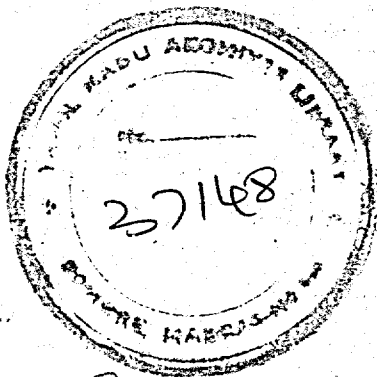


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MADRAS ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1950-51

PART II

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INTRODUCTORY

The State Administration Report has been written in two parts, of which Part I is a general summary of the events of the Calendar year 1951 focussing attention on the salient features of the administration during that period, and is printed separately under the title "Madras in 1951", while Part II deals in detail with the work of each department for the official year 1950-51, unless the contrary is stated, and is published under the title "Madras Administration Report, 1950-51."

During the year 1950-51 the Ministry under the leadership of Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja was actively engaged in preparing and launching schemes of reorganisation and development in every field of activity with a view to ameliorate and improve the lot of the masses by removing illiteracy, improving health and developing Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. Mention may be made here about the passing of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, the extension of the scheme of the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive to six more districts and the intensification of food production in the State under the Three-Year Food Production Plan.

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 1950-51

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in Administration

His Highness Colonel Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, continued to hold office as Governor of the State of Madras throughout the official year.

The Ministry consisting of the following members under the leadership of Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja continued in office :—

Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja (*Chief Minister*).
 Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.
 Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam.
 „ B. Gopala Reddi.
 „ K. Madhava Menon.
 „ H. Sitarama Reddi.
 „ A. B. Shetty.
 „ K. Chandramouli.
 „ B. Parameswaran.
 „ N. Sanjiva Reddi.
 „ C. Perumalswami Reddi.
 „ J. L. P. Roche Victoria.

The Governor's Tours

The Governor visited Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Malabar, South Kanara, Salem and Nellore districts. At all the places visited, he studied local economic conditions and stressed the necessity for public co-operation in solving the food problem, procurement of foodgrains; working of controls, efficient administration of local self-governing bodies, improving public health and educational facilities, need for adult literacy, etc. The Governor also visited educational institutions, research stations, co-operative concerns, Employment Exchanges, medical institutions, private charitable and religious institutions, labour colonies and Public Works projects. The Governor received addresses from various municipalities and local boards.

In February 1951 the Governor made a special tour of Chittoor and North Arcot districts to study the food and economic situation

in some of the areas which have been badly affected by the failure of the monsoon.

Her Highness the Maharani accompanied the Governor on all the tours and visited hospitals, child welfare centres, Red Cross and Guild of Service centres, Women's Welfare Branches, schools and colleges for women, Orphanages, etc.

Tours outside the State.—The Governor visited Coorg in November 1950.

Engagements.—In April 1950 the Governor presided over the 17th Anniversary of the I.A.F. at Tambaram and the Anniversary celebrations of the S.P.C.A., the Bala Mandir, and the Young Men's Crescent Society, Triplicane. He took the salute at the Independence Day parade in August. In the same month he attended a Scout Rally at Wenlock Park and presided over the anniversary celebrations of the Ashok Vihar and the Annual meeting of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. In October he opened the Physics Exhibition in the Presidency College and inaugurated the T.B. Seals Sales Campaign and the Annual Education Week sponsored by the South Indian Teachers' Union. In November he opened the Jail Reforms Conference. In May and October he interviewed candidates for admission to the Prince of Wales Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, assisted by a Selection Committee. In December the Governor opened the War Memorial Ward at Tambaram T.B. Sanatorium and the Y.M.C.A. Carnival at Royapettah. At a Poet Laureates' Durbar held in the month he presented the insignia of the title to the recipients. In January 1951 he presided over a Sheriff's meeting in memory of the late Sardar Vallabhai Patel, a memorial meeting of Shri Thakkar Bapa and the Loyola College Day celebrations. He also opened the Seva Samajam Boys' Home and in the same month opened an Exhibition of Books organized by the British Council. The Governor hoisted the national flag and took the salute on Republic Day. In February he inaugurated the Training Camp for College staff under the social adult education scheme and presided over the Annual Day of the Senior Certified School at Chingleput and the closing day of the Olympic games of the Madras State Olympic Association at the Y.M.C.A., Saidapet. He also attended the opening session of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Conference at Rajaji Hall on the 1st. In March the Governor inaugurated the Social Welfare Conference on the 14th and presided over the Y.M.C.A. annual meeting on the 30th. During this period he also inspected on a number of occasions various areas in Madras along with the Corporation officials.

While at Ootacamund, the Governor presided over the Annual Speech Day of the Brecks Memorial School in April, and in May, he opened the All-India Travelling Arts Exhibition at the Indian Union Club and a new eye ward at the Government Headquarters

ospital. In June he inspected the Pykara Electric System and the Lower Bhavani project and presided over the Convocation of the Forest College at Coimbatore. He also inaugurated the Tree Planting Week in July in Ootacamund and presided at the anniversary celebration of the Hindu Prachar Sabha, and visited the Cordite Factory at Aravankadu the same month. In August he inaugurated the U.P.A.S.I. annual general meeting at Coonoor and in September he inspected the Wynaad Colonization Scheme in Malabar.

The Governor presided over the meetings of the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund twice during the year and attended the meetings of the Provincial Welfare Fund as often as possible in Madras.

Apart from his engagements in Madras and Ootacamund, the Governor presided over the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Government of Madras in Vellore in April and also attended the Governor's Conference in New Delhi in March 1951.

At a parade in March 1951 the Governor presented medals to the Police.

The Governor also visited the Madras Harbour, the Government Machine Building Factory in Chromepet and the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills while in Madras.

The Governor addressed a joint session of the Legislature in August 1950 and attended a food debate in the Legislative Assembly. In December he presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers at the Secretariat, Fort St. George.

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

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties

Legislative Assembly

The distribution of parties on the 31st March 1950 and on 31st March 1951 was as follows :—

	Position of parties on 31st March 1950.	Position of parties on 31st March 1951.
Congress Party	167	168
Muslim League Party	21	20
United Peoples' Party	16	16
Europeans	3	3
Communists	2	2
Independents (unattached)	4	5
Vacant	1	..
	<u>214</u>	<u>214</u>

During the period between the 1st April 1950 and 31st March 1951 six bye-elections were held, out of which four seats went to the Congress and two to the Muslim League, the position of the parties remaining the same. One member from the Muslim League resigned from the Party and aligned himself with the Independents (Unattached). The increase in the strength of the Congress Party was due to the election of a member of that party to the seat which remained vacant in the previous year.

Legislative Council

The distribution of Parties on the 31st March 1950 and on the 31st March 1951 was as follows :—

	Position of parties on 31st March 1950.	Position of parties on 31st March 1951.
Congress Party	36	39
Muslim League Party	5	4
United Democrats	9	7
Independents (unattached)	5	5
	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>

During the period between 1st April 1950 and 31st March 1951 only one bye-election was held in which the Congress gained one seat while the United Democrats lost one and one member from the Muslim League and one from the United Democrats joined the Congress Party as a result of which the total strength of the Congress Party was increased by three.

During the period Sri B. Gopala Reddi continued to be the Leader of the Lower House (Assembly). Dr. T. S. S. Rajan continued to be the Leader of the Upper House (Council) during that period except from January to March 1951. In his absence Sri K. Madhava Menon was appointed Leader of the Council.

Assembly and Council Sessions.—During the period from the 1st April 1950 to the 31st March 1951, the Legislative Assembly was in session for 85 days and the Legislative Council for 33 days.

Course of Legislation

In the official year 1950-51, thirty-eight Acts were enacted by the Madras Legislature. No Regulations were made during the official year.

Acts

1. Madras Act IV of 1950 [The Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service and Hereditary Village Offices (Amendment) Act, 1950], disqualifies for appointment to a village-office governed by the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, or the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895, a person who has been dismissed from any post under the Government on any ground which the Revenue Officer concerned considers sufficient to disqualify him for holding the office.

2. Madras Act V of 1950 [The Madras Jute (Control of Prices and Sales) Act, 1950] empowers the State Government to fix maximum prices for jute and to direct its sale to specified persons with a view to prevent profiteering in the jute trade by middlemen and the hoarding of raw jute.

3. Madras Act VI of 1950 [The Madras Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1950] provides that for purposes of the levy of stamp duty on instruments of partition under clause (b) of the proviso to Article 38 of Schedule I-A to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the value of any land paying full assessment, which is held on revenue settlement for a period not exceeding 30 years should be calculated at twenty-five times the annual revenue instead of at not more than five times the annual revenue.

4. Madras Act VII of 1950 [The Madras City Municipal District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1950] amends the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, to provide also for the levy of a duty on transfers of immovable property by way of exchange, the duty being levied on the value of the property of the greater value exchanged. Provision is made in the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act for the levy of a duty on leases in perpetuity

of immovable property also, at one-sixth of the rent payable for the first fifty years of the lease.

5. Madras Act VIII of 1950 [The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1950] removes certain anomalies and hardships which resulted from the operation of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949 and provides for a tenant depositing the arrears of rent in cases of suits for eviction, within two months of the service of notice of suit on the tenant instead of within two months from the date of institution of the suit. The provisions of the principal Act have also been made applicable in respect of all suits and proceedings (including proceedings in execution) for eviction, or for the sale of the holding to recover rent. The amending Act further enables a tenant or ryot either to pay to the landlord or to deposit in Court two years' rent in cases where suits or proceedings have not been instituted against him. If the tenant or ryot pays or deposits such rent and continues to pay or deposit each year's rent, then, he will not be liable to make the deposit referred to in sub-section (2) or sub-section (2-A).

6. Madras Act IX of 1950 [The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Amendment) Act, 1950] provides that all mortgages executed in favour of a land mortgage bank and all other assets transferred to such bank by the members thereof should, on the execution of the mortgages or the transfer of the assets, be deemed automatically to have been transferred by such land mortgage bank to the Central Land Mortgage Bank. The Act also makes special provisions for mortgages by tenants in Malabar and extends the provision contained in section 32 of the principal Act to families governed by the Marumakkattayam, Nambudri and Aliyasantana laws.

7. Madras Act X of 1950 [The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950] makes better provision for the administration of village affairs by panchayats. Provision is made for the constitution of a panchayat compulsorily for every village with a population of 500 and above, villages with a population of less than 500 being included within the jurisdiction of an adjoining panchayat or grouped with other contiguous villages and a single panchayat formed for the group.

The Act casts a duty on every panchayat to do certain basic things such as the construction, repair and maintenance of all public roads and bridges and of all culverts on such roads, the lighting of public roads and public places, sanitation, water-supply and preventive and remedial measures connected with epidemics. But it is left to the discretion of a panchayat to perform certain other functions such as the opening and maintenance of elementary schools, reading rooms and libraries, dispensaries and maternity and child welfare centres, the opening and maintenance of public

markets, cart-stands, cattle-sheds and slaughter houses and the carrying out of measures of public utility calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants of the village. In addition, the work done by Village Courts and Panchayat Courts under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888, will be taken over by panchayats, the pecuniary jurisdiction being increased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Further, the executive authority of a panchayat within whose jurisdiction the office of a Sub-Registrar is not situated may be authorized by the Inspector-General of Registration to exercise the powers of a Registration Officer in respect of certain documents.

In order to supplement the resources of small panchayats, provision has been made in the Act for the Government setting apart every year, one-eighth of the land revenue of the State for distribution as grants on the basis of population.

8. Madras Act XI of 1950 [The Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Madras) Act, 1950] amends the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, with a view to affording a reasonable opportunity to any office bearer or member of an association declared to be unlawful or any other person interested to make a representation against the issue of a notification and to provide for a review of a case by an Advisory Board constituted for the purpose as provided in new section 16-A. Two new sub-sections inserted in section-17-A enable a person aggrieved by any order passed by the Government notifying a place under that section, to make an application to the District Judge in the mufassal or the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court in the City, against the issue of the notification. If the Judge decided that the place was not liable to be notified, the State Government would have to cancel the notification.

(A Full Bench of the Madras High Court held that both the parent Act and the amending Act were *ultra vires* of the Constitution.)

9. Madras Act XII of 1950 [The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1950] enables the Maharaja of Jeypore to nominate two members instead of one to the Syndicate of the Andhra University.

10. Madras Act XIII of 1950 [The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1950] provides for the continuance of Madras Act XVII of 1949 for a further period of three years, i.e., up to the 31st July 1953.

11. Madras Act XIV of 1950 [The Madras Contingency Fund Act, 1950] establishes a Contingency Fund for the State for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorization of such expenditure by the State Legislature. The Fund is constituted by the transfer to its credit of a sum of one crore of rupees from the Revenue Reserve Fund of the State.

Provision has also been made in the Act for the recouping to the Fund of any advance taken from it as soon as the amount equivalent to the advance is authorized by the Legislature.

12. Madras Act XV of 1950 [The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Act, 1950] continues the life of Madras Act XXV of 1949 up to and inclusive of the 30th September 1951.

13. Madras Act XVI of 1950 [The Dangerous Drugs (Madras Amendment) Act, 1950] provides for the officers of the Prohibition Department also being authorized to exercise the powers of an officer in charge of a Police Station for the investigation of offences under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.

14. Madras Act XVII of 1950 [The Legal Practitioners (Madras Amendment) Act, 1950] exempts persons, who were enrolled for life as Vakils of the Chief Court, Pudukkottai, and who after its abolition, were admitted as pleaders under the principal Act, from the payment of the annual renewal fee payable under section 25 of that Act.

15. Madras Act XVIII of 1950 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1950] continues the life of the principal Act (Madras Act XXIX of 1949) up to and inclusive of the 30th September 1951 and brings section 5 of that Act in so far as it relates to the payment of compensation for movable property requisitioned or acquired under that Act into accord with the provisions of Article 31 (2) of the Constitution.

16. Madras Act XIX of 1950 [The Madras Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1950] is intended to alleviate the hardship which will be caused to the gold and silver trade in the State by reason of the omission of the pagoda weight from the Schedule of recognized weights in the principal Act, viz., the Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948. This result is achieved by postponing the operation of sections 3, 9 and 20 of the principal Act for a period of two years from the date on which it will come into force in any area. During this period, it will be permissible to possess and use in the gold and silver trade the pagoda weight and weighing instruments calibrated with reference to the pagoda weight.

17. Madras Act XX of 1950 [The Madras Legislature (Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership) Act, 1950] has been passed in pursuance of Article 190 (1) of the Constitution, with a view to provide for the vacation by a person, who is chosen a member of both House of the Legislature of the State, of his seat in one House or the other.

18. Madras Act XXI of 1950 [The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1950] enhances the maximum rate of

half-yearly tax which can be levied by the Corporation of Madras on a tramcar from Rs. 100 to Rs. 900.

19. Madras Act XXII of 1950 [The Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks (Second Amendment) Act, 1950] permits a mortgage bank and the Central Mortgage Bank to grant certified copies of documents obtained and kept by them in the course of their business or of any entries in such documents; and such copies will be admissible in evidence in Courts in the same manner and to the same extent as the original documents or entries themselves. This provision is intended to obviate the trouble and inconvenience involved in the production of the original documents before Courts and the delay that occurs in their return by Courts.

20. Madras Act XXIII of 1950 [The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1950] omits from the principal Act the provisions relating to the reservation of seats for Muslims, Indian Christians and Europeans in municipal councils and limits the total number of seats reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes, Anglo-Indians and women to one-fourth of the sanctioned strength of the council concerned. The change will however take effect in respect of existing municipal councils only from the date of the next ordinary elections to the council or if any such council is dissolved or superseded before that date from the date of the first elections to the council after such dissolution or supersession. The Act also gives power to the Government to extend the term of office of existing members to such date (not being later than the 1st November 1952) as may be fixed by them in order that fresh elections to municipal councils may be held on the basis of electoral rolls prepared in pursuance of adult suffrage.

21. Madras Act XXIV of 1950 [The Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Act, 1950] excludes from the purview of section 8, Explanation III and of section 9 of the principal Act, cases where an independent loan is raised for the purpose of discharging a previous loan and having no other connection whatever with it. The amending Act also applies sections 8 and 9 to cases where the original debt is split up among the heirs, legal representatives or assigns of a debtor or creditor and fresh documents are executed. The Act also recasts section 9-A of the principal Act so as to bring within its scope the case of a mortgagee who is in possession of a portion only of the property mortgaged to him and the case where the mortgage provides for the payment of interest either in respect of a subsidiary liability incurred by the mortgagee or in respect of the principal amount secured by the mortgage or any portion thereof, over and above the usufruct from the property.

22. Madras Act XXV of 1950 [The Madras Stamp (Second Amendment) Act, 1950] provides that a mortgagor who gives or has given to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the mortgaged property or part thereof, should also be

deemed to give possession of the property to the mortgagee within the meaning of Article 33 of Schedule I-A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

23. Madras Act XXVI of 1950 [The Madras Consolidated Fund (Charged Expenditure) Act, 1950] amends section 10 (4) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, section 7 (3) of the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, and section 2 (4) of the Indian Tolls Act, 1851, as amended by Madras Act VI of 1938, so as to declare the expenditure referred to in those sections to be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State and thus excludes that expenditure from submission to the vote of the Legislative Assembly. This merely preserves the position which held good under the Government of India Act, 1935.

24. Madras Act XXVII of 1950 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1950] provides for the appropriation by law, as required by Article 205 read with Article 204 (1) of the Constitution, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet the supplementary grants made for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1950.

25. Madras Act XXVIII of 1950 [The Madras Elementary Education (Amendment) Act, 1950] (i) specifies the maximum rates at which education tax could be levied as a surcharge on property tax in municipal areas and on land cess in district board areas; (ii) provides that the Government should contribute to the Elementary Education Fund certain minimum sums depending upon the rates at which surcharges for educational purposes are levied by the municipality or district board concerned; (iii) lays down that the contribution paid by Government should, where necessary, be increased so as to amount to the sum which was actually being paid to the local authority for the year 1949-50; and (iv) exempts from the penal provisions of the principal Act pupils studying in an unrecognized school or department of a school, if the instruction imparted in it is declared to be satisfactory by a prescribed officer.

26. Madras Act XXIX of 1950 [The Madras Land Encroachment (Amendment) Act, 1950] makes it clear that the provisions of the principal Act apply to persons who remain in possession of Government lands after the expiry of the lease of those lands and in the case of lands granted conditionally, after orders are passed resuming those lands.

27. Madras Act XXX of 1950 [The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1950] continues the life of Madras Act XXVII of 1949 up to and inclusive of the 2nd December 1951.

28. Madras Act XXXI of 1950 [The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1950] amplifies section 5 of the principal Act, namely,

the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, so as to make it an offence for any person (a) to render or attempt to render fit for human consumption any preparation containing denatured spirit, such as shellac and French polish, or (b) to have in his possession any preparation containing spirit in respect of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such attempt has been made.

29. Madras Act XXXII of 1950 [The Madras Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act, 1950] prohibits a person (i) from sacrificing any animal or bird in any temple or its precincts and from taking part in any manner in any such sacrifice and (ii) from knowingly allowing any such sacrifices to be performed at any place within any temple or its precincts and under his control. The provisions of the Act will come into force on a date appointed by the Government.

30. Madras Act XXXIII of 1950 [The Madras Aided Institutions (Prohibition of Transfers of Property) Amendment Act, 1950] amends the principal Act (Madras Act XIV of 1948) so as to prohibit the attachment, sale or the creation of a charge by a Court in respect of any land or building of an aided institution except with the permission of the Government, which may be granted subject to conditions. Any attachment or sale of, or the creation of any charge on, such land or building without the permission of the Government or in contravention of any condition imposed by the Government, will be null and void.

31. Madras Act XXXIV of 1950 [The Code of Civil Procedure (Madras Amendment) Act, 1950] amends clause (g) of the proviso to section 60 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), so as to exempt stipends and gratuities allowed to pensioners of local authorities also from the liability to attachment and sale in execution of the decree of a civil court.

32. Madras Act XXXV of 1950 [The Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1950] amends the Madras City Police Act, 1888, and the Madras Gaming Act, 1930, so as to require (i) the Magistrate to send to the Commissioner of Police or the District Superintendent of Police, the amount directed by the Magistrate to be paid to informants or Police Officers who may have assisted in the detection of persons charged with the offence of opening a common gaming house or being found therein and (ii) the Commissioner or the District Superintendent of Police to distribute that amount among such informants or police officers in his discretion.

33. Madras Act XXXVI of 1950 [The Madras Hereditary Village Officers (Amendment) Act, 1950] amends proviso (ii) to section 13 (1) of the principal Act so as to provide that while deciding disputes as to the nature of emoluments of the village officers specified in section 3 of the principal Act, the Collector should presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the emoluments of the office consisted of the land and not merely of an assignment of

revenue payable in respect of the land, if such office was one falling under clause (4) in section 3 and the land was on or at any time after the 14th July 1942 in the possession of the person then holding that office. It also provides that suits and appeals pending on the date of publication of the relevant Bill, namely, the 15th August 1950 or which may be instituted after that date should be decided in accordance with the principal Act, as amended.

34. Madras Act XXXVII of 1950 (The Madras City Improvement Trust Act, 1950) repeals and re-enacts Madras Act XVI of 1945 passed in the section 93 regime with certain modifications. It provides for the constitution of a Board of Trustees charged with the duty of improving the City of Madras and its neighbourhood, by opening up congested areas, cleaning slums, laying out new and altering existing streets and by framing and executing various improvement schemes. Its funds will consist of miscellaneous items of revenue such as betterment contribution, income from investment on loans and contributions from Government and the Corporation. The Board will also have power to borrow money either from the Government or with the sanction of the Government in the open market.

35. Madras Act I of 1951 [The Madras Merged Territories (Nomination to District Boards) Amendment Act, 1951] empowers the State Government to nominate representatives of the people of the three merged territories of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur to the district boards of Tiruchirappalli, Kurnool and Bellary districts respectively. Every member so nominated will vacate office on the date on which the members of the board elected at the ordinary elections immediately preceding such nomination will vacate office.

36. Madras Act II of 1951 [The Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) (Madras Amendment) Act, 1951] extends the life of the Requisitioning Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947 (Central Act XVII of 1947) till the 1st April 1952 in so far as it relates to immovable properties under requisition by or under the authority of the State Government.

37. Madras Act III of 1951 (The Madras Appropriation Act, 1951) provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet (a) the supplementary grants made by the Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1950-51 and (b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

38. Madras Act IV of 1951 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1951] provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made by the Legislative Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government for the year 1951-52; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said Fund for that year.

APTER III—LAND REVENUE AND PROHIBITION

Land Revenue—Sources and Realization

(Fasli 1359—1st July 1949 to 30th June 1950)

Seasonal conditions—South-west monsoon.—The south-west monsoon advanced into the south-east Arabian sea on 23rd May 1949 and was generally active till the end of September 1949. The whole the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon period, i.e., June to September 1949 was below normal in Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and the Nilgiris districts and above normal in other districts of the State. Sowings of early dry crops were above the average in the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and Southern districts and below the average in the Circars and the West Coast districts. Sowings of early wet crops were above the average in the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts and below the average in the Circars and the West Coast districts.

North-east monsoon.—Over the period of north-east monsoon (October 1949 to January 1950), the rainfall was above normal in districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur and below normal in the other districts of the State. A depression formed in the Bay of Bengal on the 23rd October 1949 and moving westwards it intensified into severe form by the 28th. The strong winds and heavy rains that accompanied the cyclone caused destruction of life and property and great suffering to the people in the Circars districts. Numerous houses along the Masulipatnam-Kakinada strip of the coast were rooted by the stormy wind. The torrential rain resulted in heavy breaches along the roads and railway lines and in the breakdown of telegraphic and telephonic communications in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts.

Sowings of dry crops were above the average in the Deccan and the Carnatic districts and below the average in the Circars, the Central and the Southern and the West Coast districts. Sowings of early wet crops were above the average in the Deccan and the West Coast districts and below the average in the Circars, the Carnatic, the Central and Southern districts. The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts where the crops were damaged by the cyclone. As a result of the failure of seasonal rains and the consequent inadequacy of supplies of water for irrigation sources, the crops sown early in the season in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts are severely affected by drought.

Hot weather period—February 1950 to May 1950.—Dry weather prevailed generally during this period with occasional showers in the Southern and West Coast districts.

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

Ryotwari villages and holdings.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the State was 21,559 as against 21,568 in the previous fasli. During the year three villages from Anantapur district, two villages from Salem district and three villages from South Kanara district were transferred to the Mysore State; two villages from Tirunelveli district were transferred to the United States of Travancore-Cochin and one village from the Mysore State was transferred to Salem district.

The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 28,085,248 acres as against 28,107,724 acres in the previous fasli resulting in a decrease of 22,476 acres. There was a decrease of 12,128 acres in Anantapur district, 11,007 acres in Bellary district, 6,045 acres in Salem district and 2,002 acres in Coimbatore district. The decrease in Salem and Anantapur districts was due to relinquishment of lands and in Bellary and Coimbatore due to acquisition of ryotwari holdings.

Sources of land revenue.—The land revenue of the State is derived from the following sources:—

- (1) Peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates;
- (2) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages;
- (3) Assessment including water-rate on lands held under ryotwari tenure; and
- (4) Miscellaneous revenue.

The following table gives the receipts under the various heads in fasli 1358 and 1359:—

	Fasli 1358.	Fasli 1359.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Peshkash on permanently settled estates ..	47,39,572	33,78,926
(2) Shrotriyam jodi	7,40,706	7,32,796
(3) Ryotwari and miscellaneous	7,47,08,648	7,13,65,622
(4) Cesses in—		
(a) Permanently settled estates	50,13,250	32,70,865
(b) Whole inam villages	13,33,139	12,03,867
(c) Ryotwari and miscellaneous	1,84,09,213	2,15,47,463

Coercive processes.—The following abstract shows the number of processes issued during the fasli under report as compared with the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1358.	Fasli 1359.
Demand notices	141,138	116,008
Distrain or attachment notices	5,709	19,994
Sale notices	2,072	1,724
Sale (number of defaulters)	81	63

There was a decrease in the number of demand notices and a large increase in the number of distraint or attachment notices when compared with the previous fasli. The number of defaulters whose properties, personal or real, were sold shows a decrease of 22 per cent when compared with fasli 1358.

Remissions.—The total remissions granted during the fasli were Rs. 110.47 lakhs as against Rs. 81.60 lakhs in the previous fasli. The seasonal remissions amounted to Rs. 97,98,964 as against Rs. 66,98,613 in the previous fasli. Special remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 14 in addition to the ordinary seasonal remissions under Board's Standing Order No. 13 were granted on two occasions, viz., (1) when there was widespread calamity in the Northern districts due to the cyclone during October 1949 and (2) when there was widespread failure of wet and dry crops in the Central and Southern districts due to the failure of the north-east monsoon.

Advances under the Loans Act.—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 129.09 lakhs as against Rs. 51.25 lakhs in the previous year. No amount was advanced during the year under the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of agricultural indebtedness, as this scheme was suspended by the Government. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act including the balance remaining unpaid out of the sums which fell due in the previous year was Rs. 58.05 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 25.50 lakhs was collected and a sum of Rs. 1.14 lakh was written off. The balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 31.41 lakhs as against Rs. 25.42 lakhs in the previous year. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, was Rs. 2.42 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 1.72 lakhs was collected.

Minor irrigation.—The total number of minor irrigation works in the State during the fasli was 35,100. Three thousand five hundred and seventy-one minor irrigation works were repaired during the fasli at a cost of Rs. 36,31,498. Four thousand four hundred and forty-nine works at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,22,051 were proposed for repairs in fasli 1360.

Charges debitable to land revenue.—The District Administration charges excluding village establishments amounted to Rs. 207.92 lakhs during fasli 1359 as against Rs. 210.75 lakhs during fasli 1358. The village service charges including those of proprietary estates during the fasli under report were Rs. 242.50 lakhs as against Rs. 240.31 lakhs in the previous fasli. But as the Revenue Department performs multifarious duties of which the control and collection of land revenue is but one, it is not

possible to assess with any degree of accuracy the actual cost of collecting land revenue alone. Anyway it is far less than the amount of expenditure shown above.

