand and four pounds (16,000) of Shark Liver Oil were manufactured during the year. Experiments were made on a laboratory scale on the bleaching of shark liver oils to study the effect of bleaching on the vitamin 'A' content.

Sericulture.—The Government of India Subvention Scheme for the production and distribution of high grade disease free seeds and for the conduct of research on diseases of silkworms and their remedial measures continued to work during the year. The Government silk farms including the hill rearing station at Joonoor and the five demonstrative farms in Northern Circars continued their work. The study on diseases of silkworms and experiments to eliminate "pebrine" disease in silkworms by curative methods were continued and the results were satisfactory. Propaganda to grow more mulberry was carried on in all the ranges as in the previous year. The market conditions were favourable for mulberry. The area under mulberry was 20,910 acres (19,004). Twenty-four students were trained in the sericultural training unit. The silk and cocoon control orders were cancelled in September 1946 after which there was free trade in cocoons and restrictions on reeling by charkas were removed. There was great fluctuation in prices and a steep fall in prices occurred after October 1946 due to large imports of foreign silk and this affected the market considerably. The prices of cocoon worms had gone so low that it was found difficult to carry on the trade at an economic level. With a view to devise ways and means to protect the filature industry and enable it to compete in international markets, the Government of India appointed a silk panel to suggest measures for the revival of the Indian silk industry. A programme was drawn up to raise 32 lakhs of disease free seeds for the next year.

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The important event in the year was the amalgamation from August 1946 of the Kollegal Silk filature with the Government Silk filatures, Kollegal, purchased from the Government of India. The quantity of silk produced during the year was 83,528 lbs. of which 54,370 lbs. were sold for Rs. 22.44 lakhs. The entire quantity of silk waste produced in 1946 was sold to the Mysore Spun Silk Mill, Chennapatna. The health of the labour employed in the colony was satisfactory and all articles of necessity were supplied to them. A quantity of 36,100 lbs. of silk of various grades was tested in the silk testing house installed at the Government Silk filature. A twisting and throwing plant was installed for the supply of twisted and thrown silk to weavers. Two handlooms were also installed to demonstrate weaving to the public. The more important improvements were the introduction of a Japanese type of reeling and provision of a rereeling plant and of hot-air cocoon drying chambers.

Engineering.—The department was under the charge of an Industrial Engineer assisted by five Assistant Engineers. One Assistant Engineer was in charge of the Government Industrial Engineering Workshops, Madras, three were in charge of Bezwada, Coimbatore and Tanjore divisions and the fifth was in charge of postwar reconstruction exclusively. The department maintained fourteen Armstrong power drills, seven Ruston Bucyrus diesel oil engine drills, one air compressor drill and 126 hand boring sets.

The following statement shows the applications received and disposed of for boring :—

Number for boring pending on 1st April 1946.	Number received during the year.	Number disposed of.	Number pending on 1st April 1947.	Total depth bored.	Total Number of borings put down.	Number of borings successful.	Percentage.
230	514	407	337	51,361 ft.	996	781	80.85 (79.85)

The deepest of the borings completed during the year by a hand boring set was 326 feet. Two artesian springs were tapped during the year in Tanjore division. One was in the Aziznagar Settlement in South Arcot district and water was tapped at a depth of 166 feet from the ground level and the supply was overflowing above the ground level. The second was in Maruvai and water was tapped at 326 feet below the ground level and the supply was 30 gallons per minute. The borings put down by power drills gave satisfactory results. The deepest boring was one of 750 feet. Eighteen borings were made by power drills. Seven hand boring sets were working at Polavaram in connection with the Ramapadasagar project and twelve more were sent during the year.

Twenty-three pumping sets were maintained by the department for being hired out to ryots. There was a heavy demand for high speed petrol pumping sets from the agriculturists and other departments of the Government due to the intensification of the Grow More Food Campaign. The department undertook the erection of machinery and pumping plants on payment of a nominal fee. Fourteen applications were pending and eight were received during the year. Thirteen were disposed of. Under the compounding system the department offered to undertake three routine inspections of the plants belonging to agriculturists and small scale industrialists to attend to sudden breakdowns. The number of plants compounded during the year was 273 (397).

The department was in charge of eight sugarcane crushing mills of which three were with engines and five without engines. Six of these mills were engaged in the three experimental centres started for the manufacture of sugar and jaggery. The Government sanctioned the continuance of the special staff for correlating and co-ordinating the work done by the department previously. Trial borings to tap underground sources of water-supply were undertaken in the Land Colonization Scheme for ex-soldiers in some districts. One hundred and fifty-seven trial borings were done.

The value of the work done at the Industrial Engineering Workshops at Madras is shown below :—

	Amount. RS.
Pumping and boring	60,999 (58,526)
Inter-departmental	29,169 (27,880)
Other Government departments	9, 37 (9,655)
Private parties	16,539 (6,155)

There were six orders pending for the manufacture and supply of Pinto Chekkus. Three were complied with and supplied. There were six orders for the manufacture and supply of industrial borewell pumps of which four were complied with and supplied. One order for the manufacture and supply of a calendar machine was complied with during the year.

The experimental section under Engineering was started with a view to evolve improved appliances and processes for cottage industries. A model of the bullock-driven pump was evolved for irrigation purposes. An improved cashewnut roaster was prepared and demonstrated to the public at important centres. The roaster is capable of roasting about 520 lbs. of nuts in a day of eight working hours. Experiments were made to evolve an efficient charka and they were still in the trial stage. Many improvements were suggested to the Bark-stripping machine.

Industrial Chemical Laboratory.—Experiments under the schemes of investigations sanctioned by the Department of Industries and Commerce were carried on in this laboratory by chemists. The following schemes were entrusted for investigation, viz., (1) the investigation of minerals and (2) the investigation of alkaline earth deposits of the Province and the manufacture of caustic soda therefrom. The Government sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of starch and starch products from the starch bearing tubers growing in the Presidency. Under minerals, investigations were made on Salem limestones, clays and other ceramic raw materials, Salem chromite ores and glass sands.

Post-war Development Scheme.—Five schemes were sanctioned during the year and eight were under consideration. The Government have permitted the starting of seven sugar factories in the Province.

Cottage industries.—A special section was created for giving an impetus to the development of cottage industries. The section is under the charge of a Deputy Director (Cottage Industries). To start with, intensive work was done in the selected firkas towards the development and improvement of cottage industries. A special scheme for the opening of demonstration and training units, reorganization of industrial and commercial museums and provision of financial assistance to cottage industrialists in the selected firkas was sanctioned.

Industrial education.—Twenty departmental officers were selected by the Government for higher technical studies. Fifteen of them left for training. Two scholarships were awarded for study in the Andhra University College, Guntur, one scholarship for study in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay and one for study at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and three scholarships were awarded for students doing research work in the laboratory attached to the Provincial Broadcasting

Department, Madras. No scholarship was awarded for study at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Sixteen new scholarships tenable for a period not exceeding five years in each case were awarded to pupils learning trades in various industrial schools recognized by the Government.

Central Polytechnic, Madras (Government School of Technology).—This school was reorganized with full-time courses of three years' duration in Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Printing Technology. Diploma courses in Civil Engineering, Sanitary Engineering and Fisheries Technology and Navigation were also introduced. After the introduction of these courses, the school was renamed as the Central Polytechnic, Madras. The number admitted to the several courses in the year was 546 (370 for part-time courses and 176 for full-time courses). The total strength of the school at the end of the year was 926 (741). Eighty students appeared for the Technological Diploma Examinations. Nine out of seventeen passed in Mechanical Engineering, twenty-one out of twenty-four in Electrical Engineering and four out of six in Printing Technology. The school continued to be the centre for the Technological Diploma Examination, City and Guilds of London Institute Examination and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, Entrance Examination.

In addition to the twelve Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 each per mensem, the Commissioner of Labour awarded four scholarships to pupils of scheduled castes. The trustees of Sri Venkateswara Hostel awarded eleven scholarships of Rs. 10 each and four scholarships were awarded by Dr. Rangachari's endowment. Half-fee concessions were granted to seven scheduled caste students and full-fee concession to fourteen children of ex-army personnel. In the Preparatory Section fourteen students passed out of forty-seven. Proposals for the reorganization of this section into a full time industrial school were sent to the Government.

Out of sixteen students admitted to the Casting and Metal Working Section, nine completed their training satisfactorily. The strength of the Perambur Branch School at the end of the year was 176 (146). In the final examination thirty-four came out successful out of thirty-seven.

Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore.—Sixty-one candidates were admitted in the school (thirty-five for Automobile Engineering, eleven for Radio Servicing and fifteen for Auto Servicing). The total strength of the institute at the end of the year was 120 (71). The total expenditure was Rs. 1.38 lakhs and the receipts were Rs. 8,850.

Andhra Polytechnic, Cocanada.—Eighty-four candidates were admitted to the following courses :—

Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Fisheries Technology and Navigation. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 60,503 and the receipts were Rs. 3,204.

Other Polytechnics.—The Polytechnics at the following centres were opened during the year :—

Madura, Vuyyuru, Calicut and Mangalore.

Government Industrial Schools.—The Government Industrial Schools at Madura, Bellary, Calicut and the Trade School at Mangalore functioned satisfactorily. The strength of the schools at the end of the year was 79, 36, 62 and 31 respectively. The toy making section in the school at Madura was continued during the year. Demobilized personnel were trained in all the four schools. The expenditure in the four schools amounted to Rs. 2.15 lakhs and the receipts to Rs. 1.02 lakhs.

There were eighty-two recognized Industrial Schools. Six thousand one hundred and ninety-one pupils were receiving instruction in these schools. A total amount of Rs. 1.83 lakhs was distributed to them towards grants under all heads.