Revenue Records and Registration (1950-51)

There were Survey and Land Records Ranges at the following four places, viz., Kakinada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Madurai. In addition to the two survey parties already formed at Sivaganga and Chittoor for the survey of estates taken over under the Estates Abolition Act, two more Survey Parties were formed during the year for that work, one at Ramanathapuram and the other at Vizianagaram.

In addition to the regular items of survey sanctioned by Government from time to time, the four Ranges attended to urgent items of work required by the Collectors and the clearance of arrears under stone maintenance in the districts allotted to each range. The operations of the ranges fall under the following heads:—

- (1) Survey of ryotwari areas—Initial cadastral survey,
- (2) Estate surveys,
- (3) Survey of towns and panchayats,
- (4) Road survey,
- (5) Boundary survey, and
- (6) Miscellaneous.

The work turned out under the various heads is given below:—

	SQUARE MILES.
Cadastral survey—	
Ryotwari villages	64.36
Estate villages	4.8
Special cadastral survey of municipal towns ..	0.08
Street surveys in municipal towns and panchayat board areas.	49.81
Road survey	43.10
Boundary survey	Nil

Central Survey Office.—The drawing of maps for 132 villages comprising an area of 1,000.12 square miles was completed during the year, while the maps printed covered an area of 1,079.75 square miles. Division maps of six divisions of Madras City and the town map of Karur were completed in drawing and issued for printing. Revenue block maps of 24 blocks of Karur town extension, of 49 of Vellore town, 10 of Gudiyattam and 2 of Kancheepuram were printed and record of measurements for 96 blocks of five towns were also completed and printed. Panchayat maps for four panchayats and tracings of street field atlases also for four panchayats were prepared and printed. District atlases of fourteen districts including Madras City were

revised and brought up to date. The aggregate value of the departmental maps published during the year was Rs. 1,83,028. The cost of work charged to other departments of Government, local and statutory bodies was Rs. 79,711. The amount realized by the sale of maps to Government departments and private bodies was Rs. 1,19,162 showing an appreciable increase over the previous year, when the sale amounted to Rs. 31,136 only. Four I.A.S. Officers, five probationary Deputy Collectors and one Assistant Collector were given training in survey and maintenance of revenue records and registration during the year.

Maintenance work.—Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the ryotwari tracts in the State, except in the seven ill-villages of Harur taluk, Salem district.

Statistics of other work done are given below:—

Number of enjoyment cases reported by the village officers	23,297 (27,515).
Number of succession cases reported by the village officers	36,816 (42,554).
Number of cases of wrong registry detected by the Revenue Inspectors	16,571 (10,488).
Number of subdivisions sanctioned	43,505 (41,787).
Number of subdivisions mapped in the taluk copies of Field Measurement Book	38,434 (36,678).
Number of stones overchecked by the Taluk Surveyors in ryotwari villages	7.06 (10.12) lakhs.
Number of stones requiring renewal	458,871 (471,632).
Number of stones renewed by the Taluk Surveyors	136,356 (230,685).
Number of stones renewed by the ryots	20,231 (25,918).

Some of the karnams failed to complete the inspection of the prescribed number of survey marks during the year. The Board of Revenue has asked the Collectors to review periodically the progress of inspection of survey marks by the karnams to ensure the inspection of maximum number of stones prescribed.

Revenue and Rent Paying Classes (Fasli 1360)

Estates Land Act.—The number of suits and applications under the Act during the fasli was 20,839 (60,657). Of the total number of proceedings instituted during the fasli, the number instituted for recovery of rent was 18,665 or 90 per cent, and of these only 311 or 1.5 per cent were for recovery by distraint and sale of immovables and holdings. Only a very few landholders referred to recover their rents by means of filing suits and applications. In 108 cases involving an area of 162.90 acres of ryots holdings, lands were brought to sale for arrears, totalling Rs. 10,468-11 of which a sum of Rs. 9,014-6-11 was realized. There has been a substantial decrease in the number of suits during the fasli compared with that received in the previous fasli. This is perhaps due to the fact that many of the estates have been taken over under the Abolition Act.

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

Malabar Tenancy Act.—A statement showing the number of petitions and suits filed and disposed of under the Act during fasli 1360 is given below :—

		Number filed.	Number disposed of.
Petitions	.. ..	245 (629)	182 (170)
Suits	.. ..	8,112 (9,567)	3,758 (4,063)

The total number of petitions stayed under Act XXIV of 1949 was 56 (943) and of suits stayed was 4,981 (8,496).

There was a marked decrease in the institution of petitions and suits and in the disposal of suits during the fasli. The impending legislation regarding Malabar Tenancy seemed to have brought about a lull in the institution of the suits by landlords for eviction, sale, etc. The fall in the institution of petitions was due to the fact that as most of the suits stood stayed under Act XXIV of 1949, the filing of petitions on the part of tenants for renewal of holding, fixation of rents, etc., became unnecessary. The fall in the disposal of suits was due to the fall in the institution of suits. There has been a slight increase in the disposal of petitions during the fasli.

Wards' Estates (Fasli 1360)

The Court of Wards managed the following six estates :— (1) Salur, (2) Chundi, (3) Marungapuri, (4) Sivagiri, (5) Singampatti and (6) Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate. Three of them, namely, Salur, Chundi and Sivagiri were taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, during the fasli. The devasthanam, chatram and joint family property sections of the Salur and Sivagiri estates and the private properties of the Chundi Ward are retained under the superintendence of the Court of Wards till such time as the debts due by the wards are paid away from the advance compensation amount deposited with the Estates Tribunal.

Salur.—This estate is in Srikakulam district. It came under the superintendence of the Court of Wards on 9th April 1941, as the proprietor was a minor. The ward attained majority on 12th May 1948 and his person was released from the Court's superintendence on the same date.

But as the estate is encumbered such of the properties as has not been taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act are continued to be retained under the Court's superintendence until debts are discharged. The total Receipts during the fasli is Rs. 1,535 and the Charges Rs. 2,175.

Chundi Estate.—This estate is in Nellore district. It came under the Court's management on 28th November 1938, as the proprietor was a minor. The ward attained majority on 2nd August 1944 when his person was released from the Court's superintendence but the estate was retained under the Court's management under section 57 of the Court of Wards Act. The Receipt for the fasli is Rs. 7,376 and Charges Rs. 6,129.

Marungapuri.—This estate is in Tiruchirappalli district. It came under the Court's superintendence on 11th July 1927, as the proprietrix, the senior widow, was disqualified under section 9 of the Court of Wards Act. The estate was released from the Court's superintendence in November 1950, but it continues under its custody. The total Receipts during the fasli is Rs. 1,89,400 and the Charges Rs. 1,83,678.

Sivagiri.—This estate is situated in Tirunelveli district. It was taken under the Court's superintendence on the application of the proprietor under section 18 of the Court of Wards Act. The devasthanam and chatram sections and the private properties of the ward are under the Court's superintendence until the creditors are paid from the advance compensation. The Receipts during the fasli is Rs. 31,543 and the Charges Rs. 34,356.

Singampatti.—This estate is situated in Tirunelveli district. This estate came under the Court's superintendence as the proprietor was a minor. The ward passed the Senior School Certificate Examination (Ceylon) held in December 1950. The Receipts during the fasli are Rs. 1,58,557 and the Charges Rs. 1,17,599.

Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate.—This estate is in Malabar district. It came under the Court's management on 24th January 1950 as a result of the order of the District Judge, South Malabar, adjudging the proprietor who owns stanom and private properties in Palghat, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of the Malabar district, to be a lunatic and authorizing the Court of Wards to assume charge of the properties. The Receipts during the fasli is Rs. 1,27,622 and the Charges Rs. 1,03,592.

Excise and Opium

Consumption, Revenue and General.—During the year 1950-51, Prohibition was in force throughout the State, except in the Agency tracts. Even in the Agency tracts no shops were sold for the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs, though the Madras Abkari Act, 1866, was in force there. Consequently, there was no consumption of arrack and toddy and there was a decrease in the

consumption of opium and ganja. The Excise Revenue derived was Rs. 40.68 (50.82) lakhs, while the total Expenditure amounted to Rs. 79.79 (77.21) lakhs.

Toddy.—In the agency areas, the Koyas were permitted to tap trees for fermented toddy for personal consumption as in the previous years. Tapping for sweet toddy for personal consumption was permitted in Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. Manufacture of jaggery from sweet juice through co-operative societies was permitted in all districts, except Cuddapah, Bellary and Madras and certain parts of Chingleput, Kurnool and Anantapur districts.

Foreign liquor.—The rate of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirits and Indian made wines and medicated wines was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1947. The rate of duty on coconut toddy arrack continued to be Rs. 25 per proof gallon. The duty on beer brewed in India was raised from 10 to 12 annas per gallon with effect from 1st April 1947. The rates of duty on imported spirit and beer were raised by 20 per cent with effect from 1st March 1942 and continued up to 1st March 1944 when it was raised by 50 per cent and this continues.

The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sale of foreign liquor, approved by the Government in 1936, continued to be in force during the year 1950-51. The consumption of wines, spirits and beer amounted to 4,021 (4,605), 23,711 (4,463), 36,101 (40,007) respectively and that of denatured spirits 959,812 (320,176) gallons. The consumption of methyl alcohol was nil (7). The Excise duty realized on foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign spirits and rectified spirit amounted to Rs. 1.5 lakhs (Rs. 0.16 lakh). No foreign liquor taverns and beer shops were sold during the year under review. The licence fees on denatured spirits, gallonage fee, etc., were Rs. 12.19 lakhs (Rs. 7.89 lakhs). The total Revenue derived from foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign liquor, rectified spirit was Rs. 14.26 (Rs. 8.45) lakhs.

Hemp drugs.—There was no cultivation of hemp plants during the year under report. The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to be Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 per seer respectively. The consumption of ganja was 13 (14) seers. There was no consumption of bhang. The revenue from hemp drugs was Rs. 0.01 (0.19) lakh.

Opium.—The issue price of opium from the Taluk cutoheries during the year continued to be as follows :—

Rs. 240 per seer to registered addicts in scheduled areas.

Rs. 480 per seer to registered addicts in other areas of the State.

Rs. 175 per seer to licensees throughout the State.

The quantity of opium consumed was 5,791 (7,430) seers. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 26.8 (33.47) lakhs. The quantity of opium issued to addicts is reduced annually by 10 per cent with effect from 1st October 1949.

Prohibition

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act continued to be vested in the Prohibition Department (formerly Excise Department) in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Malabar, South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

The Police Department continued to be in charge of the enforcement work, forming part of their normal duties, in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chittoor, Guntur, Nellore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai. The dry belt of three miles adjoining the Madras State, which was created by the Hyderabad State was maintained. However, trees were allowed to be marked in certain areas of the dry belt, to feed the shops in the interior. A major portion of the Travancore-Cochin State, adjoining the Madras State was dry. In spite of the repeated suggestions made to the French Government, to take steps to reduce the import quota to Pondicherry there was no proper response from them. Illicit distillation and illicit tapping was rampant in the French enclave villages in South Arcot district. The liquor imported into Pondicherry is being sent to Karaikal and Mahe from where, it is smuggled to the adjoining prohibition areas. The enforcement staff stationed on the borders have been striving hard to tackle smuggling offences.

The total number of cases reported during the year was 84,597 (67,650). Incidence of illicit distillation crime has been steadily increasing. In the districts of Salem, North Arcot and West Godavari, there were number of cases of abuse of sweet toddy tapping and the jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies were not functioning properly. In the latter part of the year, the tappers of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts, committed tapping offences in open defiance of law on a very large scale on the pretext that the Government had not taken sufficient steps to provide them with suitable alternative employments. With great difficulty, the situation was brought under control. As a result of the concentrated efforts taken by the staff, a large number of tapping offences were reported during the period.

The co-operation of the Police, in the detection of Prohibition offences continued to be satisfactory. Customs officials on the Pondicherry and Karaikal borders played their part fairly well in preventing smuggling offences. Public co-operation towards the enforcement of the Act was signally lacking. The work of the Enforcement staff was on the whole satisfactory during the year.

Stamps

The details of stamp revenue are given below :—

	RS.
Judicial stamps	1,68,75,065
	(1,60,27,528)
Non-judicial stamps	3,80,16,691
	(3,39,75,405)
Hundies	3,82,560
	(1,93,888)
Share transfer stamps	3,80,866
	(3,18,915)
Revenue adhesive stamps	22,63,855
	(29,55,844)

The increase in the sale of 'judicial stamps' was probably due to the increase in litigation and also to increase in the rate of copy stamp papers from 1st September 1950. The increase under 'Non-judicial stamps' can be attributed to the transactions in the three sub-treasuries of Pudukkottai and Banganapalli States which have been merged in the Madras State. There is also the standing reason that the transactions affecting immovable properties are on the increase in spite of the prevailing high prices of lands and buildings. The increase under 'Hundies' was due to the flourishing money-market for businessmen. The increase under 'Share Transfer Stamps' was due to the increase in the number of transactions with the expansion of trade and industry and banking business. The decrease in the sale of 'Revenue Adhesive Stamps' was due to the fact that advances and loans were made available mostly on substantial securities.

In general the administration of Stamp Revenue in the State has worked satisfactorily. Every effort was taken to see that proper arrangements were made to distribute the stamps to the public through the stamp vendors. There were ordinarily sufficient stocks of all kinds of non-postal stamps in the State, but complaints were received from certain M.L.As. alleging insufficiency of stocks of certain denominations. Instructions were issued to Collectors to remedy this defect, and this had the desired effect.

Commercial Taxes

The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Entertainments Taxation Act, 1939, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act 1939, and the Foodgrains Control Order (in regard to issue of licences) continued to be administered by the Commercial Taxes department during the year under report. These Acts were extended to all the States merged in the Madras State. No difficulty was experienced in introducing the Acts in the Merged States.

The department continued to be under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, a member of the Board of Revenue. During the year a fourth division with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli was constituted, thus bringing the total number of Deputy Commissioners in the department to four.

Receipts and expenditure.—The receipts of the department during the year 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 1,877.55 lakhs as against Rs. 1,792.41 lakhs in the previous year. The net increase of Rs. 85.14 lakhs during the year was mainly contributed by larger revenue as shown below :—

	RS.
	LAKHS.
Madras Entertainments Tax Act	8.16
Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act ..	18.48
Madras General Sales Tax Act	61.62

The increase under the Madras Entertainments Tax Act is due to the fact that the number of visitors to picture-houses has increased considerably due to the introduction of prohibition and other causes. The increase under the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act is due to the liberal use of petrol by the consumers after the abolition of petrol rationing. The increase in receipts under the Madras General Sales Tax Act is due to larger outturn of business by the merchants particularly when the price level of all consumer goods was very high. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 145.17 lakhs as against Rs. 138.69 lakhs.

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

(1) The slab-rate system continued to be in force in respect of dealers in vegetables, fruits (other than coconuts, canned, preserved, dried or dehydrated vegetables and fruits) when their turnover is less than Rs. 20,000.

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

(3) In the case of any cloth woven on handlooms, wholly or partly with mill yarn only sale to consumers is taxable at 3 pies a rupee up to 14th February 1951 and at 1½ pies a rupee with effect from 15th February 1951.

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

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

With effect from 26th January 1950, there was some loss of revenue on exports outside India on account of the introduction of Article 286 of the Constitution of India. Inter-State transactions were, however, assessed to tax during the year under Sales

Tax Continuance Ordinance promulgated by the President of India.

During the year 1950-51, 24,430 licences were issued as against 25,308 licences issued in 1949-50. A sum of Rs. 48,45,430 was collected as licence fees during the year as against Rs. 44,65,714 during the previous year. During the year, 114,765 dealers were assessed to Sales Tax when compared with 112,196 dealers assessed during 1949-50. The total demand of tax including arrears was Rs. 17,59,50,367 of which a sum of Rs. 15,84,11,448 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,75,38,919. The assistance of the Revenue Department was sought for the realization of arrears of tax in 930 cases.

Appeals and revision.—Seven thousand, one hundred and thirty-three appeals were filed during the year and all of them except 906 appeals were disposed of during the year. One thousand, three hundred and eighty-nine revision petitions were filed before the Deputy Commissioners and 1,485 before the Board of Revenue. One hundred and twelve petitions were pending at the close of the year with Deputy Commissioners and 1,208 petitions with the Board of Revenue.

The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.—The total number of entertainments held during the year was 576,351 as against 557,304 during the previous year. The tax was paid on the basis of returns for 572,872 entertainments comprising over 98 per cent of the total number of entertainments. Five hundred and ninety-two entertainments were exempted under section 8 (1) of the Act and 106 entertainments under section 8 (2) of the Act. The total demand for the year was Rs. 1,18,25,016 as against Rs. 1,12,96,419 in the year 1949-50. The revenue derived during the year was Rs. 1,17,20,147 in cash and cheques and Rs. 58,535 in the form of stamps. Ninety per cent of the gross proceeds of entertainments tax was paid to the local bodies within whose jurisdiction the entertainments took place. One thousand eight hundred and seventy offences were compounded for a total sum of Rs. 35,700 out of which a sum of Rs. 33,861 was collected. Prosecutions were launched in 154 cases of which 80 cases ended in conviction, 15 cases in acquittal and 9 cases were withdrawn.

Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—The number of registered importers, wholesale dealers and retail dealers at the end of the year was 122, 166 and 1,495 respectively. The total demand for the year including the arrear tax was Rs. 91,17,933 of which a sum of Rs. 90,85,229 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 32,825 at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 2,521 was collected under 'Miscellaneous revenue', i.e., fines, penalties and compounding fees and a sum of Rs. 52,176 was refunded during the year. The consumption of petrol was 29,586,213½ gallons and of motor spirit other than petrol 19,136,279½ gallons during the year.

CHAPTER IV—FINANCE

State Finance

Tables I and II give the figures for the past two years of State Revenue and Expenditure as well as the Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works, Industrial Development, Civil Works and Other Works outside the Revenue Account Electricity Schemes, Road Transport Schemes, State Trading Schemes and the payment of compensation to zamindars.

TABLE I.

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

Heads of Account.	1949-50.	1950-51.
	RS.	RS.
REVENUE.		
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	8,23,32,000	8,29,15,000
VII. Land Revenue	5,55,13,692	9,50,70,459
VIII. State Excise Duties	58,81,920	55,27,916
IX. Stamps	4,32,64,390	4,88,49,302
X. Forest	1,65,69,892	1,83,56,239
XI. Registration	95,46,961	1,07,96,865
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	3,00,73,303	3,43,73,576
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties	18,09,98,638	18,95,47,774
D.—Irrigation, Navigation, etc.—		
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept (Net)	70,28,437	—1,00,75,597
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	86,81,937	4,53,572
E.—Debt Services—		
XX. Interest	91,72,598	77,07,238
F.—Civil Administration—		
XXI. Administration of Justice	80,98,537	84,55,430
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	22,04,985	20,97,461
XXIII. Police	27,27,875	26,80,372
XXVI. Education	42,53,760	31,90,103
XXVII. Medical	23,07,746	27,07,076
XXVIII. Public Health	6,34,439	7,54,876
XXIX. Agriculture	35,30,363	1,18,24,096
XXX. Veterinary	5,29,939	5,93,303
XXXI. Co-operation	18,82,332	26,44,555
XXXII. Industries and Supplies	77,81,775	1,20,39,014
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	25,64,031	42,60,762
H.—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
XXXIX. Civil Works	1,15,54,486	1,06,40,804
I.—Electricity Schemes—		
XLI. Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Net)	1,01,21,974	1,44,48,092
J.—Miscellaneous—		
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5,08,854	5,96,125
XLV. Stationery and Printing	33,66,637	16,90,166
XLVI. Miscellaneous	1,39,22,149	1,65,51,983
XLVI-A. Receipts from the Road Transport Schemes	12,19,275	15,83,747
L.—Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments, etc.—		
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments	21,837	20,155
M.—Extraordinary Items—		
LI. Extraordinary Receipts	3,26,21,480	2,69,363
LI-A. Transfers from Revenue Reserve Fund		
LI-B. Civil Defence	40,385	40,916
Total—Revenue Heads	55,89,48,677	58,16,23,742

TABLE II.

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

Heads of account.	1949-50. RS.	1950-51. RS.
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.		
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—		
7. Land Revenue	40,41,622	46,09,718
8. State Excise Duties	77,23,655	79,78,834
9. Stamps	23,05,090	25,24,618
10. Forest	79,25,719	74,81,135
11. Registration	50,82,907	52,18,602
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	98,86,227	98,81,382
13. Other Taxes and Duties	1,40,74,836	1,47,39,187
C.—Revenue Account, of Irrigation, etc., works—		
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,19,14,955	1,41,73,013
18. Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	1,49,41,923	1,43,33,701
CC.—Capital Account of Irrigation, etc., works within the Revenue Account—		
19. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works financed from Ordinary Revenues	5,80,511	3,29,995
E.—Debt Service—		
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations—Net	1,03,79,163	1,41,38,328
23. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	75,47,034	75,67,776
F.—Civil Administration—		
25. General Administration	6,26,32,149	6,54,90,307
27. Administration of Justice	1,58,34,055	1,55,56,005
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	1,18,52,400	1,20,36,499
29. Police	6,89,89,319	6,98,89,126
44. Aviation	59,295	75,075
36. Scientific Departments	1,57,531	1,63,736
37. Education	9,55,40,826	10,42,64,631
38. Medical	2,96,18,294	3,14,36,874
39. Public Health	1,14,41,918	1,04,05,797
40. Agriculture	1,82,74,183	2,75,35,252
41. Veterinary	49,66,992	56,68,762
42. Co-operation	73,63,521	76,48,101
43. Industries and Supplies	1,23,99,887	1,57,45,646
47. Miscellaneous Departments	1,31,98,942	1,49,34,409
FF.—Civil Administration—Capital Account within the Revenue Account—		
48-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	31,927	25,333
H.—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		
50. Civil Works	7,30,04,724	8,27,72,105
I.—Electricity Scheme—		
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	87,40,596	1,14,33,797
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	33,846	8,47,469
J.—Miscellaneous—		
54. Famine	25,03,432	8,00,115
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions		1,94,509
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,65,43,553	1,85,29,658
56. Stationery and Printing	94,51,211	87,10,033
57. Miscellaneous	43,58,307	29,75,852
JJ.—Miscellaneous—Capital Account within the Revenue Account—		
55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	8,12,736	9,59,343
M.—Extraordinary Items—		
63. Extraordinary Charges	1,13,41,339	1,06,29,366
64-A. Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund		
64-B. Civil Defence	72,500	45,334
Total, Expenditure charged to Revenue	55,54,01,153	59,45,25,815
Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—		
65. Payments of Compensation to Landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System	1,32,16,076	1,17,86,934
68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, etc., Works	4,73,47,573	6,62,54,653
72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	27,36,570	70,62,239
81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	61,08,770	84,29,599
81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	5,63,85,109	7,37,44,702
82. Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account	9,58,514	12,26,622
82-B. Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account	12,94,617	8,83,014
83. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions		
85-A. Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading	4,49,11,068	1,38,12,939
Total, Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account	8,36,36,161	15,65,74,824

Debts, Deposit and Remittance Accounts.

Receipts.		Heads of account.	Disbursements.	
1949-50. RS.	1950-51. RS.		1949-50. RS.	1950-51. RS.
24,03,00,000	4,39,75,400	Permanent Debt	30,27,000	10,03,000
.. .. .	29,08,00,000	Floating Debt	24,03,00,000	27,44,00,000
.. .. .	1,46,32,500	Loans from the Union Government	4,57,989	4,75,416
.. .. .	1,00,00,000	Contingency Fund (Madras) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1,13,12,511	1,40,26,867	State Provident Fund	81,83,627	91,82,094
32,59,929	17,63,197	Deposit of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial concerns	2,454	117
15,45,068	136	Deposits Bearing Interest—Other Deposits	2,83,260	5,06,000
1,85,57,439	1,02,47,199	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	85,25,956	31,76,025
6,66,879	3,49,912	Famine Relief Fund	6,83,980	3,50,806
10,00,016	48	State Road Fund	36,137	5,309
69,23,500	69,28,500	Fund for Development of Rural Water-supply	40,20,095	35,96,908
10,09,249	3,179	Revenue Reserve Fund .. .. .	.. .. .	10,87,63,723
54,24,043	39,71,971	Fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift	58,10,687	78,96,835
17,37,456	12,65,601	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	57,16,508	37,20,274
92,207	1,17,034	Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	17,74,843	11,86,422
17,33,38,890	18,36,38,561	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	80,476	3,14,548
37,31,49,660	42,90,14,259	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Commercial Concerns	15,60,884	.. .. .
99,35,427	2,77,54,771	Deposits of Local Funds	17,02,30,980	18,70,13,123
93,25,601	78,21,591	Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	36,70,20,338	41,15,20,642
1,29,341	1,52,414	Deposits not bearing Interest—Other Accounts	1,53,64,202	2,67,82,336
389	7,99,563	Advances Repayable	88,31,079	82,30,026
43,337	.. .. .	Permanent Advances	1,66,303	62,251
53,157	.. .. .	Account with Foreign Governments and Indian States .. .. .	.. .. .	47,14,183
13,81,50,981	1,160	Account with the Government of Burma	8,403	620
8,80,34,713	87,686	Account with the Government of Pakistan	57,442	34,253
31,59,089	24,87,87,504	Account with the Reserve Bank	47,123	45,560
38,62,956	10,64,97,181	Suspense Accounts	12,21,88,736	16,32,91,178
6,19,00,581	38,97,522	Cheques and Bills	8,85,91,664	10,68,45,452
5,84,536	9,07,63,723	Departmental and similar Accounts	35,61,702	40,92,783
88,34,78,166	3,69,28,049	Miscellaneous	36,77,600	30,77,600
—30,93,133	5,45,277	Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, etc.	7,00,53,223	6,58,60,322
23,73,689	99,54,85,448	Loans to Government servants	4,56,483	3,97,031
1,99,163	—1,98,536	Cash Remittances, etc.	88,04,69,652	99,95,04,343
42,876	34,93,871	Reserve Bank of India Remittances	46,47,129	10,16,939
2,03,14,97,766	2,54,24,16,534	Adjusting account between Union (Non-Railways) and State Government	42,51,683	16,50,700
.. .. .	.. .. .	Adjusting account with Railways	62,093	11,379
.. .. .	.. .. .	Inter-State Suspense Account	4,86,426	7,33,340
.. .. .	.. .. .	Total Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads	2,01,12,10,194	2,39,68,32,462

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

	On 1st April 1950.	On 31st March 1951.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Held in Treasuries of the State	37	71
Deposits with the Reserve Bank	—2,87	—5,50
Total	—2,50	—4,79

NOTE.—Actually there was a credit balance of Rs. 35 lakhs with the Reserve Bank on 31st March 1951. The accounts of the financial year are kept open till the middle of April for carrying out Inter-Governmental adjustments. The minus balance on 31st March 1951 was the result of such adjustments made in the accounts after the 31st March 1951.

Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue in 1950-51 was Rs. 58,16,22,742—showing an increase of Rs. 2,26,74,065 when compared with the total revenue of last year. The larger items which contributed to this increase were—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Land Revenue including portion due to Irrigation	138.61
Stamps	55.81
Forest	22.86
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts	48.01
Other Taxes and Duties	85.59
Agriculture	82.94
Industries and Supplies	42.57
Miscellaneous Departments	16.97
Receipts from Electricity Schemes	43.26
Miscellaneous	26.30

There were also smaller increases under some other heads.

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

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Stationery and Printing	16.77
Extraordinary Receipts	3,23.52

The expenditure on Revenue Account in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 59,45,25,815 showing an increase of Rs. 3,91,24,662 when

compared with the actuals of the previous year. Large increases occurred under—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
General Administration	28.58
Education	84.24
Medical	18.69
Agriculture	92.61
Industries and Supplies	28.46
Miscellaneous	17.35
Civil Works	97.67
Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes and Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	35.74
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	19.86

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

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Interest on debt and other obligation and appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	37.38
Famine	17.03

Receipts on Revenue Account

Taxes on income.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 829.15 (823.32) lakhs. An increase in the divisible pool of the income-tax proceeds assignable to the States led to the slightly larger receipts for Madras, notwithstanding a reduction in the percentage share of Madras from 18 in 1949-50 to 17.5 in 1950-51.