Government School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—The school was reorganized during the year. The number of students at the end of the year was 166 (142). After the reorganization, the number of scholarships was increased from 19 to 116, the value of each ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

Government Textile Institute.—The following courses were conducted in the institute :—

Special Course for Weavers, Special Course in Jacquard Weaving, Special Course in Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing, Weaving Instructor's Course, Artisan Course in Knitting and Textile Designing. Sixty-seven candidates were undergoing training in all the courses. The Research Designing Section continued to evolve some designs suitable for shirting and for sarees and supplied them to the Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society. The Tinctorial Chemist studied the general position of dye-stuffs for textiles and prepared two schemes. While he was on deputation abroad, he made a special study of synthetic preparation of dye-stuffs and their application.

Institute of Leather Technology.—The following courses of study were newly introduced during the year :—

(1) A diploma course of three years' duration in Leather Technology, (2) a certificate course of three years' duration in Leather Goods Manufacture, (3) Tannery Operatives' Course of one year duration and (4) a part-time course of six months in some special branch of the industry. The leather articles manufactured at the institute found a good sale.

Research work was conducted on the following subjects :—

Analyses of tanning materials, waters, etc., for the trade, and study of the tanning materials not used at present in South Indian Tanning. Experiments were conducted to find out a suitable substitute for wattle bark. Two Tanning Demonstration Parties worked during the year. In February 1947 a committee was

constituted to study the problems relating to leather and leather goods industry and suggest to the Government measures to be adopted for the improvement of the industry.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Industries Department was Rs. 58.97 (57.99) lakhs. The receipts were Rs. 22.39 (20.99) lakhs. The net cost of the department was Rs. 36.55 (37) lakhs.

Textile Control (1946-47)

The following control orders were promulgated by the Government including those repealed and re-issued during the year:—

- (1) Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order, 1947.
- (2) Madras Handloom Cloth Production (Control) Order, 1947.
- (3) Madras Processed Cloth (Control) Order, 1947.
- (4) Madras Cloth (Dealers) Control Order, 1947.
- (5) Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1947.
- (6) Madras Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Brokers) Control Order, 1947.
- (7) The Madras Handloom Cloth (Exports) Control Order, 1947 (Export to Ceylon).
- (8) Madras Cotton Cloth and Apparel (Exports) Control Order, 1947.
- (9) Madras Cotton Yarn (Exports) Control Order, 1946.
- (10) Madras Textile Mills (Control) Order, 1946.
- (11) Madras Artificial Silk Yarn (Control) Order, 1947.
- (12) Madras Khadi Control Order, 1947.

Of the above Control Orders the Madras Processed Cloth (Control) Order, 1947, did not come into force. The control of silk yarn and silk fabrics was removed on 30th September 1946.

The work of the Provincial Textile Commissioner increased owing to the introduction of the Khadi scheme. To cope with this additional work the Government sanctioned the post of an additional Joint Provincial Textile Commissioner of the rank of Sub-Collector, I Grade, with effect from 30th September 1946. This post was however abolished in January 1947 when the department was reorganized and the work of licensing, internal distribution and rationing and enforcement was transferred to the Collectors. One Inspecting Assistant Textile Commissioner of gazetted rank was appointed for each district except the Nilgiris to assist the Collector in textile control work.

Cloth distribution.—The per capita allotment for the South Zone was 12 yards per annum at the beginning of 1946 but a 10 per cent reduction was effected from June 1946 owing to a fall in cloth production. From 1st January 1947 the allotment was reduced to 10 yards per capita per annum. The allotment made from the Bombay surplus area for the year under review was 110,676 bales but actual receipts were only 93,739 bales. This was partly due to the difficulties about the booking of goods purchased

at Bombay to the various stations in this Province. From August 1946 a scheme of informal rationing of mill cloth was introduced in urban areas. Originally, different scales of ration were fixed for Madras City and for mufassal areas but finally the Government fixed a flat rate of 5 yards per adult and 2 yards per child for all areas in the Province. In cities, municipalities and towns with a population of 10,000 and above separate cloth ration cards were issued. Non-official assistance to the extent possible was taken through the agency of the local food committees in the administration of textile control measures. Cloth was generally available to meet the ration demand but there was a general complaint that the more popular varieties, viz. dhoties, sarees, etc., were scarce.

Cotton yarn.—Yarn also was rationed like cloth and the quota of this Province was fixed at 16,433 bales. Subsequently it was raised to 21,305 bales per month under an agreement concluded in 1945. There was a fall in yarn production in 1946-47 and hence the Province never got its full quota. The quota for 1946-47 was 258,108 bales while the deliveries were 217,451 bales. The District Quota scheme for the distribution of yarn was in force during the year. Ration cards were issued to every handloom in the Province containing the quantities and counts of yarn to be supplied and the name of the retail dealer who should supply them. On receipt of complaints that several bogus looms were drawing the yarn ration necessary steps were taken to eliminate them. With a view to bring all the looms within the co-operative fold the Government encouraged the formation of co-operative societies by giving an extra ration of 20 per cent to them.

Artificial silk yarn.—The All-India control over the prices and distribution of artificial silk yarn was removed from 1st October 1946. In the Province, however, control was continued over distribution though there was no control over prices. The supply position improved as a result of the removal of control over prices.

Handloom cloth—Price control.—With a view to bring down the prices of handloom cloth, the Government promulgated the Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order of 1946. Under this order the margin of profit for the producers and dealers was fixed but as weaving wages were not controlled there was no appreciable reduction in the price of the cloth. The Government therefore promulgated another order in 1947 called the Madras Handloom Cloth (Control) Order to fix the maximum weaving wages for the Province and to ensure that all yarn issued to the weavers was converted into cloth and not disposed of otherwise. The Government constituted a Provincial Handloom Wages Board to advise the Government on matters relating to the fixation of the maximum weaving wages.

Exports of handloom cloth were controlled and a total of 4,514 bales per month was allowed. As against this, actual despatches

amounted to about 1,501 bales a month within India and 1,663 bales per month beyond India. Producers were manufacturing exportable varieties much in excess of the quota and this led to accumulation of stocks and resulted in an increase in prices not only of the exportable varieties but also of those required for local consumption. The production of local utility varieties decreased. Consequently the Government promulgated the Madras Handloom Cloth Production (Control) Order of 1947 which gives powers to the Textile Commissioner to regulate the production of different varieties of cloth according to demand.

Silk control.—Consequent on the abolition of control over silk worm cocoons, etc., by the Mysore Government the Government of India cancelled the notifications issued by them regarding maximum prices and profit margins. The Provincial Government also removed all control over pure silk yarn and silk fabrics with effect from 30th September 1946.

Khadi.—With a view to make the villages self sufficient in cloth by developing Khadi a scheme was originally drawn to develop khadi in all the 27 firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction. Subsequently however, the Government decided to carry out the programme in progressive stages and modified the original scheme so as to start intensive work in 7 centres where khadi had already made good progress and the extensive work in the 27 selected firkas. The intensive work was to be carried out under the instructions and guidance of the All-India Spinners' Association by local Khadi Committees composed entirely of non-officials. The work was started in January 1947 and the volume of work turned out at these 7 centres is given below :—

Quantity of yarn produced and sold to Government by spinners.	10,562 lb.
Quantity of yarn issued to weavers ..	27,173 lb. (includes issues out of the stocks of A.I.S.A.).
Cloth produced	69,862 yds.
Cloth sold to consumers .. .	11,020 yds.

Dyes and chemicals.—The Cotton Textiles (Dyes and Chemicals) Control Order of 1945 was in force till 28th September 1946 when it was superseded by the Cotton Textiles (Raw Materials and Stores) Order of 1946. The licensees under the old order were permitted to carry on their business pending issue of fresh licences under the new order. Under the new order control over all dyes derived from coal tar and hydrosulphate of soda was continued. There was some improvement during the year in the supply of all kinds of dyes except vat dyes particularly in green and blue colours, alizarine and printing colours. The scheme of distribution of hydrosulphite of soda to handloom weavers through the Madras

Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society continued to work satisfactorily.

Enforcement.—The following statement gives particulars of punishments awarded to licensees :—

	Cloth.	Yarn.	Dyes and chemicals.
Licences cancelled	327	62	2
Licences suspended	137	4	1
Number of licensees warned or punished by removal from the list of distributors of mill-made cloth or yarn.	156	5	..
	620	71	3

One hundred and fifty-nine dealers were prosecuted under the several textile control orders. Forty-two cases were disposed of with the following result :—

Convicted	30
Acquitted	6
Discharged	4
Withdrawn	2
	42

Factories (1946)

There were 3,554 factories at the end of the year (3,217) of which 3,449 were in commission. Of these 377 (496) were seasonal and 3,072 non-seasonal. The average daily number of persons employed in 2,868 factories (2,779) which submitted returns was 262,292 (279,176).

The following statement shows the number of persons employed in industries employing more than 1,000 workers daily on an average :—

Government and local fund factories	9,188	(15,020)
Textile factories	101,862	(102,353)
General engineering	5,245	(4,76)
Coach building and motor car repairing	7,094	(6,002)
Railway workshops	9,516	(16,339)
Brick and tile works	8,123	(8,465)
Tanneries	6,972	(7,974)
Tobacco	6,603	(5,809)
Sugar factories	1,007	(1,072)
Match factories	4,966	(4,597)
Tea factories	3,705	..
Cement works	1,833	(1,520)
Metal works	1,064	(1,016)
Cinema studios	1,093	(693)
Saw mills	1,643	(1,666)
Printing and book-binding	6,875	(6,332)
Cashew	2,030	(726)
Ship building and engineering	2,400	..

Particulars of the number of non-seasonal factories under the various groups of industries are given below :—

	1946.	1945.
Government and Local Fund.	61	58
Textiles	116	110
Engineering	300	244
Minerals and metals	64	58
Food, drink and tobacco	1,404	1,170
Chemical dyes	236	193
Paper printing	288	239
Glass, wood and stone	175	160
Skins and hides	214	190
Gins and presses	168	127
Miscellaneous	46	34
	<u>3,072</u>	<u>2,583</u>

There was an increase under all heads but it was markedly noticeable under "Engineering" and "Food, drink and tobacco."

Certifying surgeons made 328 visits to factories and issued 10,838 certificates (9,073). In 10 cases, the managers of factories were prosecuted and convicted for employing children without certificates of physical fitness. Of the 3,449 factories in commission, 1,126 were inspected once, 1,284 twice, 604 thrice and 221 more than three times. The total number of inspections made was 6,421 (6,931). Two hundred and twenty-six (443) unregistered factories were inspected of which 20 (88) were brought within the purview of the Factories Act.

Industrial labour.—The health of the workers was generally satisfactory. Plague was prevalent in certain industrial areas of Anantapur, Bellary and Coimbatore districts. The workers were inoculated and no deaths were reported. Factory premises and surroundings were kept clean. Special attention was paid to relieve workers from the dust nuisance in those factories especially prone to the dissemination of dust by enforcing the provision of exhaust fans and ventilators and the wearing of respirators and face masks by the workers under section 14 of the Act.

The following statement shows the number of factories which have provided housing accommodation and other facilities for workers :—

	Up to the end of 1945.	During 1946.	Up to the end 1946.
Housing accommodation	100	18	118
Schools	28	6	34
Co-operative Societies and Stores	66	2	68
Canteens	87	11	98
Savings Schemes	54	..	54
Medical facilities other than first aid	116	9	125
Creches	17	..	17
Recreation clubs	23	1	24

Bonus ranging from 15 days to 4 months was paid to the workers by 25 factories. The Madura Mills & Co., Ltd., spent

a large amount for improving roads, extending water-supply and drainage schemes and lighting in the workers' colony.

Third class railway season tickets were purchased by the company and supplied to the workers to attend the mills. Some factories supplied tea free to night shift workers and the Rockwood Estate, Nellakotta, gave free meals to workers at noon. Fencing and guarding of the dangerous parts of ways, works and moving parts of machinery was attended to. These statistics show that the managements are bestowing more and more attention on the welfare of workers. There were 36 cases of fire and damage to property amounted to Rs. 66,429. Goods to the value of Rs. 16,500 were covered by insurance.

The rest interval was given in 3,225 factories and 224 were exempted from the provision of section 37 of the Act. Sundays or substituted days were observed as holidays in 2,680 factories. Two hundred and twenty-seven factories were exempted from the provisions of section 35 of the Act. One hundred and twenty-eight factories were exempted from the weekly limit of working hours prescribed under section 34 of the Act and 124 factories were exempted from the daily limit of working hours prescribed in section 36 of the Act. Three hundred and eighty-five factories employed children and the weekly hours for children did not exceed 30. In 633 factories, chiefly in rice mills, textile mills and decorticating factories, work was carried on by a system of multiple and overlapping shifts.

The total number of accidents was 5,481 (5,526). Forty-one of them (50) were fatal, 1,105 (1,448) were serious and 4,335 (4,029) were minor ones. In 105 cases (93) the injured persons were paid compensation amounting to Rs. 40,020 (51,670). 12.74 lakhs man-days were lost due to sickness (13.01 lakhs).

The occupiers and managers of 114 factories (154) involving 151 (179) persons were prosecuted. Seventy-six persons (140) were convicted. Fines ranged from Rs. 5 to Rs. 500. The amount realized as fines was Rs. 2,666.

The department scrutinized 706 plans (527) for construction or reconstruction of buildings and for additional installation of plants and machinery.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act was applicable to women employed in non-seasonal factories. Of 3,072 non-seasonal factories, 2,211 factories (1,921) employed women. The average number employed daily in 1,893 factories from which annual returns were received was 50,059 (49,110). No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the day of confinement. The total amount of benefits paid was Rs. 84,211 (47,836).

Strikes.—There was a large increase in the number of strikes which were 152 (42). Eighteen of them were for increase of wages and the rest for other causes. Twenty-four strikes were successful,

33 were unsuccessful, 13 were partially successful and the rest indefinite. Most of the strikes were of short duration and the Labour Department intervened in 45 cases and brought about a settlement. The total number of man-days lost due to strikes was 430,000.

Mines and Quarries

The principal minerals worked during the year and the output as compared with the previous year 1945-46 are shown below :—

Mineral.	District in which worked.	Output in 1946-47 in tons.	Output in 1945-46 in tons.
Asbestos	Cuddapah	18	38
Barytes	Kurnool	1,174	1,603
	Anantapur	4,894	7,182
	Cuddapah	5,535	4,648
		11,603	13,333
Bauxite	Salem	1,662	2,989
Calcite	Anantapur	495	
China Clay	Nellore	30	247
	Anantapur		1
Corundum	Salem	26	19
Felspar	Nellore		497
Gypsum	Trichinopoly	15,096	27,811
	Nellore	205	
		15,301	27,811
Magnesite	Salem	43,628	28,647
Mica	Nellore	1,678	1,119
	Nilgiris	14	26
	Coimbatore	1	
	Vizagapatam	1	
		1,694	1,146
Phosphatic nodules	Trichinopoly	243	524
Red Oxide of iron	Bellary	1,764	1,452
Steatite	Nellore	34,257	23,640
		(seers).	(seers).
Stones	Chingleput	62,147	54,017
	Kistna	11,575	10,945
		73,722	64,962
Limestone	Coimbatore	174,390	391,578
	Trichinopoly	95,860	
	Guntur	125,943	
		396,193	
Gold	Chittoor	55.3 oz.	38.2 oz.
Lime shell	Nellore	850	
Yellow Ochre	Kurnool	61	1,122
Graphite	East Godavari	95	91
Slate stones		745	949
Quartz	Nellore		60

The general health of the employees was satisfactory. There were two serious accidents in Chingleput district and six in Nellore district. There were five minor ones in Coimbatore district and 29 in Salem district.

Fisheries

Research.—Research work was done at the two Biological Stations at West Hill and Krusadai. A study was made of the fluctuations of the different organisms constituting the plankton with those of the plankton-feeding food fishes. The occurrence and development of fish eggs and larvæ was studied. Detailed investigations into the various aspects of the prawn fishery were taken up. A survey of the coastal waters of Malabar and South Kanara was made to locate the fishing grounds of the shell fish. The collection and compilation of fishery statistics were continued in the West Hill Biological Station. At the Krusadai Biological Station experiments on pearl culture were continued. At the Estuarine Research Station in Ennore, researches were made on the important estuarine fishes and studies were conducted on the breeding and feeding habits of Mulletts. Owing to the unprecedented floods the oyster beds at Ennore were completely depleted. Thirty-seven specimens of economically important food fishes were analysed during the year at the Fisheries Technological Station, Calicut with a view to determine their food value, to find out the variation in fat contents, and to evolve methods of treatment and preservation according to the oil content. The experiments revealed that the products prepared at the station were found to have a high nutritional value comparable or even superior to that found in similar products manufactured by leading firms in India and the United Kingdom. Samples of high class fish manure were also manufactured from fish wastes and were found to contain a high manurial value as compared with the local varieties. Arrangements were therefore made for the systematic collection and preservation of fish wastes at all the important fishing centres for conversion into manure. Experiments on the preservation and transport of fish packed in ice were continued.

There were 35 deep-sea fishing centres on the East and West coasts at the beginning of the year. On the West Coast only one centre at Kadapuram functioned throughout the year while the rest remained closed for three months during the South-west monsoon. The total quantity of fish caught in the departmental centres during the year was 7.46 lakhs of pounds. The sale-proceeds of fish amounted to Rs. 0.56 lakh and the quantity of Shark livers obtained was 0.75 lakh of pounds. Four more motor fishing vessels were purchased during the year from the army surplus stores at Cochin but they could not be put on work as they were in need of extensive repairs. The scheme sanctioned for the building of two improved 5-ton fishing boats and their supply at concessional rates to fishermen was completed towards the close of the year. Improved drift nets and fishing lines were manufactured for the use of the deep-sea fishing section at Adirampatnam. Arrangements were in progress for the building of a suitable mechanized boat at Adirampatnam for demonstrating to fishermen the advantages in the use of mechanized crafts. There were 116 fish curing

yards at the end of the year. The total quantity of fish brought into the yards was 24.72 lakhs of maunds (23.29). The quantity of salt issued was 3.84 lakhs of maunds (3.69) and the quantity of cured fish removed from the yards was 15.41 lakhs of maunds (14.55). The Special Officer appointed for the purpose of improving and standardizing the methods of manufacture of fish meal, fish manure, fish guano, fish oil and other by-products continued his experiments in different centres on the East and West coasts. Though production by private manufacturers fell there was a distinct improvement in quality. The department was producing fish manure by improved methods in five centres, four on the West coast and one on the East coast and the product was found to contain three to four times the nitrogenous content of the local fish manure. There were fish guano factories in 22 centres on the West coast but only eight worked during the year.

The Government sanctioned the installation of ice factories for the better preservation of fish. One plant was purchased from the Army and it was proposed to instal it at Tanur on the West coast. Pending the construction of the factories, six insulated motor transport vans were being used for the transport of fresh fish from the fishing centres near Madras to the city markets. A quantity of 2.75 lakhs of pounds was transported by vans. The Government sanctioned the post of a Fishery Marketing Officer for a survey of the existing marketing conditions and for suggesting improvements.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries

The experiments on marking chanks and liberating them in the sea could not be continued as the chank fishery in the Tinnevely district did not function owing to labour trouble. During the inspection of pearl banks, 1,148 pearl oysters were collected of which 1,000 oysters were used in pearl culture experiments conducted at the Krusadai Island Biological Station. A new station was established at Tuticorin for conducting research on chanks. In the Tanjore Chank Fishery diving for chanks could not be undertaken owing to the difficulty in getting divers. The number of chanks collected by nets was 12,410 (12,014).