Land Revenue.—The gross receipts under 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 950.70 lakhs in 1950-51. That portion of the land revenue which is due to irrigation is deducted from 'VII. Land Revenue' and shown under 'XVII. Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept' and 'XVIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept'. The comparative position in the year 1949-50 and 1950-51 is shown below :—

	1949-50.	1950-51.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Land Revenue (gross)	8,12.09	9,50.71
Deduct portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation	—2,56.95	—2,56.84
Total	5,55.14	6,93.87

The increase in the gross revenue was due to the postponement of the collection of kist from fasli 1359 (1949-50) mainly to fasli 1360 (1950-51) and the additional revenue derived in 1950-51 from new areas brought under cultivation under the various Grow More Food Schemes and from the zamindari areas taken over by the Government.

Stamps.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 488.49 (4,32.68) lakhs. The betterment was due to the increase in the sale of stamps both 'judicial' and 'non-judicial' and an increase in the rates for copy stamp papers given effect to from September 1950.

Forest.—The receipts under 'Forest' were Rs. 188.56 (165.70) lakhs. Larger revenue was realized consequent on the transfer of more panchayat forests to the control of the Forest Department.

Registration.—The receipts under 'Registration' were Rs. 107.97 (95.47) lakhs. There was an increase in the number of documents registered and in the number of applications for searches. A larger amount was also realized by way of 'transfer duty'.

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 3,48.74 (3,00.73) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the fact that the increase in the rates of tax on buses, lorries, taxis, motor cars and motor cycles that came into effect from the 1st July 1949 was in operation for the whole year in 1950-51.

Other taxes and duties.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 18,95.48 (18,09.89) lakhs. Increased receipts accrued under Sales Tax (Rs. 61 lakhs), Entertainments Tax (Rs. 8 lakhs) and Sale of Motor Spirit Tax (Rs. 18 lakhs).

Interest.—The receipts under 'Interest' were Rs. 77.07 (91.73) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction in the interest realized on securities held in the cash balance investment account, securities having been disposed of to the extent of about Rs. 8 crores during the year.

Education.—The receipts under 'Education' were Rs. 31.90 (42.54) lakhs. In 1949-50, there was a special grant by the Government of India towards Adult Education and Basic Education.

Agriculture.—The receipts under 'Agriculture' were Rs. 1,18.24 (35.30) lakhs. The large increase was only an apparent one, being due mainly to a change in classification whereby the receipts relating to the "Seed Multiplication Scheme" were credited to this revenue head in 1950-51 instead of to the capital head '85-A' as in previous years.

Co-operation.—The receipts under 'Co-operation' were Rs. 26.45 (18.82) lakhs. There was an increase in the rates of

audit fees, and in the number of societies liable to pay audit fees and there were also larger recoveries on account of Government servants whose services had been lent to co-operative societies for audit and other purposes.

Industries and Supplies.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 120.39 (77.82) lakhs. The increase was due to larger receipts from the Andhra Paper Mills and from the Kerala Soap Institute and to larger sale of quinine products in 1950-51 owing to the lifting of controls over the sale of quinine products.

Miscellaneous departments.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 42.61 (25.64) lakhs. The increase was due to larger receipts from licence fees levied under the Madras Factory Rules, 1950 and increased income from fees levied from candidates appearing for Government examinations conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, due to an increase in the number of candidates and from inspection of boilers due to revision of the scale of fees for the renewal of boilers.

Civil Works.—The receipts under 'Civil Works' were Rs. 1,06.47 (1,15.54) lakhs. The decrease was due to the drawal of a smaller amount from the Central Road Fund.

Receipts from Electricity Schemes.—The net receipts were Rs. 1,44.48 (1,01.22) lakhs. The increase was due chiefly to the general expansion of the electricity systems, as a result of a number of new extensions for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes.

Stationery and Printing.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 16.90 (33.67) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the absence in 1950-51 of the special recovery made in 1949-50 on account of the printing of electoral rolls under the New Constitution.

Miscellaneous.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 1,65.52 (1,39.22) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the adjustment in 1950-51 under this head, of a part of the food procurement bonus granted by the Government of India, towards the cost of New Well Subsidy Schemes, etc.

Extraordinary Receipts.—The receipts under this head were Rs. 2.69 (3,26.21) lakhs. The large decrease occurred chiefly on account of the discontinuance of the Government of India from 1950-51 of their grants for Post-war Development Schemes and the change in their policy in regard to the grant of procurement bonus and its utilization.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

Land Revenue.—The expenditure under 'Land Revenue' was Rs. 46.10 (40.42) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the employment in 1950-51 of a larger staff for survey and settlement operations.

Other taxes and duties.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,47.39 (1,40.75) lakhs. The increase was due to the larger amount paid as compensation to local bodies consequent upon increased receipts from the Entertainments Tax and to the employment of additional staff in the Commercial Taxes Department to improve the administration.

Irrigation, etc., works financed from the Revenue Account including Interest Charges.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,88.37 (2,74.38) lakhs. Larger expenditure was incurred on the maintenance of and special repairs to minor irrigation works in the zamindari areas taken over by the Government and interest charges also increased consequent upon the progressive growth of capital expenditure.

Interest on debt and other obligations and appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.—The figures under this head as shown in the accounts are *net*, after deducting from the gross payments, the amounts chargeable to commercial and other undertakings on the basis of their capital outlay. As the deduction is larger than the gross payment, the net figure is a *minus* one. The net expenditure was Rs. — 65.70 (— 28.32) lakhs. As a consequence of the increased capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes, the interest chargeable to those schemes was larger in 1950-51 than in the previous year.

General Administration.—The expenditure under 'General Administration' was Rs. 6,54.90 (6,26.32) lakhs. Charges that cannot suitably be accounted for under any other major head of expenditure are debited to this head. There was an increased expenditure on the purchase and repair of motor cars, the maintenance charges of the Government aircraft, the staff in the Secretariat and Government House Estate, Mount Road, and travelling allowance to members of the Legislature on account of frequent sittings. The expenditure relating to the food production staff and the new scheme for the development of Agency tracts and for the maintenance of religious, charitable and other institutions in the merged areas of Sandur and Pudukkottai taken over by the Government, was also transferred to this head from 1950-51.

Administration of Justice.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,65.56 (1,58.34) lakhs. The increase was due to the appointment of additional officers and staff for Civil Courts and District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates under the scheme of the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

Police.—The expenditure under 'Police' was Rs. 6,98.89 (6,89.89) lakhs. The formation of six additional companies of the Special Armed Police and the stationing of detachments of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police in disturbed localities due to Communist risings resulted in increased expenditure by way of pay and allowances, feeding and clothing charges and the provision and maintenance of motor transport.

Education.—The expenditure under 'Education' was Rs. 1,042.65 (9,58.41) lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under primary education. The general expansion of the department, opening of two Government Training Colleges at Palghat and Mangalore, bifurcation of the Educational districts of Tanjore and Krishna and trifurcation of the Malabar district and opening of new courses in the Government Arts Colleges for men and women, also contributed to the increase.

Medical.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,14.87 (2,96.18) lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to the creation of additional posts in the various medical institutions, the establishment of primary centres in selected villages, the high cost of medicines and hospital necessities, the maintenance of medical institutions in the merged areas of Sandur and Banganapalli, the opening of additional wards in certain hospitals, and increased grants paid to local bodies. Increased expenditure occurred in the Department of Indigenous Medicine also due to the expansion of the department and the conversion of a large number of rural subsidised dispensaries of Modern Medicine into those of Indigenous Medicine.

Public Health.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,04.06 (1,14.42) lakhs. The slight decrease was due to the credit taken under this head for recovery of centage charges from local bodies for supervision and execution of water-supply and drainage works by the Sanitary Engineering Department, which was previously shown under another head '50. Civil Works'.

Agriculture.—The expenditure under 'Agriculture' was Rs. 2,75.35 (1,82.74) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the re-classification with effect from the accounts of 1950-51 of the transactions relating to the seed multiplication scheme as departmental expenditure and receipts instead of as trading transactions accounted for in the capital section till 1949-50 and larger expenditure on the purchase of tractors, pumpsets and oil engines.

Veterinary.—The expenditure under 'Veterinary' was Rs. 56.69 (49.67) lakhs. The increase was due to the opening of new cattle breeding farms, rise in the price of cattle food and the conversion of some of the touring billets into minor dispensaries.

Industries and Supplies.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,57.46 (1,29.00) lakhs. Expansion of the activities connected with the Lignite Investigation and sericultural development including the purchase of a large quantity of cocoons mainly account for the larger expenditure.

Miscellaneous Departments.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,49.34 (1,31.99) lakhs. The grant of special scholarships and boarding grants to backward classes, larger expenditure on the Madras Vigilance Service and the employment of additional staff in

the Fire Services and Labour Departments are the main causes for the rise in the expenditure.

Civil Works.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,27.72 (7,30.05) lakhs. The increase occurred mainly in the Highways Department due to the sanction of larger allotments of maintenance of roads and larger expenditure on tools and plant including road-rollers.

Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes and other Revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,22.81 (87.07) lakhs. The normal increase in establishment, etc., charges consequent upon the expansion of the Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam Hydro-Electric Systems and the progressive rise in the capital outlay on which interest is charged account for the larger expenditure.

Famine.—The expenditure under 'Famine' was Rs. 8.00 (25.03) lakhs. Smaller expenditure was incurred on regular famine relief measures, though unemployment relief works were undertaken and the cost debited to other heads of account.

Superannuation Allowance and Pensions.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,85.30 (1,65.44) lakhs. The larger expenditure was mainly due to the increase in the number of pensioners.

Stationery and Printing.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 87.10 (94.51) lakhs. There was smaller expenditure on the purchase of stationery stores. In the Government Press, cheaper binding materials were used and the re-printing of out of stock publications was stopped.

Miscellaneous.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 29.76 (43.58) lakhs. The decrease was due to the reduction in the expenditure on the technical and vocational training for ex-servicemen (Rs. 6 lakhs) and to the discontinuance of the contribution (Rs. 11 lakhs) in 1950-51 to local bodies for loss of income from profession tax, as they have been permitted to increase their revenue from this source by raising the rates of profession tax.

Extraordinary charges.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,06.29 (1,13.41) lakhs. The decrease was due to the reclassification of the expenditure on Food Production staff under other heads (25. General Administration and 68. Construction of Irrigation, etc. Works) with effect from 1950-51 and the retrenchment and re-organisation of the price control staff of the Civil Supplies Department.

Capital Expenditure

Payment of compensation to landholders, etc. on the abolition of the zamindari system.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,17.87 (1,32.16) lakhs. The capital expenditure payable as

compensation for zamindari estates taken over by Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1950, is shown under this head. The amount deposited as compensation for Zamindari Estates taken over by Government was slightly smaller in 1950-51 than in the previous year.

Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 6,62.55 (4,78.47) lakhs. The increase was due to larger expenditure in respect of the Malampuzha and Lower Bhavani Projects and to the transfer of the provision relating to Grow More Food irrigation works to this capital head from the revenue section.

Capital outlay on Industrial Development.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 70.62 (27.37) lakhs. The increase was due to larger expenditure on purchase of plant and machinery for the Fish Liver Oil Industry and the Government Silk Filatures and on the construction of buildings for the Modern Quinine Factory on the Anamalais and Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.

Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 84.29 (61.09) lakhs. The expenditure on any individual civil work or group of civil works estimated to cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs each and which cannot be financed from current revenues is debited to this head. The increase was due to larger expenditure on building schemes of the Education and Medical Departments.

Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 7,37.45 (5,63.85) lakhs. The increase was due to larger expenditure on the various Power Projects and the extension Schemes for supply of power for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 8.83 (12.95) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the recoveries during the year for work done in the previous year by the Automobile workshop and Coach Building Factory.

Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. —1,38.13 (Rs. —4,49.11) lakhs. The smaller credit was mainly due to the adjustment of debits relating to previous years and larger outlay on Rice and Sugar Supply Schemes.

State Borrowing

The Government raised an open market loan of Rs. 4,39.75 lakhs carrying interest at 3 per cent per annum and repayable at par on 31st July 1960. Subscriptions to a part of the loan were restricted to the ryots of the Tirunelveli district for financing the

Manimuthar Irrigation Project. The details of the amount offered for subscription and the actual subscription to the loan were :—

	Amount offered for subscription.	Amount subscribed by the public.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
To the General Public	3,00.00	3,11.26
To the ryots of the Tirunelveli district.. ..	1,00.00	1,28.49
	4,00.00	4,39.75

In addition loans amounting to Rs. 1,46.33 lakhs were obtained from the Government of India in connection with the Grow More Food schemes.

Loans and Advances by the State Government

The total balance outstanding under Loans and Advances of the Madras Government including loans to local bodies for railway construction but excluding loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 1,572.20 lakhs at the beginning of the year 1950-51 and Rs. 1,860.04 lakhs at the end of that year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 38.40 (32.38) lakhs were advanced to the Madras Corporation, while the mufassal municipalities and local boards got Rs. 35.36 (18.83) lakhs.

Other advances were :

	1950-51. RS. LAKHS.	1949-50 RS. LAKHS.
To local bodies to cover deficits	4.43	8.81
To cultivators	2,62.95	96.74
For New Well Subsidy Schemes	78.64	1,60.01
For purchase of fertilizers	61.21	44.51
For the acquisition of house-sites for communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.	1.09	0.93
To Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks, etc.	1,38.70	2,93.13
State Aid to Industries	32.82	26.75
To Private electric licensees for execution of electric supply.	5.00	18.45

Famine Relief Fund

The fund was established under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936. At the beginning of the year, the Fund had a cash balance of Rs. 0.37 lakh and securities with a market value of Rs. 90.52 lakhs. The amount credited to the Fund by way of interest receipts and sale of securities was Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The withdrawal from the Fund for purchase of securities amounted to Rs. 3.51 lakhs. At the end of the year (i.e.) on 31st March 1951, there was a cash balance of Rs. 0.36 lakh and securities with a market value of Rs. 91.43 lakhs.

Special Funds

The following table gives a summary of the transactions in 1950-51 of the Port and Marine Funds and the Fee Funds of the Universities.

TABLE III.

Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year 1950-51.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.		
	Cash.	Government Securities.	Ordinary Receipts.	Face value of Government Securities purchased.	Total of columns (4) and (5).	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(7)
1. Minor Ports Fund	6,35,623 3 5	39,20,300 0 0	5,71,765 9 10	61,100 0 0	5,71,765 9 10	16,599 11 0
2. Pilotage Fund	2,449 12 6	2,67,500 0 0	1,25,385 11 0	50,500 0 0	1,25,385 11 0	6,03,217 11 0
3. Tuticorin Port Fund	96,335 1 1	1,06,000 0 0	5,61,430 3 0	48,400 0 0	729,935 2 5	10,19,983 12 6
4. Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	95,740 6 11	14,27,900 0 0	6,61,630 14 11	16,400 0 0	20,68,640 13 6	17,69,233 0 0
5. Landing and Shipping Dues Fund	3,10,237 4 11	9,17,500 0 0	19,10,963 12 6	2,50,200 0 0	20,68,640 13 6	17,69,233 0 0
6. Madras University Fee Fund	5,72,597 13 1	28,07,900 0 0	20,68,640 13 6	2,50,200 0 0	20,68,640 13 6	17,69,233 0 0
7. Andhra University Fee Fund	2,29,712 14 11	30,61,000 0 0	17,69,233 0 0	2,50,200 0 0	20,68,640 13 6	17,69,233 0 0
8. Annamalai University Fee Fund	5,44,322 14 6	30,61,000 0 0	17,69,233 0 0	2,50,200 0 0	20,68,640 13 6	17,69,233 0 0

Name of Fund.	Charges.			Closing Balance.		
	Ordinary charges.	Purchase of Government Securities.	Face value of Securities sold.	Cash.	Government Securities.	(13)
(1)	(3)	(9)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(13)
1. Minor Ports Fund	9,71,745 12 8	64,383 5 8	....	1,71,259 10 11	39,93,400 0 0	0 0
2. Pilotage Fund	11,568 0 8	49,995 0 0	....	6,881 6 10	2,67,500 0 0	0 0
3. Tuticorin Port Fund	76,476 14 5	47,919 0 0	....	55,249 0 0	2,47,100 0 0	0 0
4. Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	4,71,674 1 5	14,964 2 4	1,00,000 0 0	239,368 0 6	13,76,300 0 0	0 0
5. Landing and Shipping Dues Fund	6,29,451 3 9	....	70,300 0 0	3,95,807 1 3	8,61,700 0 0	0 0
6. Madras University Fee Fund	16,83,735 0 1	....	....	8,99,831 0 0	28,97,900 0 0	0 0
7. Andhra University Fee Fund	19,30,745 10 4	2,48,999 8 4	....	3,87,508 2 1	33,11,800 0 0	0 0
8. Annamalai University Fee Fund	19,12,348 7 8	....	....	1,32,207 11 6	33,11,800 0 0	0 0

Assets and Liabilities

On the 31st March 1951, the assets of the Government of Madras were valued at Rs. 1,27,33.77 lakhs as follows :—

	RS. LAKHS.
Purchase price of securities held in the Sinking Fund, Famine Relief Fund, Electricity Reserve Fund, Revenue Reserve Fund and Cash Balance Investment Account	34,01.04
Remunerative irrigation and electricity works ..	46,57.08
Outstanding loans due to Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc.	18,60.04
Unproductive irrigation and navigation works ..	19,84.30
Capital outlay on Civil Works (Buildings) outside the Revenue Account	3,59.14
Government Transport in Madras City, Chinchona Plantations and industries including purchase price of shares in private industrial concerns.	4,72.17
	<u>1,27,33.77</u>

The liabilities of the Government amounted to Rs. 98,02.62 lakhs as follows :—

	RS. LAKHS.
Loans due to the Central Government	13,71.07
Loans raised in the open market	19,49.76
Certain special irredeemable loans	2.52
Other floating loans	1,64.00
Balance at the credit of Government servants in the State Provident Fund	6,34.39
Balances in the Loan Sinking Funds	4,81.74
Balances in the Revenue Reserve Fund	23,31.99
Contingency Fund	1,00.00
Balances in other Reserve Funds including village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund, Famine Relief Fund, Electricity Reserve Funds, Provincial Road Fund, Fund for the development of Rural Water Supply, Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses and other commercial concerns	6,67.79
Net balance due by the Government under Debt, Deposit, Advances and Remittance heads ..	20,99.36
	<u>98,02.62</u>

Central Revenues

Income Tax

Change in Taxation Laws.—There was no change in the taxable limit which in the case of an individual was Rs. 3,600 and 7,200 in the case of Hindu Undivided Families.

Trade conditions.—A comprehensive account of these conditions will be found in the annual report of the Reserve Bank of India.

Textile mills.—A fall in the profit of the textile mills was reported in the year under review, due to alleged shortage of cotton, and increase in the wages.

Sugar companies too did not fare as well as before in the year.

Mill piecegoods.—There was control over the distribution and price of mill goods and the merchants in this line should have, therefore, ordinarily been left only a fixed margin of profits.

Handloom cloth industry.—There was no control over Handloom cloth during the year and as a result the dealers made good profits.

Groundnut and groundnut oil.—This industry was not as prosperous as in the preceding year.

Business in Hides and Skins.—This trade fared well during the year and the merchants in this line of business cleared good profits.

Manufacture of salt.—Salt industry passed through bad days during the year under review, with a result that some of the salt merchants are reported to have incurred heavy losses.

On the whole trade in the account year experienced a set back when compared to previous years.

Revenue.—Out of 163,943 (1,67,290) cases, 128,462 (142,043) were assessed during the year. The net demand raised under Income-tax, Super-tax, etc. (deducting refunds) was Rs. 1,173 lakhs. The net collections including arrears of previous years, deductions at source and 18-A collections credited to Revenue head were Rs. 13,21 lakhs under Income-tax all items, Excess-Profits Tax and Business Profits Tax.

Customs Revenue

The gross collections of Revenue including miscellaneous receipts, cess, etc., amounted to Rs. 246,9.97 lakhs as against Rs. 183,8.08 lakhs in the previous year. Receipts under import duty registered an increase of Rs. 3,08.66 lakhs and those under export duty advanced appreciably from Rs. 2,83.69 lakhs to Rs. 5,98.98 lakhs.

Offences.—One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six offences were dealt with during the year under report. Of these 179 infringed the Merchandise Marks Act, 312 the Sea Customs Act and 1,245 the Trade Control Act.

Salt

The year under report is the third year of the working of the department after its separation from the Central Excise Department. The taking over of the administration of the salt factories in the Travancore-Cochin State by the Central Government from 1st April 1950, the formation of the new Nagarcoil Circle consisting of factories in the Travancore-Cochin State, the abolition of the Adiramapuram Circle and the conversion of the two monopoly salt factories at Polavaram and Marakkanam into the modified excise system were some of the notable administrative changes in the year. The Indian Factories Act, 1948, was extended to the Salt Industry and the salt industry was declared to be a public utility service.

Policy.—As self-sufficiency in the salt was achieved in the country in the year, greater attention was being paid to improve the quality of production. The minimum standard of 92 per cent of sodium chloride content prescribed for edible salt was continued for this year. The licensees were strictly warned that salt below the standard would not be allowed to be cleared from factories for human consumption. The Department has been persuading the small-scale licensees to consolidate their holdings into economic units of 100 acres or more by forming co-operative societies.

Production.—The season was favourable for salt manufacture in factories south of Madras. Heavy rains retarded manufacture in factories north of Madras. However, the total production for this region exceeded last year's by 37.39 lakhs of maunds. The quantity produced in the year including factories in the Travancore-Cochin State amounted to 200.75 lakhs of maunds. 192.43 lakhs maunds were sold during the year as against 173.97 lakhs in the last year. The increase in sales was due to opening of some private factories and exports by sea to Calcutta (18.88 lakhs) and to Maldive islands (5,616 maunds).

Prices.—The average wholesale price per maund at the factories for 1950-51 worked out to Re. 0-10-7 as against Re. 0-9-9 in the previous year. The average retail price of salt at the District headquarters ranged from Rs. 4-7-4 to Rs. 1-8-0 per maund against Rs. 4-5-1 to Rs. 1-8-8 per maund in the last year.

Transport and labour.—The exporting merchants experienced considerable difficulty in getting wagons and at important loading stations salt bags were stacked in large quantities awaiting

supply of wagons. The position was brought to the notice of the railway authorities who rendered assistance as far as they could. The labourers in the Headquarters factories at Tuticorin struck work demanding an increase in the daily wage from Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 2. The manufacturers carried on with imported labour. The strike failed and the labourers returned to work.

General.—There was all-round improvement in the year when compared with the previous year. The area under manufacture, the number of manufacturers and the quantity produced increased. There were 4,466 manufacturers with an acreage of 20,593 as against 4,453 and 18,027 respectively in the last year. The quality of salt improved as will be seen from the results of analysis and from the increased exports to Bengal markets which always require high quality salt. During the year two crushing plants were erected to supply crushed salt to Calcutta.

Finance.—The total receipts on account of establishment charge, etc., amounted to Rs. 22.17 lakhs during the year against Rs. 20.22 lakhs for the last year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 14.92 lakhs as against Rs. 18.73 lakhs in the previous year.

CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police (1950)

The year 1950 was a very difficult one for the Police in many respects with activities of the anti-social and subversive elements in all the districts bordering Hyderabad, adverse seasonal conditions for the fourth year in succession, widespread labour and agrarian unrest.

As in the previous year the most serious threat to the peace of the State came from Communists and Communist-controlled organizations. There were 163 Communist incidents in the State, and fire had to be opened on many occasions in self-defence. Fifty-six people including six Police Officers were killed by Communists. As a result of sabotage, violence and other activities of the anti-social and subversive elements there was loss of property to the extent of Rs. 8,79,926-14-0 in this State.

As a result of the co-ordinated and effective measures taken in their respective jurisdiction by the Police of this State and of the Hyderabad State against activities, of the anti-social and subversive elements, the situation in the districts of Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari became normal.

The year was marked by a slight increase in the volume of crime due primarily to persistent adverse economic conditions, diversion of police man-power to work connected with the activities of anti-social and subversive elements to the detriment of normal police work and relaxation of restrictions on the movements and activities of members formerly known as the criminal tribes.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police on the last day of the year was 37,998 as against 36,815 at the end of 1949. The increase is mainly due to the permanent retention of all the temporary posts which were in existence between three and five years.

There were 559 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 552 vacancies in 1949. There was some difficulty in getting men for recruitment even though the physical and educational standards have been somewhat lowered and this may be due in some measure to the fact that present pay and allowances of the constabulary are not too attractive.

Health.—The health of the force continued to be satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 122.68 against 116.2 in 1949. The percentage of men absent from duty on account of sickness was 3.39 during the year as against 3.2 in 1949. The usual anti-malarial measures were taken, and the

periodical medical examination of the members of the subordinate police was also conducted.

Training college and schools.—The four gazetted officers who were undergoing training in the Police Training College, Vellore, were sent to the districts for practical training. Fifteen gazetted officers joined the College for training during the year. One hundred and ninety Sub-Inspectors who were under training from October 1949 were posted to the districts on the completion of their training. Two hundred and two Sub-Inspectors were also trained. The Police Recruits' Schools at Anantapur and Coimbatore trained large number of recruits as usual.

Judicial punishments.—The total number of police officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 46 against 64 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity as against 21 and 43 respectively in 1949. Three men were convicted under the Police Act against seven in 1949.

Cost.—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1950-51 including the expenditure in England was Rs. 6,73,47,972 as against Rs. 6,73,09,788 in 1949-50. The increase was mainly due to the expansion of the Police Force in the Madras City, training of a large number of Sub-Inspectors in the Police Training College, Vellore, formation of six additional companies of Special Armed Police and increase of expenditure under Travelling allowance, motor transport and feeding charges on account of stationing of detachments of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police in disturbed localities.

Buildings and housing the Force.—The particulars of Government quarters which existed at the end of the year for Sergeants-Major and Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors, Head constables and constables are given below :—

Rank.	Number of quarters existing.	Percentage proportion to the sanctioned permanent strength in each rank.	
		1949.	1950.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants	146	51.6	51.8
Sub-Inspectors	575	38.8	38.6
Head constables	2,325	59.1	56.7
Constables	17,868	57.2	56.3

The rest of the officers and men live in rented quarters scattered over a wide area. The Government sanctioned 17 building Part II Schemes for 1950-51 and steps were taken for their early execution.

Co-operative societies.—The Police co-operative societies continued to function satisfactorily. There has been an increase in the number of members and the amount of paid-up share capital.

There were 24,555 members at the end of the year and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 7,09,441. The corresponding figures for 1949 were 23,351 and Rs. 6,46,504, respectively.

Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.—The efficiency and standard of work of Circle Inspectors were generally satisfactory. In as many as 797 out of 1,247 police stations in the State, excluding the Madras City, Head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or were in charge of stations over three months during the year. On account of this fact, the standard of work of Sub-Inspectors was not up to the mark. Direct recruitment of suitable candidates is being speeded up.

The Armed Reserves and the Malabar Special Police continued to maintain their high standard of efficiency. Tear smoke squads were functioning in the Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts; but there was no occasion for the use of the tear smoke during the year 1950.

Statistics of crimes.—As already remarked, the year was marked by a slight increase in the volume of crimes. The total number of cognizable offences excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the Indian Penal Code increased from 77,717 in 1949 to 82,348 in 1950—an increase of 4,631 or 5.9 per cent. Grave crimes increased from 56,910 in 1949 to 61,871 in 1950, there being an increase under all heads. Murder increased from 1,240 to 1,261.