Inland Fisheries

The Freshwater Biological Research Station at Chetput continued its studies on the various problems of Fishery Biology of the Inland waters. The feeding habits and breeding of Tench *Tineatirica*, the occurrence and systematics of valuable *Barbus* (*Lissochilus*) and the Hamilton which are common in the Cauvery were fully elucidated for the first time. Experiments were conducted on the acclimatisation of salt water mullets to fresh water conditions. Experiments showed that the hardy pearlspot could withstand the cold waters of the Nilgiris. Experiments were carried out on the toxic effects on fishes of gases evolved from the

deposits of fish ponds. The manurial value of the various organic and inorganic substances was examined by laboratory and field experiments. A combination of ammonium nitrate and bonemeal was found to produce a very good bloom within a week. The programme of research carried on at the Fresh Water Biological Research Station under the Madras Rural Piscicultural Scheme was extended for a further period of three years from 1st April 1947; and the foundation stone of the laboratory buildings was laid by the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Member for Food of the Government of India. A detailed report on the progress of investigation during three years (i.e.) from the commencement of the scheme on trout fisheries together with a technical programme of five years for completing the objects of the scheme was submitted to the Government.

At the Trout Hatchery, 14,000 ova were stripped, out of which 8,000 were lost in transit and 6,000 were put on the grills. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-five fry survived. The Gourami showed good growth in all the centres except at Kumbakonam. Fish from these centres were supplied to eleven private farms. Cultural operations were continued in the three centres in South Arcot district.

The principal centres of the Hilsa fisheries in the deltaic areas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery rivers were regularly surveyed. Young hilsa were found to live in brackish waters not far from the sea. During the breeding season over a lakh of eggs were stripped and fertilized. The fertilized eggs commenced development but subsequent hatching and rearing were not successful.

A research station was newly started at the Tungabhadra dam site. The bionomics of the exotic species *Gambusia affinis* and *Labeistes reticulatus* were worked out in the Public Health Fish Unit. Investigation was made into the design, construction and adaptability of the different types of boats and nets for inland waters. Four sharpie pattern canoes, one canvas canoe, one sampan type of canoe and one flattie canoe were designed and constructed for use in departmental waters. A "V" bottomed utility boat was designed. The efficacy of the various tanning barks, fruits and oils and also of inorganic preservatives in preserving nets was investigated. Different types of angling rods were made from indigenous woods and tested. Areca palm wood seasoned with linseed oil was found best for making fly rods and bait-casting rods. Rangoon drift nets from Rajahmundry continued to prove effective for deep-water fishing in the Mettur reservoir. The experiments in the processing of prawns from the Pulicat and Collair lakes were continued at Pulicat, Akividu and also at Medicalkuppam.

Fresh fish were regularly sold to the public from almost all the fish farms and a total of 22,000 lb. of fish were marketed from the various fishery stations during the year. The departmental fishing in the Poondi reservoir yielded 50 tons of fish and fetched a revenue of Rs. 19,525. The Rural Fishery Demonstration Units continued

to survey waters, contact interested fish farmers and give them fish seed, advice and help. Sixty-six thousand seeds of different species of fish were supplied to 119 parties.

There were 55 Fisheries Elementary Schools on the West coast and three on the East coast at the beginning of the year and one school was opened during the year. The total number of pupils attending all the fisheries schools at the end of the year was 9,905 (9,922), of whom 5,712 (5,694) were boys and the rest girls. Out of the 58 schools on the West and East coasts at the end of the year, 10 were of the higher elementary grade. The Government sanctioned the post of an Inspector of Fisheries Schools for the supervision of the fisheries schools on the West coast. The three schools on the East coast were working satisfactorily. Free midday meals were supplied to the children till 1st April 1947 but the scheme was discontinued thereafter. The Fisheries Technological Institute at Tuticorin continued to function during the year with five pupil teachers of whom two were deputed from the departmental schools on the West coast and six were stipendiaries deputed by the Government of Cochin. There was no pupil for the Navigation course. Proposals for the reorganization of the Institute were under consideration.

There were 79 (60) fishermen co-operative societies on the West coast at the end of the year, of which five did not function. They had a membership of 4,397 (3,505) and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 74,303 (56,171). The Tellicherry Women Fish Net Makers' co-operative societies did good work during the year. On the East coast three fishermen co-operative societies were newly registered in the Vizagapatam district, and six more were awaiting registration. A Junior Inspector of Co-operative Societies was appointed for the organization of fishermen co-operative societies in the Vizagapatam district.

The prohibition against the export of dried fish beyond the Province continued during the year. The scheme for the training of the personnel required to man the Fisheries Departments of the different provinces and for the training of any private person interested in pisciculture was continued during the year. The period of training was extended from six to ten months, the last month being utilized for visits to fishery centres in the various provinces for practical study. Twenty-five private individuals including one from the Ceylon Fisheries Department were trained in the short term popular course in inland fish farming. Two batches of 46 pre-released military personnel were also trained in pisciculture. Consequently on the transfer of the headquarters of the Deputy Director of Fisheries (Marine) from Calicut to Madras, the two fisheries development boards were reconstituted into a single body named the "Madras Fisheries Board."

Finance.—The revenue of the department was Rs. 14.73 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 20.68 lakhs.

The details for these works are—

				RS. IN LAKHS.
Irrigation works—				
Expenditure	..	..	..	74.00 (64.73)
Receipts	..	..	..	117.70 (108.19)
				IN LAKHS OF ACRES.
Area charged as irrigated	..	..	..	36.48 (32.95)
				RS. IN LAKHS.
Navigation, etc., works—				
Expenditure	..	..	..	18.91 (12.93)
Receipts	..	..	..	1.20 (1.28)

The increase in expenditure under irrigation works is due to the amount spent for the investigation of the Ramapadasagar Project, which amounted to Rs. 17.77 lakhs.

Tank Restoration Scheme.—No new basin was taken up for investigation during the year. The area falling within the scope of the Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 102,500 square miles of which 88,966 square miles have been investigated, works were completed in 85,683 square miles and in the remaining 3,283 square miles the works were either in progress or were still to be started. No estimate was sanctioned during the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,133 including centage charges.

Investigation of Projects.—Out of the schemes investigated during the previous year the following schemes were sanctioned for execution :—

Improvements to Pedalanka drain and Kandaleru Project in the Ksitna Delta, Hospital channel extension scheme and construction of a lock at Podalada in the Godavari Delta and the Jeddarpalayam scheme in the Cauvery Delta.

Plans and estimate for the Atleru Project were submitted last year and sanction was awaited. The report on the detailed investigation of the Vaigai Reservoir scheme and the estimate submitted by the Superintending Engineer were held up pending settlement with the Travancore Government of certain matters relating to electric power generation. Plans and estimate pertaining to the right bank and left bank canals from Mettur Reservoir were under preparation by the Superintending Engineer. Detailed plans and estimate in respect of the Pullambady Scheme and the Kattalai High Level Channel Extension Scheme were under preparation by the Superintending Engineer.

The following schemes were under various stages of investigation, preparation of plans and estimates, etc.—

- (1) Pennar-Kumudavati Project.
- (2) Perur-Pennar Project.
- (3) Rallapad Project.
- (4) Reclamation of lagoons at 56/0, 59/0 and 60/0 along the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.
- (5) Coringa Island Project.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Irrigation

The receipts on irrigation works (including capital outlay on new works) amounted to Rs. 390.52 (356.25) lakhs while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 250.13 (178.03) lakhs. The area under irrigation was 86.92 lakhs of acres showing an increase of 453,196 acres over the acreage of the previous year. Productive works showed a return of 7.92 per cent (6.94).

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into—

(a) Irrigation works,

(b) Navigation, embankment and drainage works.

Each class is divided again into productive and unproductive.

The following table gives the figures for each class of work :—

			Productive.	Unproductive.
			RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Irrigation works—				
Capital expenditure	..	..	12.19 (7.41)	54.44 (12.71)
Gross revenue	..	..	254.64 (229.35)	15.51 (16.05)
Net revenue	..	..	124.30 (107.84)	6.16 (6.89)
Net profits	..	..	57.14 (41.21)	— 16.11 (—15.09)
Working expenses	..	..	89.17 (78.10)	9.35 (6.16)
			PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Percentage return on capital outlay	..	..	7.92 (6.94)	..
Remissions	..	..	7.21 (30.84)	29 (1.46)
Navigation, etc., works—				
Capital expenditure	..	..	..	7.36 (5.12)
Gross revenue	..	..	..	1.47 (1.38)
Net profits	..	..	..	— 5.89 (—3.74)
			IN MILLIONS OF ACRES.	IN LAKHS OF ACRES.
Area under first crop	..	..	3.91 (3.81)	2.86 (3.58)
Area under second crop	..	..	.78 (.727)	.713 (.52)

The bulk of the expenditure on productive works was incurred on the Godavari-Kistna Delta systems. The outlay on unproductive works was incurred chiefly on the Tungabhadra Project the expenditure being Rs. 51.64 lakhs. There are no navigation, etc., works coming under the head "productive." The unproductive navigation works include the Buckingham and Vedaranyam canals. The expenditure on the Buckingham canal continued to be large as it had to be maintained in a condition fit for traffic throughout the year.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept are also divided into the above two categories of irrigation works and navigation, embankment and drainage works.