Riots and disturbances.—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly including incidents due to anti-social and subversive elements decreased from 1,721 to 1,715 and the public peace was on the whole well maintained. On 97 occasions the police had to open fire in order to maintain law and order. On the agrarian front, anti-social and subversive elements were fairly active as usual. There was trouble in the Tirunelveli, Madurai Urban, Tanjore, Chingleput and North Visakhapatnam districts. In Tanjore district, there was widespread Kisan activity which was quickly brought under control. The relationship between the various communities in the State was cordial. There were only two cases of communal trouble between Hindus and Muslims. There were 134 strikes during the year as against 119 in the previous year.

Detection and prevention of crimes.—The percentage of detections in the last three years have been—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1948	..	..	..	41.98
1949	..	..	..	44.0
1950	..	..	..	43.7

The percentage of detection of total cognizable crime decreased by 0.3 per cent while that of grave crime improved by .3 per cent. The fall in detection was in a measure due to the pendency of a large number of cases in Courts at the end of the year consequent on the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive—which arrangement had yet to settle down—the manning of a large number of Police stations by promoted Sub-Inspectors generally lacking in experience and of comparatively poor calibre. Another important factor which contributed to the decline of detection was the large-scale activities of the anti-social and subversive elements mainly in the Circar districts demanding a great deal of the attention of all ranks of the force to the detriment of normal police work. All efforts are being made to improve detection by adopting the latest scientific methods of investigation.

Prosecutions.—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 36,492 against 34,954 in 1949. Of these 75.9 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 76.5 per cent in the previous year. The statement below shows the number of cases pending in Courts at the end of the year under the Indian Penal Code, the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act and the Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Cases under	Number disposed of by courts in 1950.	Number pending in courts on 31st December 1950.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	36,492	16,223	52,715	30.8
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act ..	26	124	150	82.7
Security Sections ..	6,048	1,832	7,880	23.24

Criminal Investigation Department.—The Crime Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department worked efficiently and investigated a number of important cases of murder, cheating, fraud, misappropriation, postal abstraction, counterfeit currency note, sabotage, conspiracies by anti-social and subversive elements, loss of arms and ammunition, bombs and explosives and issue of forged Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

Better results were achieved during the year in the use of scientific aids to investigation. There was an increase in the number of calls made on the services of experts, especially in coin and currency. The 'X' Branch achieved a considerable measure of success in the investigation of corruption cases during the year. The anti-blackmarketing branch was also reorganized.

Finger-Print Bureau.—There were 486,473 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty-three slips were received for record and 10 were removed during the year bringing the total number on record on

the last day of the year to 518,706. Sixty-six thousand one hundred and forty-one search references were received in the Bureau against 54,506 in 1949. Of these 58,172 related to this State, the largest number coming from Coimbatore 5,320, followed by Madras City 4,744, Madurai Urban 4,408, Tiruchirappalli 3,840, North Arcot 3,730, Chingleput 3,447 and Salem 3,187.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and six or 23.5 per cent were traced as against 26 per cent in 1949.

Of the remaining 7,969 references received from outside the State of Bombay, as usual made the largest number of references (5320) followed by Mysore (615), Hyderabad (462), Orissa (268), Madya Pradesh (214) and Travancore-Cochin (206). Of these 726 or 9.11 per cent were traced as against 9 per cent in 1949.

One hundred and thirty-two references were made for the identification of dead bodies and 5 were identified, the corresponding figure for 1949 being 106 and 6 respectively.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in three cases. Photographic enlargements of latent impressions were received in the Bureau in 215 cases. A sum of Rs. 5,815 for the attendance of experts in courts and for furnishing written opinions in civil cases and Rs. 2,695 towards photographic charges were collected. The amount of fees and photographic charges collected during the previous year were Rs. 6,395 and Rs. 3,546 respectively.

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

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

	1948.	1949.	1950.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers ..	595	531	542
(b) from mail and luggage vans ..	31	32	41
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	1,689	1,492	1,281
III. Thefts in running goods trains ..	111	96	130
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods sheds and yards.	347	335	408
V. Thefts of railway materials	524	257	206
VI. Other thefts	251	289	263
Total ..	3,548	3,032	2,869

Thefts, which generally form the bulk of the crime in the Railway Police districts, have decreased during the year by 163 as compared with the previous year. Increase is, however, noticeable under the following heads: thefts in running passenger trains and goods trains and thefts from stationary wagons, goods sheds and yards. The general economic depression, the heavy congestion of traffic and illicit transport of foodgrains and other controlled articles have been the contributory causes.

Home Guards.—The Home Guards Organization was wound up in the 15 districts and in the Madras City between the months of June and September 1950. Their place was taken by the Village Defence squads which were formed in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool and Malabar, which districts were affected by the activities of the anti-social and subversive elements.

Police Radio Scheme.—The Government have sanctioned 27 static stations and 29 transportable stations in the State Police radio network and all of them are working in order.

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

The radio network has been of invaluable help in the maintenance of law and order and in dealing with communist activities. When the Air India Dakota plane was reported missing during December 1950, the Western group radio stations worked all the 24 hours on 14th, 15th and 16th December 1950 for the collection and dissemination of information relating to the search and location of the missing aircraft. The City Police Radio network has proved very useful in reporting cases of fire accidents and other disturbances in the City to the Control room. The mobile radio stations are doing equally useful work in connexion with the security measures when high personages visit the city.

The Madras City Police

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

Strength of the establishment.—The sanctioned and actual strength of the permanent establishment on 31st December 1950 was as follows:—

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
Inspectors	22	22
Sergeants-Major	5	5
Sergeants	50	* 47
Sub-Inspectors	110	† 93
Jamadars	2	2
Head constables	339	339
Naiks, Lance Naiks and Police constables.	2,309	‡ 2,200

* For want of trained sergeants the vacancies could not be filled up.

† The vacancies could not be filled up for want of trained Sub-Inspectors.

‡ Ninety-three men recruited in the vacancies are undergoing training in the Police Recruits' School. The remaining 16 vacancies have since been filled up.

One hundred and seventy-one constables were enlisted during the year.

Armed Forces.—The Armed Reserve continued to do bandobust duty at strikes, processions and meetings. The Armed Reserve was augmented during the periods of stress by Companies of the Malabar Special Police by Platoons of the City Police stationed in districts and by the Special Armed Police. During the year, four non-Commissioned Officers were sent to Red Hills for a Refresher Course in unarmed combat.

Crime.—The total number cognizable crimes reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code including those under the Special and Local Laws was 5,605 as against 5,085 in 1949 and 4,949 in 1948. There was an increase in crimes under all heads except pocket-pickings when compared to the figures of 1949. This increase is due to various causes such as high prices for food-stuffs, relaxation of Criminal Tribes Act, premature release of the prisoners and increase in population. There was a slight fall in detection from 63·7 to 61·3 per cent. There were as usual many instances in which the same criminal or set of criminals was responsible for a series of offences of the same kind. To deal with such crimes special patrols were organized with gratifying results. Preventive measures undertaken resulted in the arrest of 2,898 suspicious persons as against 2,874 last year. Of the 156,938 cases of cognizable crimes prosecuted by the police under the Indian Penal Code, Special and Local Laws and for nuisance under the City Police Act, 153,726 cases, i.e., 97·95 per cent ended in conviction.

Strikes.—There were in all 19 strikes during the year. The Madras Electric Tramway Workers staged a stay-in strike in the Madras Electric Tramway Workshop for three days in January and February 1950, defaced the walls writing slogans and caricatures and decried the management. Fifty-one workers had to be arrested and prosecuted under sections 63, 71 and 75 of the City Police Act. The Madras Labour Union organized a token strike in sympathy with the Bombay Textile Workers on 6th September 1950. Ten thousand labourers abstained from work. The strike passed off without any incident.

Traffic Department.—Persistent propaganda in educating the public in road sense was carried on throughout the year. The three motor cycle combinations sanctioned in April 1949 were received early in 1950. The motor cycle patrol is doing useful work in cautioning the motorists and detecting traffic offences. Two thousand seven hundred and eighteen accidents were recorded during the year of which 42 were fatal as against 2,953 in 1949 of which 42 were fatal. There are about 11,000 vehicles of all kind plying in the City. Six more Refuge Islands have been constructed during the year to regulate Traffic at street junctions and intersections. Speed traps have been laid

throughout this year to keep a check on overspeeding. Two hundred and forty speed traps were laid in various parts of the City and as many as 1,200 cases detected and dealt with.

Motor Vehicles

State and Regional Transport Authorities.—There was no change in the constitution of the State Transport Authority during the year under review. In the case of Regional Transport Authorities in the mufassal the provision for the representation of three non-officials has been deleted during April 1950 and the State Government have been empowered to appoint such number of non-officials as they deem fit. In those districts where the scheme of the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is in force, the Collector and Additional District Magistrate was appointed as the Chairman of the respective Regional Transport Authorities. In other districts, the District Magistrate continued to be the Chairman.

Number of motor vehicles.—The total number of motor vehicles in use in the State at the end of the year under each class is as given below together with the corresponding figures for the previous five years :—

	1950.	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946-47.
Motor cycles	4,473	4,454	4,008	3,239	2,823
Motor cabs	793	719	1,475	639	522
Buses	7,071	7,208	6,211	5,659	5,057
Lorries	11,261	9,579	9,260	7,318	6,341
Cars and others	23,397	22,785	20,174	16,303	15,972
Total	46,995	44,745	41,128	33,158	30,715

It will be seen from the above statement that there has been a steady increase in the number of vehicles year after year. In view of the fact that operators are not compelled to maintain spare buses many of the operators have withdrawn their spare buses. This is the main cause for the reduction in the number of stage carriages. The number of persons holding driving licences in 1950 is 83,567. The number of persons authorized to drive as paid employees is 26,841 and the number of persons authorised to drive public service vehicles is 20,294.

The grant of stage carriage permits on new routes, additional buses on existing routes, etc., continues to be subjected to the prior approval of the Chairman, Central Road Traffic Board. The ban imposed by the Transport Commissioner on the grant of permits in view of fuel shortage continued to be in force in North Arcot, Tanjore, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore at the end of the year under review.

Bus fares.—Consequent on the agitation for a further increase of bus fares in view of the increase in the price of petrol and motor spare parts besides increased taxation, the passenger fare

was raised to seven pies per mile. The fare has been raised to seven and a half pies per mile on certain unbridged roads intercepted by rivers in Malabar and South Kanara districts.

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

Working of the Acts and Rules.—The enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules has been quite satisfactory during the period under review. There is an increase in the total number of prosecutions and the number convicted owing to effective checks.

Petrol rationing.—Rationing of petrol in Madras City and in the Chingleput district was lifted with effect from 1st July 1950 and the entire State with effect from 1st September 1950.

Commercially Imported Transport Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1945.—Price control in respect of all types of commercially imported transport motor vehicles continued to remain in force and the prices of all types of motor vehicles were notified by the Government. Prior to June 1950 Government have been fixing the maximum retail price of Commercially Imported transport motor vehicles under clause 6 of the control order so as to allow the dealers a profit margin of 25 per cent when the end cost price of the distributor was Rs. 6,500 and below and 30 per cent when the end cost price exceeded Rs. 7,500. In view of the changed conditions in the motor car and the money market the Government have decided to allow a profit margin of 20 per cent only in both the cases.

Nationalization Branch of the Transport department.—The year under review was one of consolidation of the Nationalized City Bus Service, effecting improvements all round to ensure better service to the public at the same level of fares. The total strength of fleet continued to be 322 and the scheduled number of vehicles utilized for daily service is 245. The number of passengers carried during 1950 is 78,854,188 for a bus mileage of 11,956,188 as against 70,783,737 and 11,087,620 during the previous year.

Various extensions, including the opening of new routes between Madras and Kancheepuram and between Madras and Nellore were introduced not to speak of the local diversions all contributing towards increased travelling facilities to the travelling public consistent with increased earnings to the organization. Timing charts were introduced at terminals and the arrivals of vehicles at

each of the termini watched and action taken for non-observance of the time schedule. This has contributed a lot towards maintaining the punctuality of services. A fresh innovation has been the creation of ticket issuing points for the conductors by which the conductors were expected to complete the issue of tickets prior to leaving each such point and will have no excuse for not issuing tickets when confronted by the checking staff after passing such point. This method of checking covers practically all possible loopholes through which pilferage can creep in.

Technical Branch.—The success of the traffic branch depends in turn on the efficiency of the technical branch. A wholetime mechanical Engineer has been placed in charge of the technical branch to co-ordinate the work. All-round improvements have been effected both on the maintenance and repairs sides resulting in more buses being put on road, doing greater mileage with lesser interruption of service. Improvements to the vehicles were also effected by fitting petrol tanks of larger capacity to avoid break down for want of petrol.

Habitual Offenders' Settlements

There were four Habitual Offenders' Settlements as in the previous year. The Settlements at Aziznagar, Siddhapuram and Sitanagaram continued to be managed by the Government and the one at Stuartpuram by the Salvation Army.

The number of persons in the Settlements on 31st March 1951 was as follows:—

Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Aziznagar	430	496	316	1,242
Siddhapuram	198	193	260	651
Sitanagaram	76	72	87	235
Stuart puram	640	633	1,147	2,420

Weaving, carpentry and leather were the three industries which were functioning in the Aziznagar Settlement. There were no organized industries in Siddhapuram and Sitanagaram Settlements. Work in the I.L.T.D. Factory, Chirala, is the chief occupation of the settlers in Stuartpuram Settlement.

The extent of land available and the extent brought under cultivation in the settlements during the year were as follows:—

Settlement.	Extent available. ACS.	Extent cultivated. ACS.
Aziznagar	1,411.00	600.54
Siddhapuram	3,159.50	584.69
Sitanagaram	202.60	169.25
Stuartpuram	2,010.22	870.00

The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act, 1948.—The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders' Act, 1948, came into force on 29th April 1948; but the registration of persons under the

Act was taken up in right earnest only after the rules framed under the Act were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd November 1949.

Out of a total number of 5,286 persons recommended for notification under the Act, 4,498 persons (of whom 3,816 are those who were formerly registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924) have been so far notified. Two hundred and ninety-one of these 3,816 persons belong to wandering gangs. Notification under the Act is proceeding.

Criminal Justice (1950)

The Judicial Officers employed in the State during the year 1950 and engaged wholly or partly in criminal cases were—

Sixteen High Court Judges;

thirty-seven Sessions Judges (this includes one permanent Additional Sessions Judge, three Agency Sessions Judges, three Additional Agency Sessions Judges and five temporary Additional Sessions Judges);

forty Assistant Sessions Judges;

twenty-five Temporary Assistant Sessions Judges;

forty-one District Magistrates including 20 Additional District Magistrates;

seven Presidency Magistrates;

ninety-seven Subdivisional Magistrates;

two City First-class Magistrates, one at Coimbatore and the other at Madurai;

seventy-five Additional First-class Magistrates (including District Munsifs-cum-First-class Magistrates);

four hundred and seventy-seven Subordinate Magistrates consisting of Tahsildar-Magistrates, Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrates, Stationary Sub-Magistrates and other officers exercising magisterial powers;

seventy-three Special Magistrates; and

seventeen Honorary Special Magistrates sitting singly. In addition, there were 181 Benches of Magistrates constituted from among 1,292 Honorary Magistrates, 1,520 Village Magistrates' Courts and 757 Panchayat Courts.

The Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was extended during the year to nine more districts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Visakhapatnam.

Number of cases.—There was a rise in the number of cases instituted from 848,581 to 887,167. This was due to an increase

in the number of cases filed under the Motor Vehicles Act IV of 1939, the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act III of 1931, the Railways Act IX of 1890, the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919, the District Municipalities Act V of 1920, City Police Act and the Prohibition Act X of 1937.

In the mufassal there was a rise in all districts except Anantapur, South Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool, the Nilgiris, Tirunelveli and Visakhapatnam. There was an increase of more than 5,000 cases in each of the districts of Coimbatore, West Godavari, Krishna, Madurai, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and more than 2,000 cases in each of the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Ramanathapuram and Tanjore. The increase was most marked in Krishna where it was more than 10,000 cases. The decrease was most marked in Tirunelveli where there was a fall of over 6,000 cases.

The number of appeals preferred decreased from 12,040 to 10,719, the average for the quinquennium ending with 1949 being 10,496.

The number of cases disposed of and the number pending in each class of courts are shown below :—

Class of Courts.	Number of cases.		Average duration in days.
	Disposed of.	Pending.	
(1) Village Magistrates	2,171 (1,094)	608 (241)	..
(2) Panchayat courts	2,326 (3,942)	720 (1,112)	..
(3) District Magistrates	1,376 (125)	261 (42)	28 (37)
(4) Joint Deputy and Assistant Magistrates.	19,186 (15,487)	4,248 (1,908)	31 (28)
(5) Subordinate-Magistrates including Additional First-class Magistrates.	473,975 (449,578)	32,034 (23,702)	9 (10)
(6) Stipendiary Special Magistrates	20,863 (10,835)	1,594 (1,066)	13 (8)
(7) Honorary Magistrates	20,516 (21,071)	227 (248)	3 (4)
(8) Benches of Magistrates	190,805 (183,455)	5,520 (4,460)	3 (3)

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

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

	Number of appeals disposed of.	Percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside..
Magistrates' Courts	5,504 (7,169)	30.49 (26.90)
Mufassal Sessions Courts	3,443 (3,100)	33.91 (28.19)
High Court	769 (852)	.. ..

Revision and reference.—The number of petitions for revision presented before District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates was 652 (818). Four hundred and sixty-five (510) revision petitions were filed including 17 (6) cases which were taken up *suo moto* by the Sessions Judges. In the High Court one thousand four hundred and seventy-four (1,693) revision petitions were received during the year, 83 (81) cases were reported by the District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, and 10 (4) were taken up *suo moto*. One thousand three hundred and seventy (1,612) revision petitions were disposed of, and 1,035 (838) were pending at the end of the year. One hundred and forty-two (135) references for confirmation of death sentences under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were made to the High Court during the year, 39 (24) were pending at the beginning of the year. One hundred and fifty-seven (120) cases involving 206 (137) accused were decided. Sentences of death were confirmed in the case of 66 (67) persons and reduced to other punishments in the case of 69 (46) persons. Twenty-two (24) persons were acquitted. Four (4) cases involving 6 (20) persons was disposed of by the High Court under section 307, Code of Criminal Procedure. The High Court upheld the verdict of the jury in the case of 2 (11) persons and set it aside in the case of 4 (9) persons.

Miscellaneous

Trial by jury and with assessors.—Of the 1,336 (1,846) persons tried by Jury in the mufassal Sessions Courts the verdict of the jury was accepted in the case of 1,329 (1,833) persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 4,238 (3,586). The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,769 (1,825) accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,748 (1,250) accused and differed from all of them in the case of 721 (511) accused. The system of trial by Jury has since been abolished in the mufassal.

Dismissal of complaints.—The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 16,858 (7,752), 5,530 (5,880) for offences under the Indian Penal Code and 11,328 (1,863) under Special and Local Laws. The number of persons directed to pay compensation under section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 38 (54) as compared with 1,524 in the year 1922, the last year before the amendment of the section.

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

	1949.	1950.
Death (confirmed or imposed by the High Court)	67	67
Transportation	269	368
Rigorous imprisonment	73,058	69,762
Simple imprisonment	16,525	22,590

	1949.	1950.
Forfeiture of property—		
In addition to other punishment	705	370
Without other punishment	37	4
Fine—		
In addition to other punishment	1,493	2,488
Without other punishments	730,648	780,463
Whipping—		
In addition to other punishment	Nil.	Nil.
In lieu of other punishment	14	Nil.
Security to keep the peace—		
In addition to other punishment	1,061	856
Without other punishment	2,492	863
Security for good behaviour	3,599	3,492
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.	1,492	2,246

Proceedings were taken against 341 (449) persons under section 563, Code of Criminal Procedure, for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizance and 111 (127) of them were convicted.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 97,43,362 (65,04,098) out of which Rs. 68,38,636 (60,65,187) was realized. Rupees 40,685 (44,739) were paid as compensation to complainants under section 545, Code of Criminal Procedure.

Four thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (5,098) persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Probation of Offenders Act III of 1937.

Juveniles.—There was a fall in the number of juveniles convicted from 6,112 to 5,210—4,797 (5,652) boys and 413 (460) girls, 1,855 (1,800) were involved in offences under the Indian Penal Code and 3,355 (4,312) under the Special and Local Laws. The increase was noticeable in Coimbatore, Cuddapah and Malabar while there was a marked decrease in North Arcot, Chingleput, South Kanara and Madurai districts.

Of the 5,210 (6,112) juveniles convicted, 817 (508) were ordered to be detained in certified schools, 3,332 (719) were discharged after admonition and 1,387 (2,174) were delivered over to their parents or guardians.

Finance.—The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses who attended the Sessions Courts in the mufassal was Rs. 86,854 (83,047). The amount paid to jurors and assessors for travelling allowance and batta was Rs. 50,834 (53,245). This amount paid as fees to pleaders engaged in Sessions Courts for defending poor persons accused of murder was Rs. 19,139 (17,656).

State of Crime.—The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code reported in the year was 136,911 (141,438). The noticeable variations were—

(1) Decrease in the number of offences relating to weights and measures (Chapter XIII), offences affecting life (Chapter

XVI) and offences relating to hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement (Chapter XVI) and mischief (Chapter XVII).

(2) Increase in the number of offences against the State (Chapter VI), the number of offences of criminal force and assault (Chapter XVI) and of theft (Chapter XVII).

As regards offences under the Special and Local Laws, there was an increase from 767,831 to 827,773. There was an increase of 12,025 cases under the Prohibition Act, 1937, 16,738 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act IV of 1939, and 13,471 cases under the City Police Act. The increase was also noticeable under the City Municipal Act, the District Municipalities Act, the Railways Act and Road Traffic Rules. There was a noticeable decrease under the Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889.

Prisons (1950)

The Administration Report on Jails for 1950 shows that there was an increase in the number of admissions to jails from 313,081 in 1949 to 321,520; still, the daily average population decreased from 26,661.12 to 25,514.94. The daily average of the under-trial prisoners increased from 6,919.43 to 8,867.25.

28.37 per cent of the convicts in the jails were employed in the jail manufacture of various articles the value of which was Rs. 24,16,693 in the year under report against Rs. 24,39,436 in 1949.

The following are the important events and notable administrative measures introduced in the jails during the year under review :—

(1) Declaration of the jail at Pudukkottai as a third-class district jail.

(2) Constitution of a Jail Reforms Committee to consider the question of improvements to be made in the administration of jails in the State and to suggest suitable reforms.

(3) Conversion of the post of Matron Superintendent into one of Lady Deputy Superintendent of gazetted rank in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.

(4) Deputation of teachers from the Central Jails at Coimbatore, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Rajahmundry, Bellary, Cannanore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, to undergo training in Adult Education.

(5) Introduction of Poultry farming as an experimental measure in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Tiruchirappalli.

(6) Introduction of bee-keeping industry in the Central Jail, Salem, and the deputation of a second-grade warder to undergo training in bee-keeping at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

(7) Nomination of the District Magistrate (Judicial) as an ex-officio member of the Advisory Board for the revision of sentences of prisoners in jails in the districts in which separation of Executive from Judiciary is in force.

(8) Placing under the supervision of District Probation Officers of prisoners released prematurely or on parole.

(9) Permitting the use of tobacco by undertrial prisoners in the subsidiary jails.

(10) Reservation of separate room in the General Hospital, Madras, for detenus admitted there for treatment.

(11) Grant of amnesty and special remission to prisoners in honour of the inauguration of the Indian Republic on 26th January 1950.

(12) Transfer of ex-military and other prisoners convicted by civil courts of criminal jurisdiction beyond the State of origin to the State of origin, with the prior concurrence of the respective State Governments.

(13) Application of section 29 of the Prisoners Act (III of 1900) to Part B States so as to permit inter-transfer of prisoners.

Nature and length of sentence.—As compared with the previous year the percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment decreased from 28.41 to 27.16 and the percentage of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment increased from 71.45 to 72.70. Of the 28,909 simple imprisonment prisoners 13,942 were sentenced to undergo imprisonment in default of payment of fine or failure to furnish security. No prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment with solitary confinement nor imprisonment with whipping. The number sentenced to death was 146 and to transportation for life 388 as against 145 and 402 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment below one month increased from 41,378 to 53,200 and the number of persons sentenced to between one and three months decreased from 36,241 to 34,102.

Escapes and recaptures.—Twenty-seven escapes occurred from jails and from extramural custody. Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and Royapuram Camp Jail, Kaggallu, have no main wall but are enclosed by barbed-wire fencing. This made it possible for the prisoners to effect their freedom. Twelve prisoners were recaptured during the year including four who escaped during the previous years.

Offences and punishments.—During the year, 612 offences including five dealt with by criminal courts were committed by convicts as against 767 in the previous year. The conduct of the prisoners in general except that of Communists was satisfactory. The Communists as a class were not amenable to

discipline. There were minor disturbances by these prisoners in the jails at Coimbatore, Cannanore and Madurai. In February 1950 there was a serious rioting by the Communist prisoners in the annexe at Central Jail, Salem, when they, without any provocation on the part of the jail officials, murderously assaulted the Jailer and a few others and tried to scale over the walls. Unfortunately firearms had to be used to restore order.

Education of convicts.—There was no change in the educational system followed in jails except at Coimbatore, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli and the Penitentiary, Madras. During the year a teacher from each of the jails mentioned was deputed to undergo training for a period of 1½ months in Adult Education conducted by the Government Training School for Adult Teachers, Egmore, Madras. The Government have also sanctioned the training of a fresh batch of four teachers from the jails at Bellary, Rajahmundry, Cannanore and Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The table below exhibits the standard of literacy attained by those discharged during the year:—

	On admission.		On discharge.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Literates	489	29.65	1,368	82.96
Illiterates	1,160	70.35	281	17.04

The libraries in all the jails are equipped with sufficient number of good and useful books of educative value and the prisoners make good use of them. Lectures on religious and moral subjects were regularly given by the honorary lecturers and by members of the teaching staff.

Total expenditure.—The total expenditure of the department, excluding the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, the expenditure relating to certified schools, and the Charges in England was Rs. 1,03,50,167-1-8 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,08,02,930-5-8 during the previous year. The decrease in the total expenditure is mainly due to the decrease in the total population of jails and sub-jails.

Health of prisoners.—The total number of admissions to hospitals decreased from 10,958 in 1949 to 8,836 during the year under report. The daily average sick and the number of deaths also decreased from 311.78 to 265.92 and 257 to 216, respectively, in 1950. The vital statistics exhibit considerable improvement over 1949.

Visits to jails.—Three hundred and twenty visits were paid by official and non-official visitors to the jails and the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, during the year against 360 in 1949. The Minister for Law and Education visited the Central Jails at Salem and Madurai.

Borstal Schools (1950)

Accommodation is available for 647 inmates in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai. The daily average population of the school was 889.85 against 835.80 in the previous year. The school was overcrowded throughout the year.

Education.—The education imparted to the inmates comprises ordinary school curriculum up to VIII Standard, industrial training and moral and religious instructions.

Industrial training.—The chief industries taught in the school are weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, binding and paper-making. The ratio per cent of inmates employed on manufactures was 58.02 against 58.48 in 1949. The gross outturn on manufactures was Rs. 44,111-4-5 against Rs. 43,446-7-3 in the previous year. Scouting and field games are specialized in the institutions.

Reversion to crime.—Of 1,521 inmates discharged during the five years from 1946 to 1950, 70 reverted to crime. Economic conditions, bad environment and unemployment appear to be the causative factors for reversion to crime in a majority of the cases. Four meetings of the visiting committee were held for considering the releases under the scheme of release on licence. On the recommendation of the visiting committee, 42 inmates were discharged on licence under section 15 (i) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, against 28 in the previous year.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the school increased from Rs. 2,50,433 to Rs. 2,73,378 and the cost per head from Rs. 299-10-1 to Rs. 307-3-9 during the year. The increase in expenditure is partly on account of the increase in the population of the school and partly on account of the increase in the price of ration articles purchased from Co-operative stores at current market rates.

Probation Department (1950)

Probation system.—During the year the new scheme of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was working in twelve districts of the State. The probation work received a setback on account of the initial dislocation of the work arising out of this change. The work of the department during the year was on the whole quite satisfactory. The main features of the administration during the year were

undertaking of the work of parole under the Advisory Board Scheme;

the creation of the new district of Srikakulam from out of the old Visakhapatnam district and the sanction for the appointment of a District Probation Officer for the new district;

the appointment of an Additional District Probation Officer each for the districts of Bellary, Chingleput, Salem and South Arcot; and

the holding of monthly conferences of the Chief Probation Superintendent and City Probation Officers.

The work of the department.—As in the past year the department continued to be in charge of the work of probation and after-care under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act, the Madras Children Act, and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The courts also made free use of the services of the District Probation Officers in maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

During the year Government ordered the addition of an important item of work to the Probation department. According to this order the work of supervising prisoners who are released on licence prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme was entrusted to the Probation Officers, as this work was similar to the work of supervising probationers, ex-borstal inmates and ex-pupils.

Finance.—The expenditure on probation work incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 1,66,092-14-8 as against Rs. 94,686-11-5 in the previous year. Besides this the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society spent a sum of Rs. 639-11-9 on the rehabilitation of deserving probationers, ex-borstal inmates and ex-pupils.

Probation Advisory Committee.—The Probation Advisory Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society met three times during the year. The committee secured employment for 6 probationers, ex-borstal inmates and ex-pupils. The committee advanced loans to two probationers on the recommendation of the District Probation Officer, Madras.

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

	Total number of inquiries.	Total number of persons under supervision.	Total number of visits paid.	Total number of reports submitted.
The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.	4,176 (2,970)	2,830 (2,234)	21,669 (16,353)	15,916 (11,093)
The Madras Children Act and the Madras Borstal Schools Act.	2,567 (2,210)	3,378 (3,149)	8,092 (4,179)	5,477 (3,763)

Certified Schools (1950)

The number of Government Certified Schools remained the same, viz., 4, while the number of private institutions increased from 5 to 6 consequent on the certification, with effect from 1st April 1950, of the institution under the Tamil Nad Basic Education Society, Tiruchitrambalam, in Tanjore district.

There were 2,092 pupils remaining at the commencement of the year in all the Government and private certified schools. Two

thousand four hundred and twelve were admitted, 2,226 were discharged during the year, leaving 2,278 at the close of the year.

Reception homes.—There were 135 boys, 14 girls and 10 infants in the reception homes attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society at the commencement of the year. Two thousand and seventeen boys, 239 girls and 234 infants were admitted during the year. Two thousand and twenty-nine boys, 244 girls and 233 infants were discharged during the year. In addition to these reception homes in the City, there are seven remand homes for the juvenile undertrials in the mufassal.

Education.—Amongst the 1,093 pupils admitted during the year 285 were literates and 808 illiterates as against 301 and 702 respectively last year. Of the 683 discharged pupils during the year, 191 were literates and 492 were illiterates on admission but all with the exception of 3 pupils who are below school-going age in the certified schools under the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, were literates at the time of discharge.

There has been no change in the system of education and industrial training in the schools this year. Among the various industrial and vocational subjects in which training is given in the certified schools, Carpentry, Weaving, Spinning, Masonry, Tailoring, Blacksmithy, Metal work and Band are worth mentioning. Spinning has been introduced regularly under a trained instructor in each of the four Government institutions.

Special attention has been paid to the physical education of the boys. In addition to the playing of out-door games like hockey and foot-ball, they practised Suryanamaskarams and Yoga Asanas also.

Escapes and recaptures.—There were 155 escapes during the year as against 45 in the previous year. Forty-seven pupils including those escaped in the previous years were recaptured and admitted into the respective schools. Under the new scheme of reformation the boys are allowed absolute freedom. They are allowed to play till 9 p.m. and to sleep in the verandas. They are also allowed to go on leave on their own guarantee and to go outside the school without escorts. Hence the large number of escapes. There have been instances of a few escapees returning of their own accord.

Offences and punishments.—The boys honourably own up to their offences and take punishments as found in the laws framed by themselves. The behaviour of the boys was satisfactory.

Finance.—Excluding charges on account of "Manufactures—Purchase of raw materials", grant to private certified schools and superintendence charges, the total expenditure in respect of the four Government Certified Schools amounted to Rs. 7,62,100

as against Rs. 7,36,550 in 1949. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of ration articles from co-operative stores and provision of khadi clothing to the children. The grant to private certified schools also increased from Rs. 2,16,800 to Rs. 2,95,800.

Health.—The number of admissions to hospitals in the Government Certified Schools increased from 935 to 1,263 and the daily average sick decreased from 82.62 to 50.73 as compared with the previous year. There were 3 deaths one in each of the Certified Schools at Chingleput, Ranipet and Tanjore during the year as against 2 in the previous year.

After-care of pupils.—Of the 683 pupils discharged during the year, 118 are reported to be not traceable, 55 are in the charge of parents, 20 unemployed, 39 studying, 252 are employed and behaving well and 3 reverted to crime.

Vigilance Department (1950)

There are three classes of institutions in the Vigilance Department, viz., Rescue Homes, Vigilance Homes and Shelter Homes. In the year 1949, there were one Rescue Home, viz., Stri Sadana Rescue Home and one Vigilance Home in Madras and three shelters in Madras, Madurai and Salem. The shelter in Madras is attached to the Stri Sadana Rescue Home. The Vigilance Home, Madras, is the only Home for the whole State. During the last quarter of the year under review, a Rescue Home was opened at Kozhikode under the Poor Homes Society and a Shelter Home at Coimbatore.

Stri Sadana Rescue Home.—There were 76 inmates including 10 children in the Stri Sadana at the commencement of the year. Seventy-one inmates including 3 children were admitted during the year making a total 147. Seventy-two inmates and 12 children were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 62 inmates and 1 child at the end of the year. All the 12 children were admitted in the 'Bala Mandir'. The daily average strength of the Home was 62.68.

Vigilance Home, Madras.—There were 134 inmates including 5 children in the Vigilance Home at the commencement of the year and 113 were admitted making a total of 247. Fifty-seven inmates including 2 children were disposed of during the year leaving 187 inmates and 3 children at the end of the year. The 2 children disposed of during the year were sent away with their mothers. The daily average strength of the Home was 183.10.

Shelters—Madras, Madurai and Salem.—Three hundred and thirty-one inmates passed through these Homes during the year under report.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1.28 (0.79) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the following facts:—

- (1) Increase in the strength of the Vigilance Home, Madras.
 - (2) Sanction of additional staff to the Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana.
 - (3) Purchase of provisions from the Co-operative Stores.
 - (4) Supply of Khadi clothing.
 - (5) Purchase of a car for the Provincial Vigilance Officer.
 - (6) Provision of separate accommodation for the Stri Sadana.
- The average cost, per head per annum in respect of the inmates of the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home worked out to Rs. 480.

The following are the salient features and notable administrative measures introduced during the year:—

- (1) Extension of the scheme of marrying inmates who are willing to marry and settle down in life, to the Vigilance Home inmates also and sanction of expenditure therefor.
- (2) Introduction of hand-spinning and appointment of an instructor.
- (3) Sanction of additional clerical staff and an additional secondary grade teacher.
- (4) Constitution of a Committee to go into the question of amending the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930.
- (5) Interchange of key posts (Headmistress and Assistant Headmistress and Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent in the Stri Sadana and the Vigilance Home) and placing the Superintendent, Vigilance Home, in combined charge of both the institutions for the present.
- (6) Revision of pay scales of matrons and peons in the mufassal shelters.
- (7) Opening of shelter at Coimbatore.
- (8) Deputation of two inmates of the Stri Sadana for Basic Training.
- (9) Deputation of the senior teacher for the Adult Training Course at Kancheepuram.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences (1950)

Arms Act.—The number of dealers and possession of licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year 1950 decreased to 59,605 (69,056) of which 46,386 (51,628) were for protection, sport or display and 11,719 (16,095) were for crops and cattle protection. During the year, licences for rifles decreased to 2,901 (3,193), for revolvers and pistols decreased to 2,461 (3,524), for smooth bore guns increased to 57,104 (56,632). Under the Indian Arms Act,

515 (605) cases concerning 533 (683) persons were tried during the year and 423 (486) persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives increased to 112 (94) and those for possession and sale decreased to 2,888 (3,454). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lb. or of blasting powder not exceeding 50 lb. decreased to 1,901 (2,050). Under the Explosives Act, 176 (79) cases concerning 228 (80) persons were tried during the year and 159 (57) persons were convicted.

Sulphur licences.—The number of sulphur licences in force during the year was 466 (489). The quantity of sulphur sold during the year was 3,212 (947) tons leaving a balance of 1,795 (1,401) tons at the end of the year.

Chemical Examiner's Department

The total number of cases examined during the year was 2,220 with 10,554 articles as compared with 2,172 cases with 10,644 articles in 1949.

The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 801 (688) with 3,777 (3,435) articles. Poison was detected in 297 cases or 37.1 per cent. There was an appreciable and notable increase in case of human poisoning in recent years. The number of cases in human poisoning for the past five years are:—

Year.	Cases.
1946	527
1947	558
1948	695
1949	688
1950	801

During the year 39 (41) cases of animal poisoning were reported with 188 (165) articles.

Nine hundred and seventy-four (1,020) stain cases were examined. Eight hundred and sixty-five cases were examined for blood and 109 cases for semen with or without blood. The total number of articles examined were 5,434.

Civil Justice (1950)

Courts.—The permanent Civil Judicial Officers employed in the State on the 31st December 1950 were—

Sixteen High Court Judges;
one Chief Judge and one Puisne Judge, Court of Small Causes;

one Principal Judge and one Additional Judge of the City Civil Court ;
 twenty-six District Judges (including one additional) ;
 three Agents to the Government of Madras in the Agency tracts ;
 forty Subordinate Judges (including three additional) ;
 seven Special Assistant Agents in the Agency tracts ;
 one Revenue Officer (Deputy Collector), Cochin, exercising the powers of a Subordinate Judge) ;
 one hundred and forty-three District Munsifs (including six additional) ;
 twelve Agency Munsifs ; and
 three Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs.

In addition 79 (79) Revenue Officers tried revenue suits and 5,314 (6,341) village munsifs and 2,915 (3,153) Panchayat Courts tried civil suits.

Number of suits.—The total number of suits instituted in all the courts was 275,831 (266,204), one suit for every 186 persons in the State. The suits instituted in the City of Madras amounted to one for every 71 persons and in the mufassal to one for every 191 persons. There was a fall of 201 suits in the High Court and 3,910 suits in the Village and Panchayat Courts, while there was an increase of 2,513 suits in the Revenue Courts, 10,878 in the mufassal Civil Courts, 158 in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, and 191 in the City Civil Court, Madras. Fourteen districts showed an increase while the remaining eleven districts showed a fall. The increase was most marked in Tirunelveli while there was a noticeable decrease in Tiruchirappalli.

Nature of suits.—Of the 254,328 (247,212) suits instituted in all the courts (excluding the Revenue Courts), 209,825 (203,420) — 82.50 per cent—were for money or movable property, 27,187 (26,720) for immovable property, 4,050 (3,879) for specific relief and 9,863 (10,171) on mortgages.

Number of appeals.—The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals filed in the High Court, District Courts and the Subordinate Judges' Courts showed a decrease. It was 19,839 (20,732), the average for the five years ending with 1949 being 20,343.

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

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days of suits dis- posed of after full trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Village Munsifs' Courts	12,086 (12,748)	12,081 (13,127)	1,898 (1,939)	..
Village Panchayat Courts	31,429 (34,677)	31,836 (36,073)	11,125 (12,648)	..
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts) ..	21,378 (18,966)	28,402 (19,023)	7,078 (10,784)	451 (512)

	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration in days of suits dis- posed of after full trial.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agency Courts	387 (304)	422 (274)	252 (236)	384 (547)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits	72,754 (69,101)	68,758 (69,004)	63,377 (55,213)	370 (351)
(b) Small Cause suits	110,104 (104,432)	103,860 (102,946)	20,741 (18,630)	124 (124)
Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits	6,315 (5,430)	5,763 (5,435)	8,307 (6,754)	459 (412)
(b) Small Cause suits	9,985 (8,971)	9,573 (8,657)	2,781 (2,296)	160 (136)
District Courts (excluding Agency tracts) ..	495 (673)	448 (425)	467 (767)	376 (402)
The Madras City Civil Court	1,705 (1,514)	1,469 (1,772)	1,665 (1,369)	500 (449)
The Court of Small Causes, Madras	8,671 (8,513)	8,223 (7,889)	3,429 (2,891)	124 (98)
The High Court, original suits	524 (725)	500 (433)	1,139 (1,315)	851 (556)
Mufassal courts, insolvency petitions ..	1,217 (1,243)	1,249 (1,178)	757 (729)	..
High Court, insolvency petitions	92 (101)	242 (115)	354 (503)	..

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

	Number of appeals instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number pending at the end of the year.	Average duration.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agency Courts	21 (29)	19 (28)	10 (10)	....
District and Subordinate Judges' Courts—				
(a) Regular appeals	10,938 (11,707)	10,878 (11,932)	11,282 (11,071)	District Judges 295 (275) Sub-Judges 217 (274).
(b) Miscellaneous appeals	4,155 (4,045)	3,930 (3,910)	1,796 (1,555)	....
High Court	4,725 (4,951)	4,226 (3,691)	12,255 (11,756)	....

Seventy-six (47) applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court were pending from the previous year and 144 (72) applications were filed during the year making a total of 220 (119) for disposal. Of these 35 (21) were dismissed and 57 (22) were allowed and the remaining 128 (76) were pending.

The number of appeals to the Supreme Court, pending preparation in the High Court at the beginning of the year was 19 (27). Thirty-seven (13) were received during the year. Of these, the records of 9 were transmitted to the Supreme Court. Forty-seven appeals were pending preparation in the High Court at the end of the year.

During the year the Supreme Court disposed of 11 appeals, of which 7 were allowed and 4 were dismissed.

Revision and references.—The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 2,146 (2,116) of which 824 (716) were under section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. The number of petitions disposed of was 2,000 (2,176) ; of these 80 (84) per cent were dismissed. At the end of the year 2,441 (2,294) petitions were pending.

During the year 31 (26) references (20 under the Income-tax Act, 5 under the Divorce Act, and 6 under the City Municipal Act), were made and 93 (121) were pending from the previous year. Of these 48 (54) were disposed of and 76 (93) were pending. The particulars of cases disposed of were as follows:—

Twenty-two under the Income-tax Act,
seventeen under the Indian Divorce Act,
eight under the City Municipal Act, and
one under the Guardian and Wards Act.

Execution proceedings—(a) Mufassal Courts.—There was a fall from 174,298 to 156,790 in the number of applications for execution filed in all the Courts in the mufassal (except village and panchayat courts). During the year 157,781 (175,278) applications were disposed of; and 48,610 (49,345) were pending. Full satisfaction was obtained in 37,943 (38,108) or 24·05 (21·74) per cent and part satisfaction in 20,226 (19,446) or 12·82 (11·09) per cent of the applications disposed of, 98,295 (117,724) applications or 62·30 (67·16) per cent were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 1,64,25,703 (1,69,54,777). Four hundred and sixty-five (431) judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

(b) Legal Practitioners.—Three hundred and ninety-seven (777) advocates were enrolled during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,74,175 (2,62,325) was realized on account of stamp duty. The sanads of 2,083 (2,857) first-grade pleaders (of whom six renewed their sanads for the latter half of the year) and 149 (145) second-grade pleaders were renewed. This yielded a revenue of Rs. 54,235 (73,475).

Professional misconduct—(a) Advocates.—Twenty (16) cases of alleged misconduct by advocates were brought to the notice of the High Court during the year. Thirteen (13) cases were disposed of. Of these 4 (4) cases were summarily dismissed and 8 (8) cases were dismissed after calling for an explanation of the Advocate concerned. The only (1) case heard by the Full Bench was dismissed.

(b) Pleadors.—Fifteen (18) cases of alleged professional misconduct of pleaders were brought to the notice of the High Court during the year.

The Usurious Loans Act.—The Act was applied in 16 (13) suits of a total value of Rs. 10,282 (Rs. 11,888) and relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 13,517 (1,260).

Registration

Organization.—There was no change either in the number of district charges (29) or of District Registrars (31). Three Sub-Registry offices were opened during the year as a temporary measure at Sandur (Bellary district), Kondapi (Nellore district) and

ithupet (Cuddalore district). There was one ex-officio Sub-Registry office, 17 temporary offices and 568 permanent offices at the end of the year. Transfers of villages in various sub-districts are effected to suit the convenience of the registering public. On a representation from the public, the itinerating system of gistry was introduced as a temporary measure at Atreyapuram East Godavari district with effect from 1st April 1950. District Registrars were empowered to transfer Sub-Registrars within the registration district.

Registrations.—The number of registrations rose from 1,420,766 in the previous year to 1,582,031 during the year under report. The rise in registrations was noticed in all districts except Krishna and Coimbatore where there was a fall. The general increase in registrations may be attributed to the increase in the price of foodstuffs and the consequent high cost of living. The fall in registrations in Krishna district was due to the damage caused by the cyclone of 1949. Compulsory registrations rose by 11·76 per cent while optional registrations rose by 6·74 per cent. The rise was contributed generally by all classes of documents. The aggregate value of registered documents rose from Rs. 106·29 crores to Rs. 120·38 crores and the average value of documents also increased from Rs. 748 to Rs. 761. The average registration fee rose from Rs. 4-15-7 to Rs. 5-0-11 as a result of the increase in the average value of documents.

Searches and copies.—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates rose from 101,794 to 117,236 and applications for single searches from 145,050 to 151,014 while the number of certified copies granted increased from 153,627 to 160,676.

The Societies Registration Act, 1860.—At the commencement of the year under report, 3,816 societies were working. During the year, 408 societies were registered and 135 societies were either dissolved or treated as defunct. Two societies were restored to register. The number of societies at work at the end of the year was 4,091. A sum of Rs. 18,123-14-0 was realized as receipts during the year, as against Rs. 18,409-12-0 in the last year.

Acts, rules and table of fees.—By the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and the Indian Registration Act, 1908, were suitably amended in accordance with the Constitution of India.

Clause (b) of the proviso to Article 38 of Schedule 1-A of the Indian Stamp Act relating to partition deeds was amended, whereby the value for the purpose of stamp duty was enhanced from "not more than five times" to "twenty-five times."

Executive authorities of panchayat boards, who are appointed as Registrars, have been authorized to give and certify extracts from the registers of births and deaths until the registers are transferred to the Tahsildar, or the Deputy Tahsildar, as the case may be.

Concessions granted to Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks in the matter of payment of fees under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, were extended for a further period of two years.

By the Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities and Local Boards Amendment Act, 1950 (Act VII of 1950), the levy of surcharge duty was made applicable to deeds of exchange and leases in perpetuity.

Rule 4 of the rules framed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, was suitably amended providing for the acceptance of sealed covers containing wills on authorized holidays.

A new sub-clause was added to Article 17(3) of the table of fees prescribing the levy of a fee of Rs. 10 for an application for the acceptance of a sealed cover purporting to contain a will for deposit on authorized holidays on grounds of special emergency.

Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks in Rayalaseema were granted full concession in the matter of payment of fees under the law of registration up to and inclusive of 6th June 1952.

Prosecutions.—Four prosecutions launched by the department were pending at the commencement of the year, and four were instituted during the year under report, taking a total of eight. Of these, six were disposed of, leaving two pending at the close of the year. Four cases ended in conviction, one was withdrawn, and in one case, the accused were acquitted.

Finance.—The income from fees for registering documents rose from Rs. 70.66 lakhs to Rs. 80.02 lakhs. The income under "Search fees" and "other receipts" showed a rise of Rs. 1.04 lakhs and Rs. 0.44 lakh respectively. The total income rose from Rs. 97.24 lakhs to Rs. 108.08 lakhs.

The expenditure increased from Rs. 52.77 lakhs to Rs. 55.49 lakhs mainly due to the increase in the cost of printing, binding and paper for books and forms, and under pay of establishments. The surplus of income over expenditure (including refunds, but excluding pensionary charges and interest on capital outlay on buildings) was Rs. 52.47 lakhs.

Notaries Public

Eighty-two registering officers exercised the functions of Notary Public at their respective stations during the year. The notarial operations in the several stations were—

	1950-51.	1949-50.
Number of bills of exchange	40	115
Number of promissory notes	31	30
Number of transactions dealt with ..	71	145
Non-payment	66	132
Non-acceptance	5	13
Aggregate value of transactions ..	Rs. 3.22 2.83 lakhs.	

There was a fall in the number of transactions. The decrease under bills of exchange was due to the general rise in the price of foreign commodities. There was an increase in the value of transactions from Rs. 2,83,104-4-1 to Rs. 3,22,484-14-5.

A sum of Rs. 2,600-3-0 (Rs. 2,604-14-0) was collected as fees. Out of the revenue derived, a sum of Rs. 2,493-11-0 was collected for attesting powers-of-attorney and for attendances at private residences falling outside the scope of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Deducting from the total collections of Rs. 2,600-3-0 a sum of Rs. 39-6-0 incurred as expenditure during the year, the balance of Rs. 2,560-13-0 was remitted into the treasury.

None of the offices of the Notaries Public was inspected by any District Judge.

Fire Services

In the Madras State, prior to World War II, there was no organized Fire Service except the Fire Brigade maintained by the Corporation of Madras in Madras City. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the control of the Fire Brigade in Madras City was taken over by the State Government. During the war, fire service stations were established in some vulnerable mufassal towns. After the war, the Government taking advantage of the large quantity of modern fire-fighting equipment, which was procured for Civil Defence purposes, established fire stations in all the major municipal towns in the State. The Madras Fire Service Department, which was formerly under the control of the Director of Fire Services, was transferred to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, with effect from 1st October 1949.

The more important features of the working of the Fire Service Branch of the Police Department in 1950 are—

Strength.—The sanctioned total strength of the Madras Fire Service at the end of 1950 was 3,298 against 3,210 at the end of 1949.

Training School.—The Fire Service State Training School in the Madras City imparted training to 14 sub-officer cadets in various branches of fire service work. A short course in fire-fighting was conducted for 12 army personnel deputed by the Military authorities in Madras.

Fire stations.—The normal strength of a Fire Service station in the mufassal is one Trailer pump with tender, one mobile tank unit and one ambulance. The ambulance is intended to serve the needs of the public for general and accident purposes. A small fee is levied for removal cases. There were 10,266 ambulance calls in 1950.

The number of fire stations in 1949 was 66 and two fire stations, one in Tirupattur and another in Srikakulam were opened during the year. Financial stringency has retarded the opening of more new stations.

Fire calls.—The number of fire calls during the year was 2,893 as against 2,372 in the previous year. The value of property saved from destruction is estimated at several lakhs of rupees.

General.—The service has been rendering valuable help to the public not only on occasions of outbreak of fire but also by the supply of water for drinking and even cultivation purposes in areas of severe drought. Stand-by duties for affording fire protection were also undertaken at private functions, involving fire risk to life and property subject to payment of prescribed charges. The officers of the Fire Service department inspected Government buildings and places licensed under various Acts and Rules advised on matters relating to the maintenance of fire equipment.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards

There were 25 district boards in the State. There were 481 (477) major and 8,062 (7,617) minor panchayat boards inclusive of the panchayats in the Pudukkottai State which has since been merged in the Tiruchirappalli district.

Elections to Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam district boards were held during the year.

Finance.—The aggregate balance of all district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 223·51* (248·43) lakhs. The total receipts—ordinary and capital—including Government grants, amounted to Rs. 1,049·18 (974·26) lakhs. Grants for maintenance of services for capital works amounted to Rs. 2,76·42 (2,70·95) lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.	
Communications	61·33	(70·75)
Elementary education	1,82·29	(1,70·06)
Education other than elementary	29·89	(26·63)
Medical relief and public health	2·91	(3·51)
	2,76·42	(2,70·95)

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,85·41 (9,88·83) lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 1,87·28 (2,23·86) lakhs.*

Education.—Five hundred and sixty-one (428) secondary schools and 15,095 (15,105) elementary schools were maintained during the year. The decrease in the number of district board elementary schools is due to the amalgamation of schools under certain district boards on account of the abolition of the distinction between the elementary schools for boys and girls. The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was as follows :—

Secondary schools—		
Elementary department	1,925	(3,145)
Secondary department	220,995	(178,890)
Elementary schools	1,629,477	(1,609,513†)

Against a total expenditure of Rs. 4,93·33 (4,77·70) lakhs incurred by District Boards on Education the Government grant paid to District Boards amounted to Rs. 2,12·18 (1,96·69) lakhs. The rest of the expenditure was met from school fees, proceeds of education tax and the funds of the district boards.

Medical relief and public health.—District Boards maintained 1,378 (1,342) medical institutions, out of which about 80

* Difference due to subsequent adjustments made with reference to March final accounts.

† Revised figure.

institutions remained closed during the whole or part of the year for want of qualified and suitable medical officers. The total number of in and out-patients treated in these institutions was 35,144 (38,606) and 16,075,535 (15,306,009), respectively. The expenditure on medical relief amounted to Rs. 48.54 (45.71) lakhs and that on preventive medicine including minor water-supply and drainage schemes amounted to Rs. 30.80 (25.59) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 8.34 (10.47) lakhs.

Communications.—About 23,347 (22,144) miles of roads were maintained by district boards. A sum of Rs. 140.02 (135.06) lakhs (including 3.30 lakhs paid as interest on and repayment of debt) was spent on road maintenance. The capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 109.94 (94.53) lakhs out of which Rs. 58.55 (67.94) lakhs was met from Government grants.

The Five-Year Plan of Post-War Road Development entered its fourth year of execution in the year under report. A total grant of Rs. 45,04,000 was paid to district boards for Post-War Road Development works relating to them. District Boards and panchayats were together paid a total grant of Rs. 4,56,000 towards expenditure on village road works not included in the Post-War Road Development Programme. The maximum toll compensation due for the year was paid to the district boards. A grant of Rs. 11 lakhs was disbursed to district boards in 1950-51 for undertaking famine relief works in the districts.

Railways.—Railways owned by district boards were working in the districts of Guntur and Tirunelveli.

District Municipalities

The number of municipalities in the State increased from 94 to 95, Salur in the Srikakulam district having been constituted into a municipality from the 3rd October 1950. A Special Officer was appointed for the newly constituted Salur Municipality to perform the functions of the municipal council, the chairman and the executive authority, till elections to the council could be completed. The term of office of the existing members of the Pudukkottai municipal council was further extended up to 1st November 1951.

Out of 108 elections held during the year, 39 were contested and about 57 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. The aggregate sanctioned strength of all the municipal councils (including Salur for which there was no elected council) was 2,297. The actual strength of the councils as on 31st March 1951 was 2,252. The total number of meetings convened by the councils was 339 of which 255 meetings were adjourned for want of quorum and 75 for want of time or other reasons. The average percentage of councillors present at each meeting to the total sanctioned strength of the municipal councils ranged from 47 to 82.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the councils was Rs. 2,75.34 * (2,53.79) lakhs. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 8,49.92 (7,67.51) lakhs of which Rs. 3,12.20 (2,82.63) lakhs was derived from taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population (1941 census) was Rs. 7-14-5 (7-3-1). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,39.19 (7,46.67) lakhs, leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 2,86.07 (2,74.63)* lakhs.

The grants given by Government for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 56.25 lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Elementary Education	25.05 (19.41)
Education other than Elementary	8.83 (7.86)
Communications	7.76 (6.40)
Water-supply and drainage	11.74 (14.54)
Medical Relief	0.40 (0.45)
Preventive Medicine	2.47 (1.73)
	56.25 (50.39)

Grants for the maintenance of the several services alone amounted to Rs. 38.12 (32.60) lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 35.02 lakhs for financing capital works and advances amounting to Rs. 1.25 lakh to cover deficits were disbursed during the year.

The ordinary expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 67.25 (61.41) lakhs including Rs. 2.51 lakhs paid towards interest on and repayment of debt.