- (6) Lower Sagileru Project.
- (7) Restoration of the Kalyanarayadu tank in Errangun-alapalli.
- (8) Gandikota Project.
- (9) Construction of Polipalli anicut across Gostani river.
- (10) Providing irrigation facilities to about 2,700 acres in Pedapatnam and Narayanapuram blocks, Kistna Western Delta.
- (11) Providing irrigation facilities to about 2,800 acres of dry lands in Nandigama taluk of Kistna district.
- (12) Providing irrigation facilities to 8,420 acres of dry lands in Peddapalli and Allur villages of Repalli and Bapatla taluks.
- (13) Bhrugubanda Tank Project.
- (14) Gundlakamma Project.
- (15) Extending irrigation facilities to about 4,000 acres below the tail dam of Mulliar, Tanjore district.
- (16) Restoration of Sivalaperi tank.
- (17) Thatahalla Project.
- (18) Padigam Project.
- (19) Restoration of the old flood banks of Araniar river.
- (20) Reservoir across the Araniar river.
- (21) Gaugings of the flow in Pennar in connection with Sathanur Project.
- (22) Ghiriyar Project.
- (23) Malampuzha Project.
- (24) Charamangalam Anicut across Gayatri river.

Grow More Food Schemes.—Several major schemes taken up for execution last year were pushed through vigorously and a number of them were either completed or were in an advanced stage of completion. Twenty-one more schemes at an approximate cost of Rs. 46.549 lakhs intended to irrigate about 29,295 acres were sanctioned during the year. The Government of India have agreed to give financial assistance to the Grow More Food Campaign by giving a subsidy of 50 per cent of the net outlay on the schemes or of the average value at current prices of the increased amount of average annual production in terms of rice anticipated as a result of the execution of the scheme whichever was less.

Kudimaramath works.—The Government revised temporarily their policy in regard to Kudimaramath works and ordered that the works should be executed at Government cost in cases where irrigation had materially suffered and where the repairs were likely to result in an appreciable increase in the production of food. About 167 channels at an estimated cost of about Rs. 3.75 lakhs were taken up during the year.

The postwar reconstruction schemes taken up in the previous year were under execution during the year under review.

Contour-bunding.—The investigation of the scheme for dry farming and contour-bunding in the famine affected areas of the

Ceded Districts was completed and a scheme for contour-bunding has been included in the Grow More Food Five Year Plan. Revised proposals are being prepared by the Director of Agriculture.

Research.—The Irrigation Research Station at Poondi made substantial progress during the year. Substantial economies could be effected in some designs and a sum of Rs. 40,000 was saved in one anicut design alone. The Soil Mechanics Section attached to the Research Station at Poondi was transferred to Madras. The laboratory carried out several tests and studies on soil samples from the Project and regular divisions. Experiments on seepage into the coffer-dam and foundation trenches of the Ramapadasagar Project Dam were made. Investigations were also made to examine the stability against uplift, piping and surface erosion of the Kistna and Godavari anicuts in connection with the proposals to raise the crest levels of these anicuts. Studies were also made in regard to the coffer dam alignments and designs for other works relating to Ramapadasagar and other projects; on tank weirs and byewashes; on reduction of afflux at culverts, sluices and inverted syphons, cement concrete slabs for light roofing.

Floods.—The maximum flood level over the crest of the Dowlaish-waram Anicut was 13.9 feet on 29th July 1946 at 6 a.m. There were no damages due to floods or cyclones in the Godavari Delta during the year. Due to heavy local rains in November 1946 there was submersion of crops all over the Western Delta but the damage was slight as the floods receded soon. A number of breaches were caused to the Commamur Canal in Kistna Delta. They were promptly closed. In the Ceded Districts extensive damage was caused to irrigation works by the abnormally heavy rains in November and December 1946. A special subdivision for breach closing works was formed to attend to the repairs which were estimated to cost Rs. 3 lakhs. Another division was sanctioned to attend to the repairs to the tanks breached in the Chingleput and Nellore districts for the same reasons.

Electricity (1946-47)

General.—Progress during 1946-47 was, in general, satisfactory. The year marked the commencement of a large number of development schemes after a period of stagnation caused by the war.

1. The following major schemes were sanctioned :—

(a) The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme to be developed jointly with the Orissa Government. The Madras share of the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 420.11 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 587.6 lakhs in the tenth year of operation.

(b) The Pykara III Stage and Moyar II Stage extensions at an estimated initial cost of Rs. 255.29 lakhs rising to Rs. 413.70 lakhs in the tenth year.

(c) Acquisition of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation Undertaking in August 1947 on the expiry of the licences granted to the company.

(d) Installation of two 2,500 K.W. transportable sets at Basin Bridge, Madras, at an estimated cost of Rs. 29 lakhs.

(e) The Madura Thermal Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 88 lakhs.

(f) The Ceded Districts Electrification Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs in five years.

(g) Erode-Trichinopoly-Dalmiapuram 66 K.V. extensions estimated to cost Rs. 39.8 lakhs in eight years.

(h) Erode-Salem 66/110 K.V. line extensions estimated to cost Rs. 24.86 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 29.5 lakhs in eight years.

(i) Madura-Tirumangalam-Rajapalayam-Tenkasi 66 K.V. extensions estimated to cost Rs. 26.4 lakhs.

(j) Conjeeveram-Chingleput-Arkonam extensions estimated to cost Rs. 16.7 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 19.1 lakhs in eight years.

(k) Kurnool Distribution Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 11.1 lakhs.

(l) Hindupur Distribution Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.92 lakhs rising to Rs. 9.75 lakhs in ten years.

(m) Kollegal Distribution Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1.705 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 3.5 lakhs in five years.

2. The erection of the fourth 12,500 K.V.A. unit at the Mettur Power-House was completed, and after satisfactory acceptance tests, was taken over for commercial operation on 28th October 1946.

3. The Kurnool Electrical Undertaking was taken over by Government at the request of the municipal authorities on 1st October 1946 and is being operated by the department ever since.

4. Bulk supply of hydro-electric power from the Pykara system was given to the Calicut Licensee from 1st October 1946. Similar supply was extended to the Cannanore-Tellicherry Licensee from 22nd May 1947. Thus two more licensees ceased self-generation and were connected up to the Madras Grid.

5. Bulk supply to the Government of Travancore from the Papanasam system commenced from 11th September 1946.

6. Electric supply was extended to 101 more villages during the year.

7. The gross revenue during the year from the departmental undertakings was Rs. 124.95 lakhs registering a rise of 7.3 per cent over the previous year.

Load development.—Additions to load during the year were confined generally to agricultural pump sets and small industries. The aggregate of power demands on the Government power systems was 71,683 K.W. and the units generated totalled 317.65 millions

units against 60,870 K.W. and 327.35 millions units respectively last year. The total generation in the Province (by the Government as well as licensees' undertakings) was 408.68 millions units. The decrease in total generation is due to lower consumption in industries on account of strikes and lockouts.

Details of power generation in Government systems and non-Government sources are given below :—

	Total connected load.	Demand in K.W.	Total generation in million units.
Government—			
Hydro-electric—			
1. Pykara	74,254	27,700	145.00
2. Mettur	76,732	23,850	96.24
3. Papanasam	34,318	14,000	56.62
Thermal—			
1. Vizagapatam	5,535	2,140	7.26
2. Bezwada	7,255	3,520	11.23
3. Cocanada	1,260	380	1.25
4. Kurnool	290	93	.05
Government system, Total ..	1,99,644	71,683	317.65
Licensees—			
Madras Electric Supply Corporation	..	..	82.26
Other licensees' stations	..	..	8.77
Licensees' stations, Total ..	..	..	91.03
Total generation in the Province.	..	..	408.68

The Government Electricity department was responsible for 77.7 per cent of the power output in the Province, the Madras Electric Supply Corporation for 20.15 per cent and other licensees for the rest.

The following table gives information regarding the number of consumers of electricity, of villages and towns electrified and agricultural pump sets in service as on 31st March 1947 :—

	Number of consumers served.	Number of villages and towns served.	(a) Number of agricultural pump sets served. (b) Total connected load.
By Government Electricity department directly.	25,076	511	(a) 5,206 (b) 22,682 K.W.
By licensees distributing Government power.	89,788	537	(a) 1,618 (b) 5,587 K.W.
Other licensees	46,007	5	(a) 36 (b) 135 K.W.
Total ..	160,871	1,104	(a) 6,860 (b) 28,404 K.W.

High priority was given to agricultural services on account of the Grow More Food Campaign. There was a phenomenal demand for supply of electric pumping sets for irrigation purposes in all areas. Preference in the matter of supply was also given to areas in firkas selected for rural development.

Operation Branch.—This branch consists of four systems—Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Andhra. Nineteen miles of 11 K.V. line was constructed from Rajahmundry to Ramapadasagar works site and 11 K.V. supply was made available for expediting the work at the dam site.

The financial results of the operating systems are given below :—

	Total capital outlay.	Gross revenue. (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)	Working expenses.	Net revenue.
Hydro-electric—				
Pykara } Mettur } Papanasam }	776.4	111.76	55.03	56.73
Thermal—				
Vizagapatam } Bezwada } Cocanada } Kurnool }	83.1	13.19	13.55	(—) .36

Pykara System.—The year was the fourteenth year of operation for the system. Five hundred and thirty-seven extensions were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 25.24 lakhs.

Mettur System.—The year was the tenth year of operation for the system. The failure of both south-west and north-east monsoons necessitated the shutting down of the plant for 15 days in January 1946. Generation thereafter was confined to only one unit due to irrigation closure, the balance of power being obtained from Pykara. The supply of water in the Mettur reservoir improved in the later part of June 1946. From July onwards the Mettur machines were able to take the peak load of the system.

There were two major breakdowns of transmission lines in the Mettur system—one on the Mettur-Singarapet line and the other on the Pakala-Chandragiri line. Both were due to unprecedented rains and floods in November and December 1946.