Medical relief.—The councils maintained 149 (141) medical institutions which afforded relief to 8,562 (8,813) in-patients and 5,032,457 (4,847,574) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 11.99 (11.24) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 107.44 (103.53) lakhs on sanitation.

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

<i>Elementary—</i>	
Number of schools	1,259 † (1,283).
Strength	226,731 (221,484).
Total cost	Rs. 64.60 (61.40) lakhs.
Government contribution	Rs. 25.05 (19.41) lakhs.
<i>Secondary—</i>	
Number of schools	111 (97).
<i>Strength—</i>	
Elementary department	2,014 (2,690).
Secondary department	65,028 (57,512).

* Difference due to inclusion of the opening balance of Salur and also to subsequent adjustments made with reference to March final accounts.

† Decrease due to the amalgamation of schools on account of the abolition of the distinction between the elementary schools for boys and girls.

City of Madras

The population of the City was 1,429,374 according to the Census conducted in 1951. The Corporation Council consisted of 85 elected Councillors and 3 Aldermen.

Finance.—The gross receipts for the year under all accounts together with the opening balance amounted to Rs. 4,43.94 lakhs as against Rs. 4,55.39 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue from all sources amounted to Rs. 190.46 lakhs against Rs. 180.78 lakhs in 1949-50. Based on the collections actually made, the incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes works out to Rs. 10-12-3 against Rs. 13-5-7 in the previous year. This calculation is made as usual on the basis of collections actually made under taxes. The fall in the incidence of taxation to Rs. 10-12-3 in 1950-51 as against Rs. 13-5-7 in 1949-50 is due to the increase in population as per latest Census figure given above.

The total debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 381.96 lakhs. The Sinking Fund of debenture loans in the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, comprised a sum of Rs. 26,02,600 in the shape of Government securities and municipal debentures and another sum of Rs. 13,205-5-4 in the shape of cash with the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 30,04,507 was paid towards repayment of principal and interest on Government loans. The gross expenditure under all accounts was Rs. 361.40 lakhs against Rs. 369.93 lakhs in the previous year.

Works.—18½ miles of roads were metalled for the first time during the year, the total length of metalled roads in the city at the end of the year being 470½ miles. Roads were re-formed to a length of 23 miles while tarring was done to a length of 24½ miles during the year. As no loan was sanctioned by the Government for special road making no major road making works could be undertaken. However, Mount Esplanade Road, Rasappa Chetty Street and North Beach Road (portion), which required immediate attention, were given superior surfacing. Interior roads were given superior surfacing to improve sanitation.

Buildings.—The construction of an additional block of buildings with 62 stalls in the Evening Bazaar, an amenity block with provision for rest houses and tiffin rooms for the benefit of the labourers working in the Corporation General Workshop, Anna Pillai Street, was completed. The construction of booking offices, public conveniences, such as sanitary installations and water connections at the entrances of the Sports Arena in People's Park costing about Rs. 2.00 lakhs was completed during the year. Passenger shelters were constructed in Suryanarayana Chetty Street, Ibrahimji Sahib Street, Marina Beach Road and near the Stadium in People's Park.

Improvements to private streets.—During the year, important amenities, such as sewerage, lighting, metalling, etc., were provided

in 21 private streets under section 218 (2) of the Madras City Municipal Act and the expenditure incurred thereon was allocated among the owners according to frontage or abuttage as the case may be.

Slum improvement.—During the year, special attention was paid for effecting improvements in slums on Corporation lands. Seven slums were taken up as a first instalment and the huts in each slum were rearranged in such a way that their location did not affect the road alignments. Water-supply, lighting and sewer connections were also provided. The roads in the slums were metalled and asphalted.

Housing.—The Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme, which was taken up by the Corporation during 1947-48 to relieve the acute housing shortage in the city was continued on a small scale during 1950-51. Six small houses of 'I' type and 10 houses of 'F' type were completed. Though the Corporation has got ready land to construct more houses and sanction of the Council has already been obtained for constructing 75 more houses for lower middle class, nothing could be done during the year due to want of funds.

Water-supply.—The year 1950 was a drought year like the three previous years, the total rainfall being only 29.43 inches against the average annual rainfall of 47.73 inches for the last 20 years ending 1949. The Corporation was able to supply water on an average about 21 to 22 million gallons per day from April to September 1950 and thereafter had to restrict the supply to about 20 million gallons per day to the end of December 1950 as against the normal supply of 24 to 25 million gallons per day. Out of five water tank lorries purchased during 1949-50, three lorries were permanently transferred to the Water Works Department for supplying protected waters through overhead steel and masonry tanks. On 2nd January 1951, the Council sanctioned the emergency water-supply scheme costing Rs. 4.5 lakhs to tide over the drought conditions prevailing in the City. The proposals include the purchasing of more water tank lorries for storing water, cleaning and chlorinating private works, sinking more masonry wells and fixing pumping sets to wells and erection of more overhead tanks and tube wells. During the year 44 overhead steel and masonry tanks were erected mostly in the extended areas.

Under the first stage of the scheme for the laying of a separate Trunk Main for South Madras, in the portion from Kilpauk Shaft to Mount Road junction of Sir Thyagaraya Road, laying of 42 inches main has been completed under the bed and banks of Otteri Mullah and Cooum River to a length of 472 feet. As regards the remaining portion, the total length of pipes laid till the end of March 1951 was 2,371 feet of 42 inches size, 4,165 feet of 36 inches and 684 feet of 33 inches. The total length of water mains laid during the year was 6.87 miles.

Sewer laying.—8.24 miles of sewers were laid in various parts of the city during the year. In Thyagarayanagar, the drainage scheme was practically completed excepting for the disposal works. The laying of branch sewers were completed in Perambur and, in Vysarpady, the work will be taken up shortly. Another important locality where sewers were laid is Venkatesapuram Colony, Iyanavaram. Sewers were also laid in seven slums of Corporation lands.

Sewage disposal.—The comprehensive scheme for the disposal of sewage of the entire city prepared by Dr. R. P. Talati, Sewage Utilization Officer, Government of India, was considered but owing to the high estimated cost of the scheme, it has been proposed to take up the scheme in stages. The proposal is to carry the sewage to Kodangiyur village near Erukancheri and to sell it to the ryots for cultivating an area of about 800 acres. Government have requested the Director of Agriculture to examine the scheme in all its aspects and to submit final proposals.

Electric lighting.—The electricity position in the city did not improve much during the year and the supply position with regard to iron, steel, cables and other essential materials continued to be difficult. In spite of these difficulties considerable progress was made in electrical works during the year. The programme of planned mercury discharge lighting with directional fittings was continued and 228 lamp standards complete with fittings were installed and brought into use in the more important thoroughfares of the city. The programme of improving lighting at important junctions was continued during the year. In addition to these 5 new location radio sets were installed during the year and a radio house was constructed in the Gandhi Park, Perambur.

Town-planning.—The preparation of a General Town-Planning scheme for the city and its environs is under progress. The aerial survey of the city was completed by the Surveyor-General through the agency of Messrs. Air Survey Company of India, Dum Dum, Bengal, and the mosaics are expected shortly.

Construction of overbridges in lieu of level-crossings at the places mentioned below has been decided upon :—

- (1) Menichols Road, Chetput.
- (2) Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore.
- (3) Monegar Choultry Road, Rayapuram.
- (4) Thiruvottiyur High Road, Washermanpet.

The preliminary work, viz., siting the alignments of the bridges and approach roads in all cases has been completed jointly with the Railway Authorities and the Revenue Authorities and the alignments have been approved by the Railway Authorities.

Out of 38 schemes notified under section 10 or 12 of the Town-Planning Act, 17 Schemes have been prepared, published and

sanctioned by Government under section 14 (3) of the Town-Planning Act. The execution of those scheme is under progress. The total value of the works executed including acquisition during the year was about Rs. 2,94,000.

Arbitration and levy of betterment contribution.—Out of a total number of 1,562 claims for betterment contribution, the Arbitrator completed his enquiry on 600 claims and gave the award. The total betterment contribution of Rs. 1,52,497-2-2 was collected during the year. In a number of cases collection work was retarded on account of suits filed by parties against the Corporation on some ground or other.

Public health.—The birth and death rates for the year 1950 were 36.8 per mille and 27.1 per mille respectively. There was an out-break of cholera during the later part of the year and small-pox was prevalent throughout the year. As a result of the prompt and effective measures taken, the disease was brought under control by the end of the year. Besides permanent health staff consisting of 19 medical officers and 80 vaccinators, a special staff of 5 Sanitary Inspectors and 10 Vaccinators with the necessary menial staff were appointed to take preventive measures. Additional accommodation was provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, to deal with the increased number of admissions and the nursing and other ancillary staff were increased. Anti-tuberculosis work was intensified by the opening of four more clinics attached to the four Government Hospitals in the City in addition to the Pulianthope Clinic. More beds were provided in the Tuberculosis Hospital in Konnur High Road bringing the present strength to 62.

Education.—The Corporation maintained a steady progress in the field of elementary education and improvements were shown in all the activities of the Education Department. The number of Corporation schools at the end of the year was 225 as against 218 on 1st April 1950. The total strength in the schools rose from 66,062 in 1949-50 to 70,361 in 1950-51. The question of accommodation continued to be difficult. The Corporation received a special grant of Rs. 16,408-9-0 for the construction of additional buildings to four Corporation schools. Shift system had to be adopted in 14 schools as against 7 in the previous year with a view to solve the problem of accommodation. The policy of opening schools at the very doors of slum dwellers was continued with great advantage. During the year 10 slum schools were opened bringing the total number to 48. As many as 4,176 children, mostly belonging to Scheduled classes, are attending these schools. Good progress was made in enforcing compulsory elementary education in the city. Even though the total number of school age children in the city rose from 93,337 to 99,422, the percentage of enrolment was 88.25 showing an increase of 0.87 per cent over that of the previous year.

The Corporation High Schools at Nungambakkam and Saidapet continued to impart secondary education. The schools had a

strength of 1,627 and 765 respectively as against 1,374 and 671 in the previous year. The Corporation High School, Saidapet had the distinction of winning the Grigg Memorial Medal and the second place in the Junior Olympics conducted by the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education.

Maternity service.—Out of the total of 52,619 births in the city, 26,957 labour cases came under the observation and cure of the Child Welfare Scheme. The maternal mortality rate was 2.00 per mille against 2.31 in 1949 and infant mortality rate was 9.52 per mille against 70.41 in 1949. Two measures of milk in the morning and two measures in the evening were given to deserving mothers and infants.

Town-Planning

The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards continued to be the ex-officio Director of Town-Planning during the year under report. The Municipal Councils and Major Panchayats became more and more appreciative of the need and importance of proper town-planning and regulation of all developments on land and showed generally good progress in the matter of preparation and execution of town-planning schemes, enforcing the proper laying out and development of land for building by private individuals and also in the matter of enforcing the proper observance of building regulations.

Town-Planning Act and the Madras District Municipalities Act.—By the end of the year under report, the Town-Planning Act was enforced in 96 municipalities including the Corporation of Madras and in 295 panchayats and villages. The Act was extended to 13 new panchayats during the year. The provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Madras District Municipalities Act relating to powers of regulating the construction, reconstruction, etc., of buildings and of making of private streets and subdivision of lands were extended to 132 panchayats and villages during the year.

Preparation and execution of town-planning schemes.—By the end of the year, 77 out of 96 municipal councils including the Corporation of Madras and 24 out of 295 panchayats to whom the Town-Planning Act had been extended had taken up the preparation of detailed town-planning schemes. By the end of the year there were in all 347 detailed town-planning schemes under various stages of preparation, publication and submission to the Government and 117 sanctioned town-planning schemes in various stages of execution in the municipalities and panchayats.

The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Corporation of Madras for executing town-planning schemes and a loan of Rs. 2 lakhs for executing the Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme. The Corporation of Madras made very good progress in

the matter of execution of road works and other items in the Loyds Road Area Town-planning Scheme, the Cathedral (South Area) Town-Planning Scheme, the Jaganathapuram Town-Planning Scheme, the Tondiarpet No. I Town-planning Scheme, Jungambakkam Central Area Town-Planning Scheme and the Perambur High Road Town-Planning Scheme.

The total number of plans prepared or approved by the Department during the year under report was 1,019. One of the important schemes designed by the department during the year related to the rehabilitation of the families displaced from certain villages as a result of the Tungabhadra Project in a new site at Dharapuram in Hospet taluk. The new village was designed with a view to make it a self-contained unit and provide immediate accommodation for 200 houses on sites of 10 cents each.

The Chingleput District Board has taken up the lead in the matter of employment of special staff for Town-Planning and Building Regulations in the District Board and Panchayat areas in the district. It has employed a Town-Planning Officer with a skeleton staff under him. It has already secured planning powers and also powers for regulation of building operations for about 1,150 villages situated in and around the City of Madras.

Training of Town-Planning staff.—The State Government authorised the Director of Town-Planning to impart training to municipal town-planning subordinates in his office for a period of one month. Twenty-one town-planning subordinates were given instructions in town-planning during the year. The staff were generally given instructions in the matter of preparing town-planning scheme maps and draft schemes and also in the making of lay-out plans and designs.

The expenditure of the department during the year 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 56,636.

Hindu Religious Endowments (*Fasli* 1360).

Jurisdiction.—The number of maths and temples (both major and minor) under the jurisdiction of the Hindu Religious Endowment Board was 306 and 28,322 respectively as against 299 and 28,007 in the previous fasli. The Board settled schemes of administration in respect of 123 institutions as against 131 in the previous fasli. The number of assessable institutions at the end of the fasli rose from 13,726 in the previous fasli to 14,129.

Finance.—The receipts and expenditure of the Board during the fasli under review were Rs. 11.32 and Rs. 8.46 lakhs respectively, when compared with Rs. 10.03 and Rs. 8.65 lakhs for the previous fasli. There is a slight reduction in expenditure of

the Board during the fasli when compared with the expenditure during the previous faslis.

Collections.—The contributions collected during the fasli amounted to Rs. 9.5 lakhs, representing 52 per cent of the total demand which was less than the percentage collection during the previous fasli, i.e., 55 per cent. The arrears under audit cost were Rs. 3.75 lakhs as against Rs. 3.19 lakhs during the previous fasli.

Special schemes of work.—The Board continued the work of verification and appraisal of jewels, valuables, etc., belonging to religious institutions. During the fasli under report the final appraisal work was completed in respect of 38 institutions. The total value of gold, gems and other valuables came to Rs. 94,19,587-13-0, as against 18 institutions in fasli 1359, when the total value of jewels and other valuables came to Rs. 1,07,88,896-15-6.

The temporary staff appointed by the Board for Rent Reduction work in the Head office continued to attend to the work relating to Rent Reduction and Estates Abolition Acts and render necessary and timely assistance to the executive authorities of the institutions affected by these enactments for obtaining compensation from the Government. Up to the end of the fasli under report compensation statements under section 5.(1) of the Rent Reduction Act were submitted to the Collectors in respect of 1,682 villages for faslis 1357 and 1358 each and for 694 villages for fasli 1359. As rule 7 (2) of the rules framed under section 3 (4) of the Rent Reduction Act has been amended to enable the District Collectors to sanction interim payment under section 3 (4) of the Rent Reduction Act up to 50 per cent of the collections made in the estate villages, the religious institutions are getting interim payments from the Collectors without the necessity of approaching the Board of Revenue for the purpose.

Amendments to the Act and Rules and By-laws framed under the Act.—During the fasli under report a comprehensive bill replacing the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, governing the administration of Hindu Religious Endowments for inclusion of Charitable endowments was passed by both the Houses of the Legislature. It has also received the assent of the President of the Indian Union. No rules of importance were framed under the Hindu Religious Endowment Act during the fasli under report. By-law 8 was amended by the Board for safeguarding the surplus funds of the institutions invested in fixed deposits in banks from misappropriation or misapplication.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics (1949)

Population.—The census of 1951 is the ninth in the series of the Census of India. The population of the State according to the 1951 census is 57,016,002, the figure for 1941 being 49.83 millions. It shows an increase of 14.42 per cent over the population in 1941. The increase in population during the last two decades is substantial. With the intensive health education and with the introduction and expansion of various health measures such as, increased facilities for Maternity and Child Welfare, rendering various endemic malarious tracts non-malarious, preventive measures adopted against epidemics of cholera, smallpox, plague, etc., great decline in death rates should be expected. The birth rates however have not proportionately decreased. The population should therefore increase and continue to increase unless the birth rates also rapidly decrease or there is large scale external emigration. At present there is no scope for migration. There is also no indication of lower birth rate as the physiological capacity for reproduction is high and the socio-economic factors will not come into play unless the standard of living is raised.

Registration of births and deaths.—Births and deaths occurring in this State were being recorded since 1865 under the executive instructions of the Revenue department. Registration of births and deaths is now compulsory in all non-municipal areas excepting in Visakhapatnam Agency and in a few backward areas, such as hill tracts, etc. It has since been enforced in some of the villages of these backward areas also. Registration of births and deaths in municipalities is done by qualified full-time birth and death registrars and in villages by the village headman. Some of the bigger panchayats to which the relevant sections of the District Municipalities Act have been extended, separate birth and death registrars are employed.

The number of births recorded during 1950 was 1,672,536 (862,224 boys and 810,312 girls) giving a birth rate of 30.72 per 1,000 of population as compared with the rate of 31.69 in 1949. If correction is made for non-receipt of birth and death returns, the rates will be 31.2 and 32.3 in 1950 and 1949 respectively. There has therefore been a slight reduction in the birth rate. The proportion of male to female births was 106 : 100.

Deaths.—During the year, 1,066,317 deaths were registered, the death rate being 19.58 against 17.10 in the previous year. These rates will be 19.86 and 17.36 respectively if allowance is

made for non-receipt of birth and death returns. There has therefore been an increase in death rate in 1950 as compared with that in 1949. The following figures show that the rate in 1950 is however much less than the average of death rates recorded in the decades 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-49:—

	Average of death rate.				
1921-30	..	..	..	..	22.8
1931-40	..	..	..	..	22.7
1941-49	..	..	..	..	22.2
1950	..	..	..	..	19.86

General features.—The salient features of vital statistics recorded in 1950 are—

(a) A small decrease in birth rate from 31.69 in 1949 to 30.72 in 1950.

(b) An increase in death rate from 17.10 in 1949 to 19.58 in 1950.

(c) The mortality from plague was the lowest on record. There was however an increase in the recorded deaths from other causes of deaths as compared with the previous year.

(d) A slight increase in the infantile mortality rate from 119.81 in 1949 to 130.13 in 1950.

(e) A slight increase in the maternal mortality rate from 5.78 in 1949 to 6.21 in 1950.

(f) The vital index was 156.9 in 1950 indicating satisfactory biological condition of the population.

Public Health

The following table shows the comparative mortality and death rates from the principal causes of deaths recorded in 1949 and 1950 and the average rates for the decade 1940 to 1949:—

Cause of deaths.	Number of deaths in			Death rate per 1,000 of population.		
	1949.	1950.	Difference.	1949.	1950.	Average rate for 1940-49.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cholera	13,422	33,004	19,582	0.25	0.61	0.52
Smallpox	5,916	14,269	8,356	0.11	0.26	0.15
Plague	150	38	112	0.003	0.001	0.03
Fevers	211,451	247,196	35,745	3.92	4.54	5.46
Dysentery and diarrhoea.	55,521	73,438	17,917	1.03	1.35	1.57
Respiratory diseases.	38,194	97,385	9,191	1.64	1.79	1.96
Deaths from child-birth.	9,979	10,492	513	5.78	6.21	8.25

Compared with the previous year the mortality from all the principal causes except plague has increased. It will however

be seen that the death rates from all causes except cholera and smallpox were less than the average rates for the decade 1940-49.

Cholera.—The number of deaths from cholera increased from 13,422 in 1949 to 33,004 representing mortality rates of 0.25 and 0.61 per 1,000 of estimated population. The Study of the Periodicity of Cholera by Russell revealed that there was a six-yearly cycle in the occurrence of cholera epidemics in the State. The epidemic in 1950 is perhaps the periodic occurrence of the disease after the last in 1943. It has however not caused such a heavy loss of human lives as in the 1943. The usual preventive measures consisting of disinfection of infective materials, chlorination of water-supplies, improvement of general sanitation, isolation of patients, inoculation of contacts and all those exposed to risk were carried out in the infected and threatened villages. Over 60 lakhs of persons were inoculated. The District Health Officers concentrated their district staff in severely infected areas. Additional Cholera Inspectors, Cholera Overseers and mazdoors were employed wherever found necessary.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.—This group of diseases caused 73,436 deaths in 1950 as against 55,521 in 1949, the death rates being 1.35 and 1.03 per 1,000 of population. There has thus been an increase of 32 per cent in the mortality as compared with the previous year.

Enteric fever.—Enteric fever is not a registerable cause of death in rural areas and hence deaths from this disease are not registered separately and compiled. In municipal areas, the number of deaths from enteric fever registered in 1950 was 2,134 giving a death rate of 0.39 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 1,665 giving a rate of 0.30 in 1949. High mortality rates were recorded in some places.

Smallpox and vaccination.—There was an increase in the number of deaths from smallpox from 5,918 in 1949 to 14,269 in 1950 representing mortality rates of 0.11 and 0.26 per 1,000 of population respectively. The rate of death for 1950 was also higher than the decennial average rate of 0.15. Vaccination was compulsory throughout the State with the exception of a few partially-excluded areas. Routine vaccination was suspended for two months in May and June in all the places with the exception of certain smallpox infected areas. In the latter areas an intensive vaccination campaign was launched with a view to prevent the spread of the smallpox epidemic. During the year, 1,816,966 primary and secondary vaccinations were done and 9,123,679 re-vaccinations were done.

Plague.—The number of recorded deaths from plague has decreased from 150 in 1949 to 38 in 1950, the lowest figures registered during the past 50 years, giving mortality rates of

0.003 and 0.001, respectively. The disease persists in the districts bordering the Mysore and Hyderabad States, although in a comparatively mild form. The geographical distribution of mortality rates in 1950 shows that the disease has ceased to be a menace. In view of the effective use of DDT as a preventive and control measure and of streptomycin in the treatment of plague cases, it will not be necessary in future to resort to evacuation, cyanogas fumigation and restrictions on persons and goods at barricades as routine control measures.

Malaria.—The number of deaths from malaria registered in 1950 was 6,224, the mortality rate being 0.11 per 1,000 of population. One thousand one hundred and fifty-nine deaths were recorded in urban areas, 5,065 in rural areas, representing rates of 0.13 and 0.11, respectively. The existing Anti-malaria schemes, numbering 33, cover 9,963 square miles and include 3,350 villages and 317 hamlets and directly benefit a population of 2,063,300 apart from the collateral benefits derived by a much larger population in and around the malarious areas. The total amount spent from State funds on anti-malaria work during the year is approximately Rs. 20 lakhs. Substantial improvements have been carried out during the year to the Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum. The four Regional Malaria Organizations continued to function during the year.

Filariasis.—Sixty-nine filariasis surveys were carried out by the Regional Malaria organizations and anti-filariasis measures were instituted by thirteen municipalities and 26 panchayats during the year.

Leprosy.—The number of leprosy patients treated in medical institutions during the year was 101,359 as against 66,370 in 1949, the increase in the number of cases treated being mainly in the districts of North Arcot, Tanjore, Salem and Visakhapatnam. The State Leprosy Survey Unit at Vellore and the District Leprosy Survey Unit at Cuddalore continued to function during the year.

Venereal diseases.—The incidence of the disease was high in Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Madras, Coimbatore, Visakhapatnam South Arcot and Salem districts. Three teams, one from the State Service, another from the Madras Corporation and the third from the Madurai Municipality were deputed to Simla for undergoing the training in the treatment and control of venereal diseases arranged by the World Health Organization.

Maternity and child health.—During the year under review, steady progress was maintained in the administration of maternity and child-welfare schemes under local bodies. In 1950, Government sanctioned 63 new centres but all the local authorities concerned were not in a position to open these sanctioned centres. The number of centres that actually functioned at the end of 1950 was 468. Provision of maternity homes

with beds is another step in the development of maternity and child-welfare schemes. The municipalities of Tiruppur, Mayuram and Erode and the District Board of South Arcot have provided such homes. Generous donors and the public have also opened maternity homes in Arni, Kuppam and Musiri.

Industrial hygiene.—The Health officers in their capacity as additional Inspectors of Factories inspected factories in their jurisdiction and forwarded their reports to the Inspectors of Factories concerned for rectification of the defects noticed by them. The Health Officers also inspected the mines in their jurisdiction.

Health propaganda and publicity.—Propaganda on health matters was carried on through lectures with or without magic lanterns, broadcasts from the All-India Radio, cinema shows, health dramas, exhibitions and leaflets, pamphlets and posters. Health and Baby Weeks were celebrated in certain places.

Prevention of food adulteration.—During the year, Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was in force in 95 municipal towns and 141 panchayat boards. The samples analysed consisted mostly of milk, ghee, butter, gingelly oil, coconut oil, coffee, tea and turmeric. The percentage of adulterated samples worked out at 46.6 against 42.4 for the previous year. To prevent the adulteration of vegetable oils, Health Officers were instructed to watch the movements and disposal of stocks of mineral oils.

Respiratory Diseases.—Deaths from diseases under this group represented a rate of 1.79 per mille in the year as against 1.64 per mille in 1949.

Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of tuberculosis treated in hospitals in the year was 171,234 as against 120,009 in 1949. Compared with the previous year, there was a very large increase in the number of cases under both categories of tuberculosis—pulmonary and non-pulmonary in the districts of Salem, Anantapur and Chittoor. Apart from other preventive measures, the B.C.G. vaccination of the tuberculin negative persons was continued during the year.

Nutrition Bureau.—Government, in their Order No. 844, Health, dated 7th March 1950, approved with slight modification the scheme for the reorganization of the Nutrition Bureau proposed in August 1949 by the Director of Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, in consultation with the Director of Public Health, Madras. The reorganized scheme has come into operation with effect from 1st April 1950. Under this scheme Government sanctioned three nutrition units instead of two that existed before 1st April 1950 and provided them with combined laboratory-cum-demonstration motor vans, with equipments for medical examination, propaganda and demonstration. The work of the three units is restricted respectively to Poonamallee Health Unit

area (Chingleput district) and the firkas of Musiri (Tiruchirappalli district) and Hindupur (Anantapur district) and consists of preliminary sample diet, nutrition and agronomic surveys and supply of supplementary food with a view to treat gross deficiencies revealed in such surveys.

Water-supply and Drainage.—The execution of all water-supply and drainage schemes, municipal and non-municipal urban, was taken over from the regular Public Works Department by the Sanitary Engineering Branch. Nine water-supply schemes, municipal and non-municipal, urban and rural, were investigated. The nine other water-supply and drainage schemes were in progress and eleven water-supply and drainage schemes in various stages of design during the year. Fifty-four water and drainage schemes were under execution.

Emigration (1950)

There was no emigration of unskilled labourers to any countries overseas and the ban on their emigration to Ceylon, Burma, and Malaya continued to remain in force during the year. The passengers bound for Burma proceeded through the port of Madras only as there was a cessation of steamer sailings to Burma from the port of Visakhapatnam after January 1950, those for Malaya through the ports of Madras and Nagapattinam, and for Ceylon mainly through the ports of Dhanushkodi and Tuticorin. In order to enforce the ban on the emigration of unskilled labour and to check the departure of the intending passengers from the point of view of the Indian Emigration Act generally, the credentials and other travel documents with the passengers were scrutinized with great vigilance by the Protectors of Emigrants at the ports. Although the departure of all persons to Ceylon for purpose of unskilled work continued to be prohibited by virtue of the relaxation of the prohibition and under the general and special orders of exemption issued by or under the authority of the Government of India, the following categories of unskilled workers were exempted from the operation of the ban and allowed to go to Ceylon through the ports of Tuticorin and Mandapam Camp:—

- (1) Unskilled workers who returned from Ceylon after 1st September 1942,
- (2) newly married wives, minor children, widows and unmarried girls accompanying or joining their husbands or parents as the case may be, and
- (3) a very small number of labourers to Ceylon to whom hardship was caused by the ban.