Papanasam System.—The year was the third year of operation for the system. The 66 K.V. line from Papanasam to Travancore was put into commercial operation in September 1946. In order to avail of additional storage both for irrigation and power purposes, a dwarf wall with flash board was put up over the spillway of the Dam and the lake level temporarily raised by 5 feet.

Andhra System.—This system comprises the steam stations at Vizagapatam and Bezwada and the oil engine stations at Cocanada and Kurnool. The Kurnool station was taken over from the Municipality on 1st October 1946. A fourth boiler was put into regular service from 7th June 1946 at the Vizagapatam power station. A 3,000 K.W. turbo set was put into commercial service in the Bezwada Power House.

Licensed Electric-supply Undertakings.—The number of licensed electric-supply undertakings at the close of the year was 80 out

The following water-supply and drainage schemes were in progress and in many cases were nearing completion :—

Water-supply.—Adoni, Hagari, Bodinayakanur, Saidapet, Mettupalayam, Tiruppur, Cochin, Wallajahpet, Calicut and Gudiyattam.

Drainage.—Chittoor (Partial), Srirangam, Bezwada, Coimbatore, Salem and Rajahmundry (Partial).

Progress on the following schemes was held up as pipes, pumping plants, etc., were not available :—

Water-supply.—Trichinopoly (I, II and III instalments), Kodaikanal, Bezwada and Pollachi.

Workshops.—The value of work done in the Public Works Department Workshops at Madras, Bezwada and Dowlaishwaram was Rs. 11.29 (9.09) lakhs.

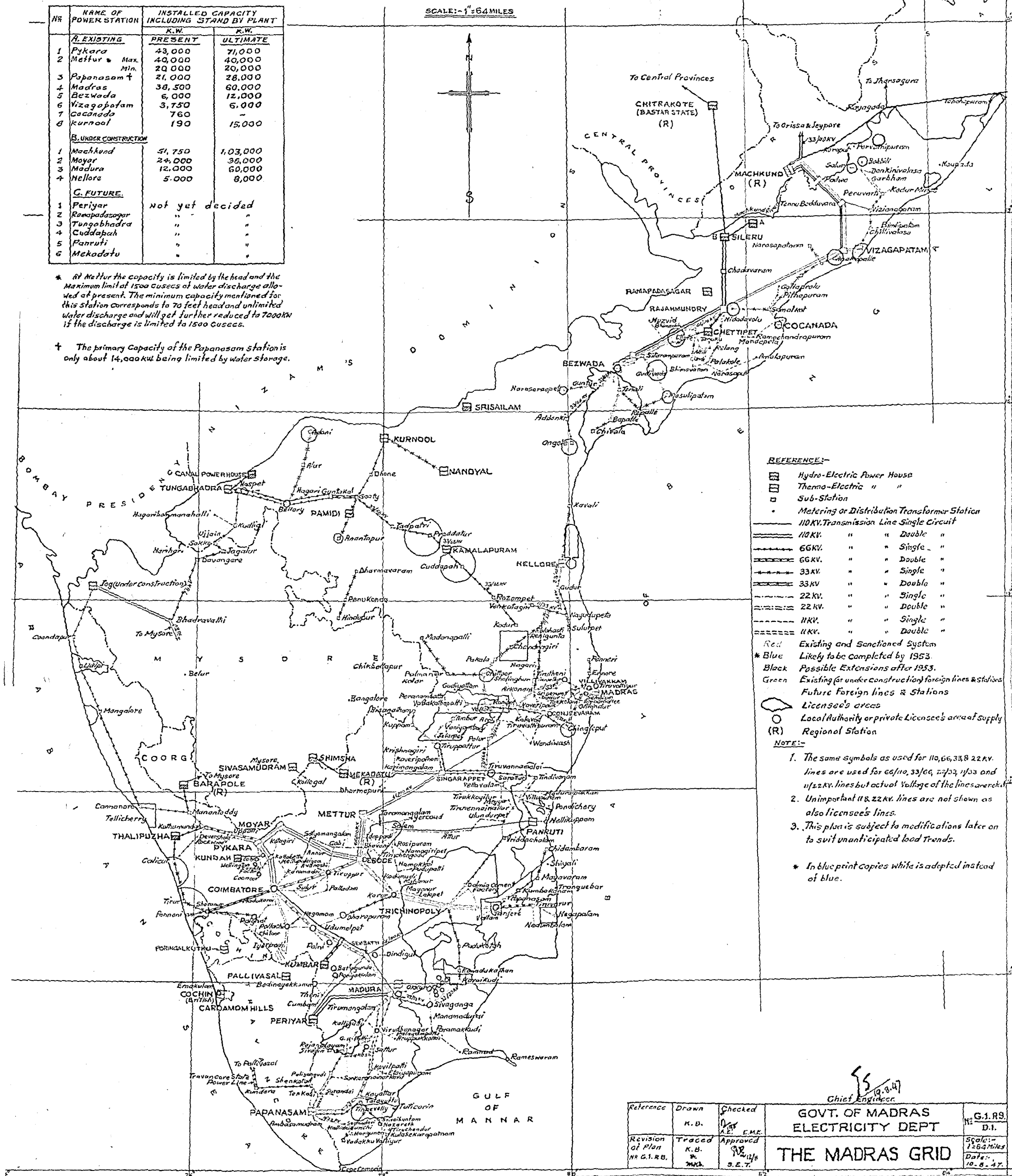
Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards were double track as in the last year. The company owned 106 tramcars, one special car and two road metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 86. Out of 106 tramcars, 70 were large ones and 36 were small ones of the Corridor type. The company took current from the Madras Electricity System. During the year the total distance run was 2.281 million miles (2.571) and the number of passengers carried was 58.450 (53.794) millions.

Boilers

The total number of boilers at the end of the year was 3,278 (3,194). Out of these 3,201 were registered in this Province. One thousand, seven-hundred and forty (1,594) boilers were examined during the year. Three thousand and eighteen (2,882) inspections were made and 1,542 (1,532) certificates were issued. In addition 388 (521) cursory inspections were made for checking the completion of minor repairs done. The certificates granted for 33 boilers and the Provisional Order issued for one boiler were either revoked or withdrawn due to defects. Directions were issued to work twenty-seven boilers with reduced pressure. The total number of accidents to boilers was 24 (30). There were no dangerous explosions resulting in the loss of life or property. There was one case of prosecution for carrying out unauthorized repairs and it ended in conviction. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 77,364 (74,781) and the expenditure to Rs. 87,149 (80,988). Although there was a considerable increase in the number of boilers imported, still there was a very great demand for them and it was partly met by purchases from other Provinces.

THE MADRAS GRID



Highways (1946-47)

This department was newly formed with effect from 1st April 1946 with one Chief Engineer, 6 circles, 37 divisions, 96 subdivisions and 325 sections. In addition, 55 Assistant Engineers and 197 Supervisors were sanctioned for District Board works. 14,956 miles of roads were taken over by the Government, while 22,000 miles of roads were left with the District Boards. Although the District Boards were relieved of a considerable portion of their maintenance work, the toll compensation due to them was continued to be paid. Under maintenance, a sum of Rs. 152.1 lakhs was spent against an allotment of Rs. 165.28 lakhs. Under improvements and construction some interim schemes were taken up, and an expenditure of Rs. 32 lakhs was incurred, in addition to Rs. 37 lakhs under the Central Road Fund Scheme and Rs. 7.8 lakhs under other schemes. The five-year plan of post-war development for communications had to be drastically cut down in order to give priority to other more urgent nation-building programmes initiated by the Government. A sum of Rs. 2.5 crores was tentatively fixed by the Government of India as the upper limit for expenditure on National Highways during the first five years. Out of this, Rs. 1.5 crores was for major bridges and Rs. 1.0 crore for other improvements. Twenty-one major works costing over Rs. 1.0 lakh each were in progress and four major works costing over Rs. 1.0 lakh each were carried out by the Public Works Department. Three hundred and twenty-nine estimates to the value of Rs. 13.56 crores were scrutinized in the Chief Engineer's Office, and 5,694 estimates to the value of Rs. 877.0 lakhs were scrutinized in the offices of the Superintending Engineers and Divisional Engineers. During the year, eight Engineers were deputed for training in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archaeology

From 1st April 1946 all the monuments which were under the charge of the Public Works Department were taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India. Two circles, the Southern and Eastern, were formed for administrative purposes. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 55,060 of which Rs. 4,640 were spent by the Madras Public Works Department. Rs. 18,202 were spent departmentally on special repairs and Rs. 30,737 on Annual Repairs and Maintenance. The Special Repair work for strengthening the groyne wall at the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram undertaken by the Public Works Department was completed. Five special repair works relating to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Malabar were taken over by the department for execution and one of them was completed. Under Special Repairs (New Works), the department took up 16 works in both the circles and completed eleven. The remaining five were in progress. A final agreement was entered into with the Military authorities, regarding the protection of monuments in Fort St. George. The survey of megalithic sites was continued in Chingleput district and in the adjoining taluks of North Arcot and Chittoor districts. Sixty-eight new sites were proposed for protection in Chingleput district, six in North Arcot and one in Chittoor. The Southern Circle participated in the excavations at Brahmagiri, Mysore State, which are giving a clue to the age of megalithic culture in Southern India.