During the year, 982 applications for exemptions from the ban were made to the Government of India by the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner on behalf of the labourers. Nine hundred

and eighty applications including those pending at the close of the year 1949 were granted.

There was no recruitment of unskilled workers during the year to any country overseas. Skilled workers who were recruited by engagers were registered under Chapter IV of the Indian Emigration Act.

The health of the emigrants proceeding through all the ports of the State was generally satisfactory. All labourers assisted by the Emigration Commissioner to proceed to Ceylon were accommodated in Mandapam Camp and allowed to proceed to Ceylon after a detention of six days in quarantine. There was no case of sickness among the emigrant labourers. During their stay in the camp no one was treated in the camp hospital. During the year under report, 267 persons returned from Ceylon, 2,707 persons returned from Malaya, 56 persons from South Africa and 32 from Fiji.

Sanitary Engineering Branch

Organization and staff.—The State Government ordered the reorganization of this branch in June 1949. Before reorganization, the Sanitary Engineering Branch attended only to the investigation and design of water-supply and drainage schemes and to the control over the maintenance of these schemes by local bodies. The reorganized Sanitary Engineering Branch attends to the entire work of the planning, investigation, design and execution of all water-supply and drainage schemes and also exercises supervisory control over the maintenance of these schemes by local bodies. The Sanitary Engineer under the reorganized set up functions as a Superintending Engineer of State-wide Circle under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. For investigating new schemes in the field and for executing sanctioned schemes and also for inspecting schemes in operation, five public health divisions, each division having an Executive Engineer (Public Health) as its head and each having territorial jurisdiction over a few districts functioned during the year. In addition to this, a special division for Madurai was in existence during the year.

Water-supply Schemes

Municipal schemes.—The year under report was the second year of the Five-year Programme drawn up for the execution of municipal water-supply and drainage schemes on the basis of priority. Of the 95 municipal towns excluding the City of Madras, only 52 municipalities had protected water-supply schemes. Even these 52 schemes in operation were in need of improvements so as to expand the scope of the scheme which were installed years ago to suit the present needs of the towns concerned.

Panchayat schemes.—Only 11 panchayats had protected water-supplies in operation. The Arantangi Water-supply Scheme was completed and brought into operation during the year under report.

Drainage Schemes

Only 13 municipal towns had the benefit of drainage schemes. But all these 13 schemes were partial schemes only, serving but portions of the municipal towns concerned. No drainage scheme was in operation in any of the panchayats.

As many as 29 municipal water-supply schemes including improvement schemes, and 8 panchayat water-supply schemes were under execution during the year. The estimated cost of these schemes was Rs. 312·90 lakhs. The total expenditure on these schemes up to the end of the year was Rs. 179·50 lakhs. Improvements to the existing water-supply at Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai, at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,200 was taken up and completed during the year as a special case. Nine municipal and one panchayat drainage schemes were under execution during the year. The total estimated cost of these schemes was Rs. 47·13 lakhs; expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9·23 lakhs. The total expenditure on the water-supply and drainage schemes including improvement schemes during the year under report was Rs. 64·44 lakhs as against Rs. 37·4 lakhs in the previous year.

Detailed plans and estimates were prepared for eight water-supply schemes and two drainage schemes during the year. Field investigation was completed in respect of seven water-supply schemes and one drainage scheme.

Maintenance of Schemes

The maintenance of completed schemes is vested with the local body concerned under the supervisory control of the Sanitary Engineer to Government. The Director of King Institute arranges for the examination of samples from water-supply and drainage systems in operation by sending out the field units to collect samples for their analysis at the institute. As the control of the schemes is vested with the local bodies any proposals for repairs, renewals or improvements based on the reports of the Inspecting Officers of the King Institute analysis reports have to be pursued only with the local body concerned with its concurrence and its own funds.

Rural Water-supply Schemes

The Revenue Department attends to the execution of rural water-supply schemes with the help of the minor irrigation staff. The estimates and proposals in regard to these schemes prepared

by minor irrigation staff were sent up to the Executive Engineer (Public Health) concerned by the Collectors for scrutiny and advice; and important rural water-supply schemes like the composite water-supply scheme for Kayalpatnam, etc., villages were taken up by the Sanitary Engineer himself.

Reserve stock of cast iron pipes

As large quantities of cast iron pipes are required for the execution of water-supply and drainage schemes and as it is at times difficult to procure them in view of the uncertain conditions of the present day market, a reserve stock pipe was maintained by the Sanitary Engineer so that the execution of these schemes may not be held up for want of pipes.

Training

A third batch of B.E. students and a fourth batch of non-B.E. students from the department were deputed by the Government for training at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, for the Mechanical Engineering (Public Health) course and for Diploma in Public Health Engineering course respectively.

Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the State at the end of the year 1950 was 1,221 as against 1,231 in the previous year. The details of the various classes of institutions are given below:—

State—Public	246
State—Special	98
Local fund and municipal institutions	504
Private aided institutions	34
Private non-aided institutions	88
Subsidized rural dispensaries	251

The various diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during 1950 are given below:—

Name of the disease.	Number of patients treated.
Diseases of the digestive system excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours	1,919,504
Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis	1,865,707
Injuries, general and local	1,634,917

Name of the disease.	Number of patients treated.
Diseases of the eye	1,306,553
Malaria	1,217,416
Diseases of the bones, joints, muscles, fasciae and bursea	1,173,791
Dysentery	555,007
Enteric fever	65,474
Venereal diseases	444,174
Tuberculosis	171,342
Leprosy	101,609

The number of labour cases conducted in 1950 was 193,510 as compared with 189,069 cases in 1949. It was observed that the incidence of tuberculosis, syphilis and gonococcal infection was the largest among the age-group 16 to 25 years. The largest number of patients treated for cataract and glaucoma was between the ages 26 to 45 years.

The total number of beds available in all classes of medical institutions for both sexes during 1950 was 21,339 as compared with 19,618 in 1949. The ratio of beds available during the year to the population of the State according to census of 1941 works out to 1:2,336. The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 679,434 and the number of out-patients was 20,884,523 as compared to 777,061 and 18,747,497 respectively during 1949. The daily average number of in-patients during 1950 was 24,792 and the death-rate was 4.33, the figures for the previous year being 23,144 and 3.1 respectively.

Financial aid to private medical institutions.—The payment of maintenance grants to certain private medical institutions and capitation grants to certain leprosy institutions in the State at enhanced rates was continued during the year. One of the private medical institutions ceased to get financial assistance from Government with effect from the year 1950. Three new private medical institutions were given maintenance grants from the State funds for the first time during the year.

Leprosy.—During the year under report, the leprosy relief and research work was continued along the same lines as in the previous year.

Epidemiological investigations.—The field Investigation Officer continued his investigations in the villages in North Arcot district where leprosy is endemic. The survey of the entire Township of Saidapet was completed during the year under report.

Therapeutic investigations.—At the Government Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic, four sulphone derivatives—Sulphetrone, Diasone, Promaectin and Sulfoncilag—in addition to the parent sulphone were on trial on a large scale and the year's work

contributed much towards the valuation of the relative efficiency of these drugs, their posology and their usefulness in the treatment of various forms of the disease.

Leprosy control in rural areas.—The preventive work at the Rural Leprosy Preventive Unit, Polambakkam, was continued. Ten years of this experiment at this Unit lent support to the view that it is possible to control rural leprosy by night segregation.

Mental Hospitals (1950)

There are three Government Mental Hospitals in this State, one each in Madras, Waltair and Kozhikode. The sanctioned accommodation in the various three hospitals is as follows:—

Madras—888.

Waltair—164.

Kozhikode—364.

The daily average population in the Mental Hospital, Madras, for the year was 1,839.95 as against the daily average population of 1,939.49 for the previous year. The daily average strength of the Mental Hospital, Waltair, during the year was 257.97 as against 246.23 in 1949. The daily average strength of the Mental Hospital, Kozhikode, during 1950 was 524 as compared with the daily average strength of 516 in 1949.

The chief causes of mental disorder among the patients admitted into the three mental hospitals were domestic worry, moral stress, bodily illness, business worry, hereditary predisposition and Epilepsy.

Treatment.—In the Mental Hospital, Waltair, all the patients were treated with non-controversial methods of treatment such as suggestion, persuasion, occupational therapy, hydro-therapy and also psycho-therapy, in addition to the regular treatment with drugs. In the Mental Hospital, Kozhikode, the treatment was confined to histamine therapy, insulin shock therapy and injections of certain drugs in special cases. In the Mental Hospital, Madras, in addition to the treatment implied by environmental adjustment, recreation and occupation, regular drug treatment and other physical aids were employed. Treatment with adequate endocrine substitution was also adopted in certain cases with favourable results. Frequently, the administration of opposite sex hormones was also found to be effective. Psycho-analytic methods were employed in psycho-neurotic conditions.

Medical Colleges

Madras Medical College.—During the year, 125 students were admitted for the M.B. & B.S. course. There were 1,168 students

this year thus bringing the total number of blood banks in the State to 17. The mobile blood-bank unit was sent to accept the blood donation from the inmates of Jails at Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Rajahmundry and Madras. The blood-bank unit toured all over the district jails for this purpose 26 times. The blood-bank took part in seven exhibitions in different parts of the State to popularize blood donations. An intensive training programme was instituted to enable larger number of medical officers to be adequately trained in blood transfusion work.

Water analysis and algæ control.—A total of 3,160 samples collected from 162 protected water-supplies in the State were analysed, as compared with 2,945 during the previous year. Biological assays in connexion with algal control measures were made on 688 samples. The quality of municipal water-supplies in the State showed marked improvement. During the year, 86.3 per cent of the samples tested proved hygienically satisfactory while in the previous year, only 69.9 per cent were of approved quality.

Research.—Filterable viruses enquiry and cholera research enquiry, financed by the Indian Council of Medical Research were continued.

Finance.—The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 14,68,759 as against Rs. 14,74,584 for the previous year and cash receipts rose from Rs. 2,55,985 of the previous year to Rs. 2,75,711 for the year under report.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Education

Introduction.—The year under report was one of great expansion particularly in the field of secondary and social education. Four new colleges were started under private management. One hundred and fifty-three secondary schools and 2,064 primary schools were started during the year. Seven training colleges for teachers were opened and the output of male graduate trained teachers more than doubled during the year. The Officers Wing of the Forest College, Coimbatore, was closed. A ten-year scheme of grant educational concessions to children and dependants of ex-army men who were not eligible to Government scholarship previously was sanctioned. A revised scheme of financial assistance to displaced students from Pakistan was introduced by the Government of India during the year. Three hundred and eleven new literacy and social education centres were opened. Three rural colleges were started during the year. A scheme of adult education through the agency of University students was also introduced in the State during the year. The scheme of National Cadet Corps was extended to the Andhra University area. The Children's Library, the first of its kind in the whole of India, started functioning in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction. The Government appointed Sri Kalaprapurna Sripada Krishnamurti Sastrigaru of Rajahmundry as Poet Laureate in Telugu for a period of five years. For the first time in this State, an educational exhibition was held separately by itself. The total number of public institutions increased from 40,817 in the previous year to 41,863 in 1950-51 and the number of scholars under instruction in them was 3,253,995 (3,134,231) boys and 1,617,458 (1,603,118) girls.

Finance.—The total expenditure on education increased from 1,941.49 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 2,191.83 lakhs during 1950-51. The proportion of expenditure from public and private funds to the total expenditure was 70.7 per cent (72.1 per cent) and 29.3 per cent (27.9 per cent) respectively.

Primary education.—Two thousand and sixty-four schools were newly opened and 1,732 schools were closed during the year. One hundred and three schools were converted into basic schools. The number of single-teacher schools was further reduced to 4,053. The total number of pupils under instruction was 2,569,816 (2,521,861) boys and 1,457,575 (1,466,871) girls. Out of 37,563 boys and 13,449 girls who appeared for the VIII Standard E.S.L.C. examination, 14,163 boys and 4,888 girls came out successful.

Secondary education.—The number of public secondary schools increased from 997 in the previous year to 1,143 during 1950-51,

and those for girls from 249 in the previous year to 256 in 1950-51. The strength of secondary schools excluding Anglo-Indian Schools rose to 526,014 (478,608) boys and 114,912 (103,350) girls. Diversified courses were introduced in 46 new secondary schools, the total number of schools having these courses at the end of the year being 110 for boys and 24 for girls. Out of the total of 22,410 candidates who appeared for the S.S.L.C. Examination in October 1950 and 68,418 who appeared for the March 1951 examination 3,341 and 31,935 respectively were declared eligible for the University courses.

University and Collegiate education.—The number of Universities was three as in the previous year.

Andhra University.—The University had the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce and Law. The total number of scholars under instruction in all the University Colleges was 1,003 men and 62 women. The scheme relating to the award of B.A.V. Degree in the Faculty of Ayurveda was kept in abeyance.

Madras University.—Dr. Alagappa Chettiar's College of Technology, Guindy, was directly managed by the Madras University. Honours courses in Geography, Psychology, Commerce, Tamil, Telugu, Islamic History and Culture were conducted on an Inter-Collegiate University Co-operation basis. The University also conducted Diploma and Certificate courses in French, German, Statistics, Politics and Public Administration, Economics, Music, Anthropology, Journalism and Librarianship and the strength in them was 166 men and 16 women in the Diploma course and 65 men and 7 women in the Diploma course and 65 men and 7 women in the Certificate course. Permission to increase the strength was granted to the Principals of Arts and Science Colleges where facilities were available.

Annamalai University.—The triennial term of the several University authorities expired on the 6th December 1950. The elections were conducted in accordance with the laws and the various authorities were reconstituted. The four Faculties in this University each comprising several branches of study, viz., Arts, Science, Oriental Studies, Engineering and Technology were reconstituted during the year. Physical Education was constituted into a separate department of study for the Faculty of Arts. The total number of students under instruction in all the Faculties was 1,468 men and 100 women. Six Junior Research Scholarships were sanctioned by Government and Research Scholars were appointed for each of the departments of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Technology. Honours courses in Philosophy and in Botany were revived with effect from the academic year 1950-51. A Certificate and a Diploma course in Scientific French for the benefit of the students desirous of pursuing higher study and research was also instituted during the year. It was decided to include military education as a subject of study

in Part III optionals of the Intermediate course. The course of study and the scheme of examination were the same as for the 'B' Certificate awarded by the National Cadet Corps. Instruction and examination for this certificate were conducted by the National Cadet Corps Directorate. The name of the B.Sc. (Technology) Degree was changed into B.E. (Chemistry) in view of the revised courses of study and syllabuses on the lines of the Institute of Chemical Engineers, London.

Collegiate education.—Excluding the departments directly managed by the Universities, there were 55 (51) colleges for general education for men. Four (4) new colleges—Gudivada College, Gudivada, S.S.N. College, Narasaraopet, Sri Theogaraya College, Washermanpet, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Kancheepuram—all second grade, were opened during the year under private management. There were 7 (7) Honours [in addition to 4 (4) institutions directly managed by Universities] 33 (33) First Grade and 15 (11) Second Grade colleges making a total of 55 (51). Admissions to the first year Honours class of the Government Arts College, Madras, were discontinued during the year with the transfer of the class to the Presidency College, Madras. The total number of colleges for General Education for women was 11 (11) of which 1 (1) was Honours, 6 (6) First Grade and 4 (4) Second Grade colleges. Besides, the Women's Christian College, Madras, had M.Sc. course in Home Science. The strength in the various University classes was 40,323 (37,285) men and 4,551 (4,242) women.

Training of teachers.—Seven new training colleges, 2 under Government and 5 under private managements were opened for the different linguistic areas of the State during the year. The output of male graduate trained teachers more than doubled during 1950-51. There were 56 (60) ordinary training schools for men and 72 (73) ordinary training schools for women. Four schools for men and 2 for women were converted into basic training schools. The number of teachers under instruction was 10,475 (11,297) men and 7,443 (6,908) women. There were 36 basic training schools for men and 12 training schools for women. The Teachers' College of Music, Royapetta, offered training for music teachers and 15 (23) pupils were under instruction. In the summer of 1950, a training course in Home Craft for L.T. Assistants was conducted in the Queen Mary's College, Madras. Two courses were held for training teachers in Museum Technique and 20 teachers were trained during the year. Three courses were also organized during the year for training teachers in the manipulation of Audio-Visual apparatus and 65 teachers were trained. As usual, officers were deputed for re-training in Basic Education to Periyannayakanpalayam, Pentapadu and Sevagram.

Professional and Technical education.—The number of medical (allopathic) colleges was 5 (6)—4 (5) for men and 1 (1) for women

and the number of scholars under instruction was 1,912 (1,680) men and 632 (559) women. Besides the M.B.B.S. course, the Madras Medical College conducted courses in B. Pharmacy, B.S.Sc. and L.P.H., M.D., M.S., D.G.O., D.O., D.L.O., T.D.D., Diploma in Pharmacy and Diploma in Nursing and these had a strength of 111 men and 33 women. The college also conducted the Sanitary Inspectors' course which had a strength of 121 men and 2 women. The Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Kilpauk, Madras, had a strength of 609 (513) men and 89 (69) women. The strength in the G.C.I.M. course was 190 men and 11 women and in the L.I.M. and compounders' courses, 419 men and 78 women. The strength in the Lady Hope Nursing School attached to the Government General Hospital, Madras, was 50—45 women and 5 men. The strength in the Madras Veterinary College was 452 (485) including 5 (5) women. It conducted courses for the B.V.Sc. degree and also for the Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's diploma.

The Government Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla had a strength of 455 (477) of whom 4 (5) were women. The Forest College, Coimbatore, run by the Union Government had a strength of 109 (173). On account of the inability of the various States to depute an adequate number of students for the Officer's class, there were no new admissions during the year for the Officer's Wing. The Government transferred the management of the Agricultural Training School at Orathanad (Tanjore district), which was under the control of the Agricultural Department to the District Board, Tanjore, with effect from 10th June 1950. It had a strength of 12. It imparted training in improved methods of cultivation to sons of mirasdars and big cultivating tenants.

The number of colleges of Engineering including the departments directly under the Universities was 5 (5). The courses of instruction extended over a period of four years, the instruction for the first three years being common for all branches of Engineering.

The colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada imparted instruction in the three main branches of Engineering, viz., Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The College at Guindy provided in addition instruction in Tele-communication and Highways. The Government College of Technology, Coimbatore, prepared students for the B.E. Degree Examinations in Civil and Electrical Engineering—it did not have any Technology classes. The strength of the students in the various colleges in the B.E. class was 1,899 men and 6 women. The Engineering College, Guindy, conducted also an Overseer's course which had a strength of 239 men. The number of colleges providing instruction in Technology was 4 (4), 3 of them were University Departments of Faculties. The total strength in these colleges was 340. The eight Government Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Madras, Bellary, Coimbatore and Vuyyuru (with Industrial School sections attached to all except the Polytechnic at Vuyyuru) and the

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras, continued to function during the year. The strength in these institutions was 3,502 as against 3,099 last year including two women. In the Polytechnics instruction was provided in such subjects as Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Sound, Sanitary, Radio, Automobile and Chemical, Engineering, and also in Printing Technology, Textile Manufacture, Cabinet making, Auto and Radio Servicing. The Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras, the C.N.T. Institute, Madras, and P.S.G. Institute, Coimbatore, were the technical institutes under aided managements with an enrolment of 829 men. They provided instruction in Automobile, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering besides a few other subjects. There were 36 industrial schools, 3 under Government, one under district board and 32 under private management. The total number of students in them was 2,016—1,973 boys and 43 girls. Some of the subjects taught in these institutions were General Mechanics, Woodwork, Agriculture, Printing, Tailoring and Blacksmithy. For Arts and Crafts there were three schools for men and 23 for women and the strength in them was 1,291—300 men and 991 women. The number of commercial schools in the State was 314 (264) and the total number of scholars under instruction in them was 14,891 (13,421) men and 1,164 (559) women.

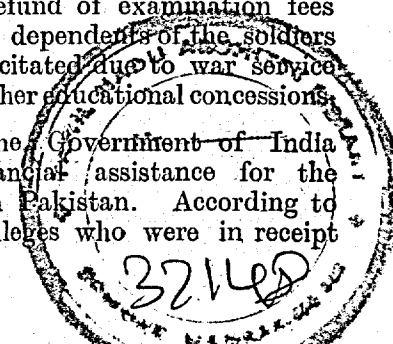
The number of students taking Law in the Law College, Madras, and the University College of Law, Masulipatnam, was 950 (837) men and 21 (13) women.

Anglo-Indian education.—There were in all 65 (65) schools specially intended for Anglo-Indians. Fifty-two of them were high and middle schools for boys and girls, eleven primary schools and 2 training schools for women. The total strength of these institutions was 15,703 (14,799).

Education of ex-Army men and refugees.—The Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee formulated a ten-year scheme for granting educational concessions to children and dependents of soldiers who were not eligible for help by Government and it proposed to meet the expenditure from its funds. The proposal was approved by Government during the year. According to this scheme the children and dependents of soldiers who appeared for Government or University Examinations as private candidates are eligible for the refund of examination fees under certain conditions. Children and dependents of the soldiers who were killed or permanently incapacitated due to war service are granted scholarships in addition to other educational concessions.

During the year under report, the Government of India introduced a revised scheme of financial assistance for the education of displaced students from Pakistan. According to this scheme displaced students in colleges who were in receipt

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of recoverable loan under the old scheme were allowed to opt for the non-recoverable stipends under this revised scheme. Newly admitted displaced students were, however, eligible only for the stipends. Displaced students reading in high school classes were to be provided with freeships for their education. Those in elementary schools were to be provided with free education and a cash grant at Rs. 5 per annum per pupil for the purchase of books, etc. Recoverable loans amounting to Rs. 23,142-10-0 were granted during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,461 was granted as stipends.

Pre-Primary education.—There were 31 (23) schools for pre-school children with a total strength of 782 (458) boys and 654 (906) girls.

Education of Scheduled Classes.—Two Government High Schools were specially intended for Harijans and the number of pupils under instruction in them was 898 boys and 49 girls. The total number of elementary schools mainly intended for the Scheduled Classes was 4,085 (4,847) and the number of pupils under instruction in them was 199,698 (224,101) boys and 1,20,548 (125,076) girls. The total number of pupils of the Scheduled Class reading in all types of institutions was 369,263 boys and 162,203 girls.

Education of Scheduled Tribes.—The total number of elementary schools specially intended for Scheduled Tribes was 141 with an enrolment of 6,570 boys and 3,258 girls. The total number of pupils belonging to Scheduled Tribes reading in all types of institutions was 35,272 boys and 10,861 girls.

Education of Backward Classes.—The total number of elementary schools mainly intended for Backward Classes was 1,632 with a total enrolment of 110,369 boys and 67,049 girls. The total number of pupils of the Backward Classes (Hindus) reading in all schools was 880,622 boys and 389,876 girls.

Basic schools.—The total number of basic schools in the State was 402 (171). The total enrolment in them was 26,822 (12,718) boys and 14,507 (6,285) girls.

Orphanages.—The total number of orphanages was 327 (325) catering to 33,720 (29,500) children and the amount of grant-in-aid spent during the year was Rs. 17,41,500 (15,51,000).

Oriental education.—Besides the faculty of Oriental learning in the Annamalai University, the number of Oriental Colleges for men was 27 (26) and those for women 2 (2). The number of scholars under instruction was 1,191 (1,076) men and 80 (89) women. The number of advanced Oriental schools was 42 (55) for men and 3 (3) for women, the number of scholars under instruction being 2,014 (2,535) boys and 874 (999) girls. There were 22 (23) Oriental elementary schools for boys and 3 (3) elementary schools for girls with a strength of 681 (730) boys and 418 (437) girls.

Aesthetic Education—Music and Dancing.—Besides the faculty of Music in the Annamalai University there were 3 (3) Music Colleges with a strength of 144 (132) men and 173 (18) women. There were in addition 3 (3) Music Schools and 31 (106) boys and 166 (109) girls were under instruction in these schools. A school of Dancing—The Pitchayya Pillai Bharatanatya Vidyalaya, Tanjore, was newly recognized during the year. The institution had a strength of 12 on roll—11 women and 1 man.

Education of handicapped children.—The number of schools for handicapped children was 19 (15). Seven (6) schools were schools for the blind, 5 (4) for the deaf-mute, 1 for both blind and deaf-mute and 6 (4) for crippled children. Seven hundred and thirty (604) boys and 337 (361) girls were under instruction in these schools.

Social Education.—The number of literacy and social education centres increased from 846 in 1949-50 to 1,157 in 1950-51 and the number of men under instruction increased from 22,265 in the previous year to 29,924 in 1950-51 and of women from 548 in 1949-50 to 1,202 in 1950-51. Three rural colleges were started during the year thus bringing the total of such colleges to 10. A scheme of Social (Adult) education through the agency of University students was also introduced in the State during the year. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.57 lakhs and this was utilized in accordance with the scheme which was specially drawn up.

National Cadet Corps.—The scheme of National Cadet Corps was extended to the Andhra University area during the year and one battalion of two companies with 10 officers and 315 cadets was allocated to it. There were 55 (48) officers in the senior division and the number of cadets on 31st March 1951 was 399 (254) non-commissioned officers and 1,570 (1,075) cadets. Four hundred and fifty-five (136) cadets were put up for the B Class Certificate and 63 (99) for the C Class Certificate of whom 417 and 37 respectively came out successful.

Poet Laureate.—The Government appointed Sri Kalaprapurna Stripada Krishnamurthy Sastry Garu of Rajahmundry as Poet Laureate in Telugu for a period of five years. A durbar was held on 5th December 1950 at the Rajaji Hall, Mount Road, Madras, when the Governor of Madras awarded the insignia of Poet Laureate.

Government Examinations

The Government sanctioned the post of the Deputy Commissioner for Government Examinations during the year. The S.S.L.C. Board, the T.S.L.C. Board including Basic Education Board, the Technical Examination Boards and the Text-Book Committee functioned during the year.

Centres and examinations.—Sixteen Government examinations were conducted as in the last year in 1,465 centres as against 1,528 centres in the previous year. The total number of candidates examined in 1950-51 was 196,164 as against 168,080 in the previous year. The particulars in respect of each examination are given below:—

Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.
1. S.S.L.C. Examination—October 1950 ..	23,430	22,410
March 1951 ..	71,324	68,418
2. T.S.L.C. Examination, 1951 ..	19,243	18,533
3. Basic T.S.L.C. Examination, 1951 ..	2,757	2,722
4. Government Technical Examinations—		
Part I	32,013	29,619
Part II	86	76
5. Sanskrit Entrance Examination, April 1950.	250	242
6. Technical Teacher's Certificate Examinations.	441	410
7. Anglo-Indian School Examinations, November 1950—		
(a) Middle School	765	755
(b) High School	535	529
8. Examination for Teacher's Certificate Examinations in Physical Education (Men and Women).	239	236
9. Examination for Teacher's Certificate in Physical Education for Ex-Army Men.	40	40
10. Pandit's Training Certificate Examination Trained.	9	9
11. Collegiate Trained Teacher's Training Certificate Examination.	94	94
12. Examination for Teacher's Certificate in Indian Music.	18	18
13. Examination for the award of certificates for competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for defective children (blind, dumb and deaf-mute).	2	2
14. Examination for Montessori, Kindergarten, Nursery School Teachers' Certificates.	54	54
15. Public Examination at the end of VIII Standard in Higher Elementary Schools.	53,361	51,012
16. Examination in Indigenous Medicine—		
I year L.I.M.—		
April 1950	96	94
October 1950	23	22
II year L.I.M.—		
April 1950	85	83
October 1950	55	54
III year L.I.M.—		
April 1950	20	20
October 1950	10	10
IV year L.I.M.—		
April 1950	96	93
October 1950	91	89
II year A.L.I.M.—		
April 1950	1	..
II year H.P.I.M.—		
April 1950	7	7
October 1950	4	4
I year G.C.I.M.—		
April 1950	45	45
October 1950	5	5
II year G.C.I.M.—		
April 1950	67	67
October 1950	39	39

Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.
III year G.C.I.M.—		
April 1950	12	12
October 1950	15	15
Village Vaidya Examination—		
April 1950	160	160
October 1950	153	151
Compounders' Examinations, July 1950 ..	17	15
	205,662	196,164

The increase in the number of candidates was particularly noticeable in the S.S.L.C. Examination, the VIII Standard and the Technical Examinations. Three of these examinations were held in centres outside the State—the Technical Examinations in the United States of Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad and the S.S.L.C. and T.S.L.C. Examinations in Coorg.