Epigraphy

During the year the epigraphical survey of the Pulivendla taluk in the Cuddapah district was completed. A portion of the Chidambaram taluk was surveyed and a few villages in the Tanjore and Ramnad districts were visited. One hundred and forty stone inscriptions were copied and 49 copper-plates examined. At Muvaraivenran in Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, a rock-cut cave temple was discovered similar in style and structure to the Pallava monuments of the 7th-8th century A.D. It is of special interest to note that this was found in the Ramnad district which was at no time under the sway of the Pallava kings. Among the copper-plate grants examined the following were of interest :—

(1) Two were those of Salankayana kings who ruled over a part of the Andhra country in the early period of the Christian era. One of them dated back to the 4th century A.D. corresponding to the 14th year of the reign of Nandivarman. The other relates to the first year of the reign of Maharaja Skandavarman, the grandson of Nandivarman, and gives his family genealogy.

(2) A copper-plate secured from Pentapadu in the West Godavari district relates to the Telugu-Choda Chief Bhaktiraja. It is seen therefrom that the chief, with the help of others, stemmed the tide of the Muslim invasion and established himself as the ruler of the Vengi country. The inscription is dated 1343 A.D.

The stone inscriptions represent all the main ruling dynasties of Southern India. The earliest among the Chola inscriptions is an epigraph engraved in Tamil of the 10th century A.D., on a slab set up in front of the Kaliyamman temple at Chettitangal, a village in Chidambaram taluk.

One epigraph, dated 1774 Saka era during the regime of the Kutbshahis of Golkonda is of considerable interest as it records the details of an agreement reached between the residents of two villages in respect of the use of water flowing in the stream.

The printing of the departmental publications has been resumed and the manuscript of the Annual Reports for the years 1938-39 to 1942-43 were sent to the press.

Ecclesiastical

Church of India.—On 31st March 1947 there were 22 (23) clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras. Particulars of voluntary contributions received through the churches are given below :—

	RS.
Churches under the Diocese of Madras excluding hospitals.	2,77 (2,82) lakhs.
Churches under the Diocese of Dornakal excluding Cuddapah.	2,145 (2,527).
Churches under the Diocese of Tinnevely excluding Tuticorin.	10,433 (13,121).
Churches under the Diocese of Travancore and Cochin.	3,740 (6,936).

Church of Scotland.—During the year Madras and Bangalore were ministered by two Chaplains; Secunderabad and Wellington were ministered by the Methodists and United Board Chaplains. Presbyterian troops at Arkonam were looked after by the missionaries of the Church of Scotland at Arkonam. Coorg was under the charge of the Bangalore Chaplain Munnar, Cochin and the rest of the Presidency were under the charge of the Madras Chaplain.

Charitable Institutions

Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries.—The daily average number of indoor-paupers on diet was 38 (40). The number of outdoor paupers was 183 (195). The average cost of food for an indoor pauper was Re. 0-4-2 (0-4-2) per day and that for an outdoor pauper was Rs. 2-6-0 (2-6-0) per month. The opening

balance was Rs. 2,019-1-8. The receipts amounted to Rs. 15,700-8-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 15,131-11-5. The closing balance was Rs. 2,587-14-9. Milk was supplied free through the Corporation of Madras for one month in addition to the free supply of 170 tins of evaporated milk. The resources of the institution were very slender and much difficulty was experienced in balancing the budget and there was a proposal to utilize this choultry as an infirmary by the Government.

Triplicane Langarkhana.—The number of members on the roll at the beginning of the year was 147. There were 13 casualties and the number at the end of the year was 134. The average daily strength was 139. The average cost of aid to each pauper was Rs. 2-15-9 (2-13-2). Including the balance of Rs. 72-8-0 the total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,360 (5,551) and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,300. The closing balance was Rs. 60-8-9.

Stationery

The transactions of the Stationery Department are given in the following table :—

	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.)		
Opening balance	11.67 (14.38)	3.96 (5.88)	15.63 (20.27)
Receipts	16.26 (14.58)	13.62 (3.50)	29.88 (18.08)
Issues	12.52 (17.30)	14.60 (5.42)	27.12 (22.72)
Issues to local funds on payment	..	..	2.13 (2.10)
Closing balance	15.40 (11.67)	2.98 (3.96)	18.38 (15.63)

Government Press

There was an increase of Rs. 1.46 lakhs in receipts due to larger credits on account of printing work done for the Posts and Telegraph and Defence Departments of the Central Government. The expenditure rose by Rs. 3.25 lakhs due to payment of bonus and increased allowances granted to the staff and also to overtime fees for the heavy printing work done during the year. There was a very large increase in standardized forms and non-standardized forms due to the creation of new departments such as Firka Development, Highways and Civil Supplies, etc. The foundry production decreased on account of the manufacture of types being restricted to the actual requirements. The free supply of priced publications was considerably reduced. There were large stocks of paper and stores at the end of the year.

The details of receipts and expenditure are shown below :—

	1945-46.	1946-47.	Increase (+), Decrease (—).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Receipts—			
Receipts	8,69,501	10,15,619	+ 1,46,118
Sales including sales by commission agents.	50,745	71,558	+ 20,813
Expenditure—			
Expenses	14,53,927	17,78,722	+ 3,24,795
Printing and binding charges.	14,96,710	16,78,772	+ 1,82,062
Printing and binding materials cost.	11,65,014	13,13,769	+ 1,48,755
Map stereotypes and blocks	24,946	26,147	+ 1,201
Repairs to rubber stamps, pads.	14,511	15,295	+ 784
Bills for Government printing done at private presses.	69,064	2,97,735	+ 2,28,671
Bills for Government printing done at private presses for electoral rolls.	3,57,223	7,92,350	+ 4,35,127
Capital expenditure—			
Plants added	78,906	88,977	+ 8,071
Value of plant at the close of the year.	11,94,461	11,73,931	— 20,480
Output value—			
Face value of Acts and books published.	41,667	85,267	+ 43,600
Free issues (from Publication Store).	44,995	31,594	— 13,401
Closing balances of stores	1,58,216	2,47,645	+ 89,429
Output quantity—			
Number of covers and forms printed (both standardized and non-standardized) (in millions).	197.74	262.31	+ 64.57
Type Foundry output (in lb.)	122,771	96,955	— 25,816
Number of books, etc., distributed apart from sales.	2,613,733	755,510	— 1,858,223
Number of papers placed at the disposal of the Press including the <i>Grow More Food</i> , <i>Madras Information</i> , <i>Indian Women Civic Corps</i> , <i>Ind-Com-Journal</i> , <i>Madras Legislative Assembly</i> and <i>Madras Legislative Council proceedings</i> , etc.	2,296,434	358,900	— 1,937,534
Miscellaneous—			
Value of bills checked for private bodies.	69,725	1,40,960	+ 71,235

Political Pensions

There were 447 pensioners in all on 1st April 1947 drawing a total pension of Rs. 5.19 lakhs (5.18). During the year 32 pensions (38) amounting to Rs. 32,145 (32,438) were sanctioned and 9 (16) pensions amounting to Rs. 33,088 (30,362) lapsed. Malikhana allowances, Carnatic stipends, Tanjore pensions and miscellaneous other pensions and allowances paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5.13 lakhs.

Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 83,934 (71,491) references during the year. As in the previous year a common competitive examination was held for the selection of candidates to the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service. The new scheme of recruitment to the Madras Secretariat Service by competitive examination consisting of a combined written and oral test was temporarily held in abeyance and selections to the Madras Secretariat Service were made on the results of the written test held for the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service. Two thousand (2,224) candidates were admitted to the examination of whom 1,561 (1,747) were selected for appointment in the Madras Ministerial Service and in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and 113 (68) were selected for the Madras Secretariat Service. For appointment as typists and steno-typists 106 (149) candidates including 5 (1) women candidates were selected out of 139 (187) admitted to the examination. The selection of typists and steno-typists was made on the results of a written competitive examination for which candidates could appear either in one paper, that is English composition, or in all the four papers of the examination. Those who appeared in English Composition only and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment only as typists or steno-typists while those who appeared for all the four papers and obtained qualifying marks were not only selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists but also declared eligible for transfer or promotion to other posts in the service after satisfactory completion of probation as typists or steno-typists.

The competitive examination was thrown open also to unpassed men already in service under the Provincial Government or under local boards and municipalities and out of 530 such candidates 64 obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

The Special and Departmental Tests were held as usual in June and December during the year. Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (7,168) candidates appeared for the examination in June and 6,550 (6,755) for the examination in December.

The Commission selected candidates for 23 (29) classes of posts by competitive examination comprising an oral test in the shape of an interview.

The Commission dealt with 33 (41) references relating to the recruitment to the Provincial Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission conducted oral tests for the recruitment of candidates with war service in vacancies reserved for them in the Subordinate Services. The number of candidates selected was 178 in April 1946 and 561 in August 1946. For similar vacancies in the Provincial Services oral tests were held in October 1946.

The Commission advised the Government on 26 (12) appeals, 10 memorials, 7 (7) proposals for disciplinary action, 2 (1) cases relating to reimbursement of cost of defence incurred by public servants and 13 (12) references relating to the grant of pension.

Cost of Public Services

The following statement shows the cost of the several services and the pensionary liabilities of this Government in 1946-47 :—

Particulars of services.	Salaries.		Pensions.	
	Total number of posts in 1946-47.	Cost in 1946-47.	Total number of posts in 1946-47.	Cost in 1946-47.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	121	24.33	94 }	26.68
Other All-India Services and High Court Judges (excluding I.C.S. Judges).	175	24.40	233 }	
Government contribution payable under the I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	0.21
Miscellaneous charges connected with pension of All-India Services.	..	..	..	0.44
Contribution payable to Central Revenue under Section 158 of the Government of India Act, 1935, towards pension, etc., of military officers in respect of Civil employment.	..	..	58	2.04
Provincial Services	2,710	130.39	1,051 }	120.30
Subordinate Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding village establishments).	142,417	712.56	30,106 }	
Village establishment ..	107,911	153.07	..	..
Total ..	253,364	1,046.75	31,542	149.67
Total—Salaries and Pensions.		1,196.42		

Resettlement and Re-employment of Ex-Service Personnel

During the year four more Sub-Regional Exchanges were set up by the Labour Department of the Government of India at the following places :—

(1) Madura, (2) Trichinopoly, (3) Vellore and (4) Madras.

At the end of the year there was a Regional Exchange at Madras and there were nine Sub-Regional Exchanges in the mufassal under the management of specially trained staff. In order to facilitate the resettlement work in the Province, the Government ordered establishment of District Employment offices in all the districts, except the Nilgiris and those districts where Sub-Regional Exchanges were located.

Statistics of the number of men registered, placed and found work during the year are given below :—

Number registered.	Number placed.	Number found work.
124,358	14,534	1,862

Under the Technical Training Scheme of the Government of India for ex-servicemen, 35 centres functioned in the Southern Zone, which includes Cochin, Travancore, Pudukottah and Mysore States, with a seating capacity of 3,522 trainees in 30 different trades. Of these 35 centres, 12 were Co-operative Societies. The number of trainees on rolls was 2,221. There were also eight Vocational Training Centres catering for 546 trainees, and one training centre for war disabled persons with a capacity of 500 seats. Two hundred and thirty-two ex-servicemen were under training in these centres.

There were seven Labour Contract Co-operative Societies for ex-servicemen at the end of the year. Two societies were dormant, and the other five societies executed contract works for Rs. 1,04,067. All these societies were subsequently liquidated as they did not work well.

Five Co-operative Motor Transport Societies for ex-servicemen were registered during the year. Drivers and cleaners were selected in eleven districts. Two hundred and eighty-nine chassis were purchased from the Avadi Vehicles Depot at a cost of Rs. 14.45 lakhs. All the preliminary arrangements for the running of these societies were made.

One Co-operative Society for tailors was registered and started at Madras. There were two cutters and six tailors and the society executed orders to the value of Rs. 1,138.

There were 12 Co-operative Workshops at the end of the year. Five workshops commenced work and transacted business. They manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 72,396 and sold goods to the value of Rs. 61,243. Preliminary arrangements to start work in the remaining workshops were made during the year.

Eleven Co-operative Land Colonization Societies were registered during the year, bringing the total to thirteen. Five of these thirteen societies were found to be working at a loss and were ordered to be wound up. The remaining eight societies worked fairly well and had a total strength of 585 persons at the end of the year. The societies engaged themselves in the construction of huts and the digging of irrigation and drinking water wells. Over 2,000 acres were cultivated by colonists both by way of first and second crops.

The policy of reserving vacancies for war service candidates was discontinued with effect from 1st April 1947. Three hundred and forty vacancies in Provincial Services and 27,000 vacancies in Subordinate (including Inferior) Services had been reserved for

ex-servicemen including the Indian National Army personnel. Of these, two posts in the Provincial and 3,859 posts in the Subordinate Services were filled up by war service candidates. One per cent of the total number of vacancies was reserved for disabled ex-servicemen, who were found to be qualified and fit for discharging the duties of non-executive posts. In regard to vacancies arising after 1st April 1947, the Government ordered that the ex-servicemen applying for the posts should be permitted to exclude the period of their war service in computing their age for appointment. They were also exempted from the payment of application fees.

Departmental Enquiries

The scope of the functions of the Special Officer (Departmental Enquiries) extends to enquiries relating to all departments other than the Judicial and cases relating to head constables and constables in the Police Department. Towards the close of the year the post of an Assistant to the Special Officer was sanctioned to dispose of cases against Government servants in inferior service and those in superior service drawing a salary of Rs. 80 and less. Fourteen cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 179 cases were referred during the year. Of these 95 cases relating to Government servants drawing a salary of less than Rs. 50 and a few other cases against Government servants in superior service where the enquiry had already been held departmentally were not taken up. Out of the 84 cases taken up nine related to Gazetted Officers. Forty cases were disposed of during the year and 58 cases were pending at the end of the year. Out of the 40 cases, 11 were either dropped at the request of the authorities concerned or sent back to them for disposal by themselves. In the remaining 29 cases the recommendations made were as shown below :—

Dismissal	..	..	..	..	8
Compulsory retirement	..	..	..	..	2
Reduction in pension	..	..	..	..	1
Acquittal	..	..	..	..	5
Removal from service	..	..	..	..	4
Stoppage of increment	..	..	..	..	2
Reduction to a lower grade or scale of pay	..	..	..	..	4
Censure	..	..	..	..	2
Granted further time for discharge of debts	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	29

In 17 cases final orders were passed accepting the recommendations as regards the punishment proposed. In one case the Government enhanced the punishment recommended and ordered the dismissal of the Government servant from service and in the remaining 11 cases final orders were awaited from the Government.

APPENDIX

List of official reports used in the compilation of this volume

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER I.	
Changes in the Administration ..	Report of the Public Department.
His Excellency the Governor's Tours.	Report of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Legislation	Note of the Legal Department.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue, Sources and realization.	Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1354 (1946-47).
Wards' Estates	Administration Report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1354 (1946-47).
Excise and Opium	Report on the Administration of the Excise Revenue for the year 1946-47.
Stamps	Stamps Administration Report for the year 1946-47.
Commercial Taxes	Report of the Board of Revenue.
CHAPTER IV.	
Provincial Finance	Notes prepared by the Finance Department.
Revenue and Expenditure	Do.
Income-tax	Report of the Commissioner of Income-tax.
Customs	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Salt	Report of the Collector of Salt Revenue.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Reports on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Province, 1946, and of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules, and of the Madras Traffic Rules.
Criminal Tribes	Administration Reports on Kallar reclamation, Koravar reclamation, Yenadi reclamation and Criminal Tribes Settlements for the year 1945.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V—cont.	
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts for the year 1946.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails, 1946.
Borstal Schools	Report on the working of Borstal Schools, 1946.
Certified Schools	Report on the working of the Madras Children Act and on the Administration of the Certified Schools in the Presidency, 1946.
Explosives and Sulphur Licences.	Report on the working of the Arms and Explosives Acts.
Chemical Examiner's Department.	Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department for the year 1946.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1946.
Registration	Note on the Statistics of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1946.
Notaries Public	Notarial Administration Report for 1946-47.
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces.	Report of the Commander, Madras District.
CHAPTER VI.	
Local Boards	Report on the working of Local Boards.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
District Municipalities	General Municipal review of the Local Administration Department.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning, 1946-47.
Hindu Religious Endowments Board.	Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, 1946.
CHAPTER VII.	
Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1946, and Report on the work done under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act for 1946-47.
Public Health	Report of the Director of Public Health, 1946.
Indian Medicine	Report on the work of the College of Indian Medicine for 1946-47.
Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine.	Report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for 1946-47.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII—cont.	
Medical Education	Report on the working of the Medical College, Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras, and Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1946-47.
King Institute	Report on the working of the King Institute, Guindy, for the year 1946-47.
Mental Hospitals	Report on the working of Mental Hospitals for 1946-47.
Emigration	Report of the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, for the year 1946.
CHAPTER VIII.	
Education	Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1946-47.
Government Examinations ..	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations for 1946-47.
Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School.	Annual Report of the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School for the year ending 31st March 1947.
Government Museum	Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library for the year 1946-47.
Connemara Public Library ..	Do.
The Zoological Gardens	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
Madras Record Office	Annual Report of the Madras Record Office for the year 1946-47.
Literature and the Press ..	Report on newspapers and the periodicals from the Public Department.
Registration of Books	A brief note of the Director of Public Instruction on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act for 1945.
Provincial Broadcasting	Report of the Provincial Broadcasting Department for the year 1946-47.
CHAPTER IX.	
Utilization of Land	Report on the Utilization of Land for fasli 1354 (1946-47).
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Report on the condition of the agricultural population in fasli 1354 (1946-47).
Weather and Crops	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Province for the agricultural year 1946-47 (fasli 1355).

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER IX—cont.	
Agriculture	Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1946-47.
Horticulture	Report of the Horticultural Society, Madras, and Agricultura Department for the year 1946-47.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1946-47.
Civil Veterinary Department ..	Annual Administration Report of the Madras Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1946-47.
Co-operative Societies	Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies in the Madras Province for the co-operative year ended 30th June 1947.
Forests	Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending 31st March 1947.
Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department.	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year ending 31st March 1947.
Partially Excluded Areas	Administration Reports of the East Godavari, West Godavari and Vizagapatam Agencies, 1946-47.
Excluded Areas	Reports from the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara.
CHAPTER X.	
Ports	Administration Reports of the Madras Port Trust, Cochin Port Trust, Tuticorin Port Trust, and the Madras Port Department, for the year 1946-47.
Sea Borne Trade	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras, for the year ending 31st March 1947.
Factories.. ..	Administration Report of the Labour Department for the year 1946. Report on the working of the Factories Act in the Province for the year 1946.
Industrial Labour	Report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act for the year 1946.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER X—cont.	
Mines and Quarries	Summaries relating to mines and quarries for the year 1946-47.
Fisheries	Report of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the year ended 30th June 1947.
CHAPTER XI.	
Irrigation.. ..	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation for 1946-47.
Electricity	Administration Report of the Electricity Department for the year 1946-47.
Public Works	Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1946-47.
Tramways	Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1946-47.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, for the year 1946-47.
CHAPTER XII.	
Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, for the year 1946-47.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist, Madras.
Ecclesiastical	Administration Report of the Ecclesiastical Department for the year 1946-47.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Directors of the Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery for 1946-47.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press, for 1946-47.
Political Pensions	Report of the Accountant-General, Madras.
Madras Public Service Commission.	Report of the Madras Public Service Commission.
Cost of Public Services	Note from the Finance Department.

NOTE.—Some of the above reports have not been placed at the disposal of the Press.

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