The main features of the working of the S.S.L.C. Scheme during the year under report are—

(i) The first examination under the reorganized scheme was held in March 1951.

(ii) The new syllabus in Mathematics (General and Composite) was approved and introduced in Forms IV and V during the year. The first examination in these subjects was scheduled to be held in March 1951.

(iii) Government permitted the conduct of the examinations under the 1929 scheme up to the end of October 1952 concurrently with the revised scheme.

(iv) Government allowed pupils who had put in the necessary attendance but were prevented from appearing for the examination in March 1951 for valid reasons to appear privately for the October examination subject to certain conditions.

(v) Government prescribed the minimum number of working days for the schools working under the shift system.

(vi) the new type of questions were tried for the examinations in General Mathematics, General Science and Social Studies. Pupils' reaction to these questions was, in general, satisfactory.

(vii) Government approved of the revised rates for setting and translating question papers and for valueing answer scripts.

The first examination in Modelling (Higher Grade), according to the revised syllabus, was held in November 1950. During the year, the Government approved the institution of an examination in Dancing in the scheme of the Government Technical Examinations. The first examination in this subject is scheduled to be held in November 1951. The Village Vaidya Examination was held for the first time in April 1950 in four centres in the State, viz., Eluru, Madras, Tanjore and Mangalore.

Finance.—The total receipts of the department were Rs. 19,81,090 in the year and the charges including expenditure under refunds and compensation paid to the Universities were Rs. 13,23,272.

Government Museums

Government Museum, Madras.—The number of visitors to the museum during the year was 601,452 as against 720,291 in the preceding year. It is felt that the fall in the number may be partly due to the lack of publicity about the museum. A proposal for the exhibition of posters relating to the museum in the Railway stations is under consideration.

Notable among the new additions are new bird skins, a medium-sized python, a kangaroo skin from the South Australian Museum, an Indian sloth bear and a giraffee from the Madras Zoo; three bronzes representing Natesa, six copies of Sigiriya paintings, an iron cannon of early manufacture from Malabar district and three paintings by Mr. Affandi, the well-known Indonesian Artist.

The Government sanctioned during the year a scheme for appointment of five honorary correspondents to be made by the Government for each district. They are to help the museum in the collection of antiquities, sculptures and other objects of art for the museum, the selection of monuments for protection and the encouragement of organized visits by parties of students, teachers and other visitors to the museum and generally to create in the general public an interest in the museum. The museum continued to participate in educational activities. A more intensive training is proposed to be given to teachers in the museum technique in order to enable the trained teachers to give training to others in the subject.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—The importance and usefulness of the Government Museum in Pudukkottai to the public and educational institutions may well be seen in the increase in daily attendance to 361 from 272 last year. The popularity of this museum is rapidly increasing and it has spread well to the neighbouring districts. A picture gallery has been started in the front hall of the main building, and it contains photo enlargements and paintings of the Tondaiman rulers of Pudukkottai State and their administrators.

Connemara Public Library

The total number of books added to the library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 786. A provision of about Rs. 10,000 was utilized for the purchase of publications both in the regional and other languages for the library in the year.

The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 187 and the number of different journals received from those institutions was 349. Seven new institutions were added on to the Exchange list during the year.

Six new periodicals, viz., (1) British Journal of Applied Physics, (2) British Medical Journal, (3) Kashmir, (4) March of Time, (5) Weekly Statistical Supplement to the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin and (6) Museum were subscribed for during the year. Three periodicals, viz., (1) Foreign Review, (2) Life and Letters and (3) New Review ceased publication and hence their supply to this Library was stopped during the year.

The number of books purchased from the grant for standard works in different subjects are as follows:—

Generalia 8, General Science 4, Mathematics 5, Astronomy 5, Meteorology 1, Administration 4, Engineering 21, Physics 5, Chemistry 2, Mineralogy 1, Geology 3, Natural History 9, Botany 6, Agriculture 6, Zoology 1, Medicine 12, Archæology 4, Philosophy 12, Psychology 12, Religion 25, Anthropology 11, Sociology 14, Economics 34, Politics 16, Education 3, Literature 210, History 30, Geography 5, Amusements 4, Fine Arts 29, Useful Arts 16, Museum 1, Library Science 4 and Biography 28.

Classification and cataloguing.—The books and periodicals in other than regional languages received during the year under review were classified and catalogued under their respective subjects. The books in the regional languages were also classified under their respective subjects and a catalogue in each regional language as well as a transliterated catalogue in English was prepared for them.

Consultation and loan.—The number of persons who visited the Library during the year was 81,174 and the number of volumes consulted was 183,645. The number of volumes lent to the residents in the city and its vicinity during the year was 59,877. The number of volumes lent to the mufassal libraries during the year was 30. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 6,384, the number of new depositors during the year being 379, and the average daily number on the books was 2,249.

Binding and mending of books and periodicals.—All minor mending of books was attended to in the Library. Till January 1951 all binding and re-binding work was done by the Government Press. But on representation made by the Superintendent, Government Press, Government passed orders for entrusting the binding work of this Library to private agency. Accordingly tenders were called for urgently and 500 volumes of books and periodicals were got bound by private agency at a cost of Rs. 1,251.

This Library was declared as the Central Library with effect from 1st April 1950 under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948.

The Government sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,03,000 for the provision of a teakwood boarded floor above the existing floor level, including the installation of electric fans, in the Library. This remodelling was ordered to be made with a view to finding greater accommodation for the increasing arrivals of books and periodicals and giving greater facilities to the reading public. This work was commenced in the month of November 1950, and during the rest of the year under review, teakwood boarded floor covering the space opposite to one alcove was put up in the western end of the Library hall. The execution of the remodelling work was being attended to by the Public Works Department.

Programme of work for the next year.—It is expected that the Connemara Public Library will begin to function actively as the Central Library with the completion of the teakwood upper floor, and with the starting of mufassal libraries under the provisions of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

During the year under report 2,714 (4,149) persons visited the Library and the number of books and manuscripts consulted was 4,782 (5,319). The number of manuscripts and books issued on loan to scholars and institutions during the year was 102 (100). The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 784 (1,707). The Half-yearly Bulletin started in the previous year continued to be published twice a year.

Public Libraries and Reading Rooms

The total number of public libraries and reading rooms was 2,535 (1,580). The number of books and journals in the libraries was 4,549,126 and the number of books, journals, etc., issued was 2,389,246.

Children's library.—The children's library in the office of the Director of Public Instruction which is the first of its kind in the whole of India started functioning from 22nd November 1950. To start with, the library possessed only 587 volumes. The expenditure on books during 1950-51 was Rs. 1,850 and on furniture Rs. 4,155. The number of children who visited the library from 22nd November 1950 to 31st March 1951 was 4,233.

Astronomy

Chief features of the year.—During the year under review appreciable progress was made in the execution of certain items of constructional work pertaining to the development projects of this observatory. The dome for housing the 20 inches Grubb reflector and the building for the Ionospheric Laboratory were completed. The installation of the telescope was under way.

In connection with the proposal to start a modern Astronomical Observatory near the site of the ancient Astronomical Observatory at Ujjain, the Director visited various sites in that locality and reported on the suitability of the sites.

Solar observations.—Daily solar observational work was carried on as usual. Sunspot and prominence activities during the year showed a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year. Brief reports on prominence activity and on work done at this observatory during the year 1950 were communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society for publication in their "Monthly Notices". Statements of solar flares together with spectrohelioscope time charts for 1950 were sent to the I.A.U. for inclusion in the "Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity". List of solar flares, statements of relative sunspot numbers, information relating to central meridian passage of prominent sunspot groups and forecasts of expected ionospheric and magnetic disturbances were sent to a number of scientific workers in India and abroad. Daily broadcasts of coded messages relating to solar activity from All-India Meteorological Broadcasting Centre, New Delhi, were continued.

In connection with a proposal to introduce a new index of solar activity in the form of total length of H dark markings observed in spectroheliograms, the data for 1949 were worked out and sent to the President, Commission No. 11 of the I.A.U., for comparison with similar data worked out from photographs taken at Meudon, France.

With effect from 1st February 1951 the routine observations of "Sky and Seeing conditions" at Kodaikanal, which were commenced in October 1948, were discontinued.

Magnetic and ionospheric work.—The Multi-frequency Automatic Ionosphere Recorder received from United States of America during the year was under test.

Five severe and seven moderate magnetic storms were recorded during the year by the Kodaikanal magnetographs.

General.—During the year the Government of India granted two research scholarships in astronomy and astrophysics tenable for three years at this observatory.

Kodaikanal observatory bulletin for the year 1949 was sent to the press. Annual Report for 1949 was printed and Annual Report, 1950 was made ready for the press. Sixty-one technical enquiries were answered. One hundred and forty books and 1,287 periodicals were added to the library. About 2,000 visitors were shown round the observatory.

The Zoo

The Zoo maintained by the Corporation of Madras continued to be popular and attracted 466,555 visitors. The number of

children who visited the Zoo was 56,635. One male spotted deer, one pair of hyæna cubs and one pair of white swans were among the notable additions to the Zoo. The swans were brought by air from a dealer in Germany in exchange for 100 common monkeys. The health of the animals was good.

The fencing of the giraffe's enclosure was extended and reconstructed. The fencing of the deer enclosure was raised sufficiently high. The wooden bridges over the Zoo lake were completely renovated. A small enclosure to keep an Indian python was constructed with old materials.

The Zoo gardens kept up their high standard of floriculture in spite of severe drought and the display of the animals in the lawns at the centre has been greatly appreciated.

A children's corner has been organized with pets, cubs, birds, etc.

The Zoological gardens are a public amenity and are among the few popular resorts in the City. Owing to the abnormal rise in the cost of foodstuffs and the increase in the pay and allowances of the staff, the Zoo was not self-maintaining. To make it self-supporting, the entrance fee was raised from two annas to four annas for each adult and from one anna to two annas for each child with effect from 20th December 1950.

The collections were made departmentally. The gate returns for 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 79,925-1-6 as against Rs. 61,000 (contract) for the year 1949-50.

Madras Record Office

This year saw the long wished for transfer of the records from Chittoor to Madras. In 1942, all the important records of the Government were transferred to Chittoor as a war measure and the administration of the Madras Records Office was carried on from Chittoor at which place special arrangements were made for their safe custody. This transfer of records from Chittoor to Madras has facilitated easy and prompt reference to the records necessary from day to day for the normal administrative work of the Government departments.

During the year 16,977 (17,076) requisitions were received of which 885 (794) involved searches. Thirty-one thousand and eighty-three (36,330) papers were sent out and 44,484 (43,116) papers were restored. The Government have passed orders for the centralization and preservation of the records of the three merged States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur.

Literature and the Press

Periodicals

The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the State in the various languages is given below :—

English	333	(250)
Tamil	693	(503)
Telugu	241	(254)
Kannada	45	(31)
Malayalam	25	(35)
Other languages	60	(23)
Bi-lingual	63	(44)
Multi-lingual	12	(3)

Number of newspapers which ceased publication. 217 (140)

Number of newspapers which started in but ceased publication during the year 51 (24)

Number of newspapers newly started 258 (235)

Number of newspapers published in Madras City. 735 (649)

The principal daily newspapers published in the State were the following :—

English—

- The 'Hindu'.
- The 'Mail'.
- The 'Indian Express'.
- The 'Liberator'.
- The 'Indian Republic'.

Tamil—

- 'Dinamani'.
- 'Dinasari'.
- 'Swadesamitran'.
- 'Dinathanthi'.
- 'Bharata Devi'.
- 'Viduthalai'.
- 'Malaimani'.
- 'Nava India'.

Telugu—

- 'Andhra Prabha'.
- 'Andhra Patrika'.

Kannada—

- 'Nava Bharat'.

Malayalam—

- 'Mathrubhoomi'.
- 'Powrasakthi'.
- 'Chandrika'.
- 'Navakeralam'.

Registration of Books

The total number of publications registered under the Press and the Registration of Books Act of 1867 was 4,067 (3,953). Of these 2,864 (2,925) were books and the remaining 1,203 (1,028) periodicals. Of the total number of books registered, 1,344 (1,305) were designed for educational purposes.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land

(*Fasli 1360—Year ending 30th June 1951*)

The total area of the State for which details were available was 81,445,000 acres, of which a net extent of 31,830,000 acres was under cultivation as against the corresponding extent of 31,308,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as 'Forests' increased from 13,814,000 acres in fasli 1359 to 14,211,000 acres in fasli 1360. The area under 'Barren and uncultivable land' was 8,695,000 acres or 745,000 acres less than in the previous fasli while the area under the head 'Land put to non-agricultural uses' increased from 5,207,000 acres in the previous fasli to 6,083,000 acres in the fasli under review. The area under 'culturable waste' declined to 6,824,000 acres in fasli 1360 from 7,977,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area under 'current fallows' was 6,174,000 acres or 537,000 acres more than in fasli 1359. Of the remainder, 1,720,000 acres were under 'permanent pastures and other grazing lands', 1,750,000 acres formed 'Land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in the net area cropped' and 4,158,000 acres were under 'Other fallow lands' as against 1,730,000 acres, 1,565,000 acres and 4,079,000 acres respectively in the previous fasli. As compared with the previous fasli there has been a decrease under 'Barren and unculturable land', 'culturable waste' and 'permanent pastures and other grazing lands' and an increase under the other six heads.

Condition of the Agricultural Population

(*Fasli 1360—Year ending 30th June 1951*)

In the fasli under review, as in the last, seasonal conditions were in general unsatisfactory throughout the State except in certain deltaic districts. Rainfall in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli was scantier than in the previous fasli. In the West Godavari and Krishna districts, heavy rainfall damaged the standing first crops. To the losses occasioned by the failure of rains for the fifth year in succession in Chingleput district, was added the havoc wrought by insect pests and diseases in certain areas of this district. Parts of Krishna, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris districts were also affected by insect pests. Wholesale devastation of crops was, however, prevented by prompt and effective remedial measures. Cattle were generally free from outbreak of epidemics.

While procurement prices of foodgrains remained at controlled levels, prices of commercial crops continued at high levels. The higher prices of farm products helped largely only a section of agriculturists; the larger landholders fared better and were, in fact, able to liquidate a part of their debt. With the majority, what with the steep rise in the cost of cultivation and maintenance of cattle and with short supply of agricultural implements and essential consumer goods, much of the benefits that would otherwise have accrued was nearly neutralized. However, conditions were reported as generally fair in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Bellary, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Ramanathapuram while in the districts of Srikakulam, Kurnool and South Kanara a slight improvement over the previous year was perceptible.

Rural money market continued to be shy. For the improvement of agriculture, Government advanced loans under various Acts and schemes. The Agricultural department paid subsidy for compost-making, disbursed loans for the purchase of implements, and supplied iron and steel, manure, improved seeds, fertilizers, oilcakes, pesticides, etc., at controlled or concessional rates. The department also loaned on hire, tractors, bull-dozers, pipes, oil engines and pump-sets. Crop competitions were held in paddy crop to induce cultivators to intensify production. Reclamation of waste lands and raising of short-term food crops and use of electricity for irrigation purposes were continued in certain districts. Relief shops for distribution of foodgrains at controlled prices continued to function and these have, to some extent, mitigated the severity of shortened rations.

Agricultural labour.—Agricultural labour was, on the whole, well employed in certain districts notwithstanding the adverse seasonal conditions. Where seasonal conditions restricted the scope for employment in agriculture in districts like Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Chittoor, North Arcot and Coimbatore, agricultural labour turned to alternative channels such as the sinking of new wells, contract works, road works, construction of new factories, irrigation projects and schemes of the Grow More Food Campaign. The drift of agricultural labour to urban centres within the districts and sometimes outside the district was evident in Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts.

Wages continued to be high. The high level of wages, no doubt, improved condition of labour in Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Nellore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and South Kanara districts. However, there was no corresponding improvement in output as a will to greater effort seemed lacking.

Weather and Crops

(Fasli 1360)

General.—The seasonal conditions were not satisfactory. Failure of seasonal rains resulted in the withering of crops in some districts while heavy rains in the second week of September 1950 caused damage to crops in certain taluks of East Godavari district.

South-west monsoon period.—The total rainfall during the south-west monsoon period (June to September 1950) was normal or bordering on the normal in the districts of Chittoor and Coimbatore, above the normal in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Bellary, Nellore, Tanjore, Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris and below the normal in the other districts of the State.

Sowings of early dry crops were above the average in the Circars, the Deccan and the Central districts and below the average in the Carnatic, the Southern and the West Coast districts. Sowings of early wet crops were above the average in the Circars, the Deccan and the Central districts and below the average in the Carnatic, Southern and the West Coast districts.

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory except in parts of the Circars and the Southern districts. Withering of crops was reported from parts of Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Ramanathapuram districts. The crops were damaged in certain taluks of East Godavari district due to heavy rains in the second week of September 1950.

North-east monsoon period.—Over the whole period of the north-east monsoon (October 1950 to January 1951) the rainfall was above the normal in the districts of Visakhapatnam and Bellary and below the normal in the other districts of the State.

Sowings of late dry crops were above the average in the Circars and the Central districts and below the average in the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Southern and the West Coast districts. Sowings of late wet crops were above the average in the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts and below the average in the Circars, the Deccan and the West Coast districts.

The condition of standing crops in the Circars was generally satisfactory except in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts where the paddy crops suffered extensive damage on account of prolonged drought and in Guntur district where withering of crops was reported in several parts of the district. As a result of the failure of seasonal rains and the consequent inadequacy of supplies of water in irrigation sources, the crops were severely affected by drought in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts. The crops also suffered damage due to attacks of insect pests in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, the Central and the Southern districts. Withering of crops on a fairly wide scale was reported in parts of the above districts.

Agriculture

(Fasli 1360—Year ending 30th June 1951.)

Special features of the year

An additional production of 258,382 tons of foodgrains as a result of the operation of all-intensive cultivation schemes in spite of the adverse seasonal conditions prevailing for the fourth year in succession, an additional production of 47,390 bales of cotton and the introduction of cotton in non-cotton growing areas and in the rice fallows of Tanjore delta, crop competitions to induce cultivators to intensify food production, a scheme for certification of certain varieties of cotton, the introduction of the system of compulsory sales of tobacco at the Market Yards in Guntur, the extension of the crop-cutting experiments to crops other than food crops such as millets, the setting up of pump-sets to lift water from rivers for irrigation of lands adjacent to them and intensive research in all directions to improve yield of various crops and the prevention of diseases to crops due to pests were the highlights of the activities of the Agriculture Department during the year under report.

Season.—The rainfall during the south-west monsoon (June to September) was normal or above normal in most of the districts except in Anantapur, Cuddapah and Central districts. The north-east monsoon (October to December) was a failure. The rains were far below normal in all districts except Bellary and Nellore. Even in Nellore the heavy rainfall in the beginning of the north-east monsoon and its cessation earlier had adverse effects on crops.

The rainfall during the dry weather period (January 1951 to March 1951) was sub-normal throughout the State. The rains received in April and May eased the situation especially in the southern districts. The south-west monsoon (June 1951 to September 1951) commenced in time in the West Coast but its subsequent development was not favourable. Water table in most of the well-irrigated areas went down and affected supplies for garden lands.

Taking the seasonal conditions as a whole, the year 1950-51 may be said to have been adverse to agriculture in the State for the fourth year in succession.

Paddy crop in the deltaic regions of the Circars was good and high yields were got. Dry paddy and gingelly suffered to some extent. In the West Coast the yields of second and third crops of paddy were affected.

Rainfed crops in Ceded districts fared well, while in the Central and Southern districts all rainfed crops were badly affected by drought conditions. In the Nilgiris, potatoes and vegetables were affected by unusual frost during October and November. Pests like 'thrips' on chillies, 'Jassids' on paddy, 'Hoppers' on

mangoes, 'earhead bugs' on sorghum, field rats and diseases as blast on paddy, turmeric leaf-spot, chillies fruit-rot, added to the difficulties of the farmers in an adverse season.

Intensive cultivation schemes.—The second year programme of the Three Year Intensive Cultivation plan of the State was executed during the year. The plan aims at increasing the total production of foodgrains in the State by 6.8 lakhs tons by the end of 1951-52 by means of the schemes worked by the Agricultural, Public Works and Revenue Departments. The schemes of the Agricultural Department have to contribute 5.4 lakhs of tons of extra foodgrains towards the total additional production of foodgrains. The main agricultural schemes worked during the year relate to mechanized cultivation by tractors and bull-dozers, mechanical aids for lift irrigation by supply of oil engines, electric motors and river pumping installations, supply of manures, improved seeds and iron and steel, propaganda and publicity and control of pests and diseases of crops.

Mechanized cultivation.—Reclamation of waste and fallow lands was done by tractors and bull-dozers. Two hundred and sixty-eight tractors were at work in the various districts of the State. An area of 66,720 acres was brought under cultivation during the year as against 44,630 acres during the previous year.

Irrigation aids.—The department had about 554 oil engine pump-sets for supply to ryots on hire. These portable pump-sets were hired out to ryots at rates to cover 50 per cent of the total working cost including wages of the driver. One thousand and seventy-five oil engines and 189 electric motor pump-sets were supplied to the ryots under the hire-purchase system which became popular as against 207 oil engines and 49 pump-sets supplied during the previous year. Besides these, electric motors were supplied through trade channels and the requisite pipes for irrigation were distributed departmentally. River pumping units for irrigation of lands on river banks were installed in two places in Chingleput district. The setting up of two similar installations in each of the districts of Malabar and South Kanara was also sanctioned.

Manures.—Under the scheme of distribution of manures 78,638 tons of ammonium sulphate, 12,203 tons of superphosphate, 95,983 tons of rural compost and 131,366 tons of urban compost were distributed. A subsidy of Re. 1 per ton of 50 cubic feet of compost manufactured was paid to farmers subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 for an individual.

Improved seeds.—Improved seeds produced in Agricultural Research Stations were multiplied in primary and secondary seed farms in ryots' holdings and then distributed to ryots. Eight thousand two hundred and eleven tons of improved seeds were distributed during the year as against 9,030 tons in the previous year. In addition, 301 tons of improved millet seeds and 720 tons of

green manures were distributed. In Tanjore district, green manure seeds were supplied free to ryots growing the crop over a minimum area of ten acres. To meet the needs of the small landholders, a scheme for the exchange of improved seeds for ordinary grain was in operation as an experimental measure in the districts of Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput.

Control of pests and diseases of crops.—During the year, 548,841 acres of foodgrain crops, 62,600 acres of other crops and 389,439 numbers of fruit and other economic plants were saved from loss through pests and diseases. It is estimated that 21,996 tons of foodgrains and other crops and trees valued at about Rs. 193.49 lakhs were saved from loss.

As a result of the working of all the intensive cultivation schemes which directly contribute to increased production during the year, an additional production of 258,382 tons of foodgrains, as against a target of 371,338 tons has been estimated to have been produced as detailed in the statement given below:—

Serial number and particulars of the scheme.	Quantity or number distributed.	Area covered	Estimated additional production.	Target for 1950-51 tons.
(1)	(2)	(3) acs.	(4)	(5)
1 Land reclamation by tractors and bull-dozers.	Nos. 188	59,662	14,916	15,360
2 Distribution of electric motors.	Nos. 555	2,775	1,389	7,500
3 Distribution of oil engine pump-set.	Nos. 706	5,648	2,824	1,400
4 C. A. E. S. oil engines ..	Nos. 1,008	8,064	4,032	4,000
C. A. E. S. electric motors ..	Nos. 179	895	448	1,250
5 Compost (a) Rural ..	95,983 tons	19,196	2,400	2,418
Compost (b) Urban, ..	131,366 tons	26,373	3,284	...
6 Distribution of ammonium sulphate.	95,996 tons	268,888	191,992	240,000
7 Distribution of phosphatic fertilisers.	14,872 tons	..	12,394	20,833
8 Distribution of improved paddy seeds.	8,211 tons	369,495	19,797	38,580
9 Distribution of improved millets seeds.	301	45,150	856	8,716
10 Distribution of improved pulses seed.	2,867 lb.	709	23	141
11 Distribution of green manure seeds.	728 tons	54,600	7,311	32,140
Total ..			258,382*	372,338

Cotton Extension Plan.—The Cotton Extension Plan was put into force in the State in June 1950 with the appointment of a Cotton Extension Officer and three Assistant Cotton Extension Officers. The plan aimed at producing 99,390 additional bales of cotton in 1950-51 than in 1949-50. The main lines of extension work were the reclamation of fallow land for cultivation of

* Excludes serial number 5 (b).

cotton, diversion of certain lands under the food and other crops to cotton, double cropping and inter-cropping of cotton with commercial crops, application of fertilizers and distribution of improved seeds. The additional production achieved during the year is estimated at 47,815 bales.

Agricultural Marketing.—The marketing staff did market survey of Agricultural products, helped in grading commodities, organized regulated markets and furnished information on important agricultural commodities. The Commercial Crops Markets Act was extended to new areas during the year. Two new Market Committees, namely, the South Kanara District Arecanut and Coconut Committee and the East Godavari Tobacco and Coconut Committee began to function. Ramanathapuram district was notified for the establishment of regulated markets in cotton and groundnuts and Tirunelveli district in cotton. With these areas coming under the Act, practically all important market centres and crops have been brought under regulated markets. The compulsory sales of tobacco at the Market Yard of the Guntur Market Committee was introduced during the year and sales within a radius of five miles of Guntur was prohibited. Government also ordered that groundnut and cotton should be sold only at the Adoni market and prohibited sales at other places within a radius of five miles from the town.

Agricultural credit.—The agricultural department distributed Rs. 21.97 lakhs as interest-free loans to ryots for the purchase of manures and seeds and Rs. 0.29 lakh for the purchase of Agricultural implements. Loans to an extent of Rs. 61.36 lakhs were granted in intensive cultivation areas for the purchase of ammonium sulphate.

Propaganda, publicity and extension work propaganda.—An additional staff of 72 Agricultural Demonstrators and other field and clerical staff were sanctioned in connexion with the intensive manuring scheme in the selected areas of the State. The district staff held in all 8,535 propaganda meetings. Still they were not able to cover all the villages as often as necessary and contact as many ryots as possible. So Government sanctioned a scheme of appointing honorary propagandists.

To induce cultivators to intensify production, crop competitions were held in paddy crop. Over 5,542 farmers competed and the prize was won by Sri Velliah Gounder of Salem with a world record yield of 12,000 lb. per acre.

Publicity.—The Grow More Food journals in the regional languages continued to be very popular and their monthly circulation towards the close of the year was over 1.5 lakhs copies. Leaflets on hill fruits, fruit trees for plains and green manure yielding plants and trees were printed for issue on important occasions. The compilation of the memoirs embodying the accumulated

results of research, experiments and propaganda conducted by the Department was completed. The department took part in 243 exhibitions during the year.

Extension work.—During the year, 10,296 demonstration plots were laid out by the District staff in ryots' holdings as against 1,605 during the previous year to bring home to ryots the benefits of improved agricultural practices. Model farms were started in all districts at the rate of one for each taluk. This scheme is expected to bridge the gap between the scientist and the farmer.

Agricultural education.—The number of admissions to each of the Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla continued to be 80. Admissions to these colleges for the academic year 1951-52 were made by a Selection Committee according to the new rules. The Farm Labour School attached to the Central Farm at Coimbatore was closed as there were other schools in the neighbourhood. Thirty-five candidates were trained in session of the Horticultural Diploma course held at Madras under the supervision of the Fruit Specialist. Two batches of teachers deputed by the Education department were given training in agriculture for short periods. Ten selected ryots were given training for one month in the practical aspects of dairy husbandry.

Agricultural research.—The research work of the Agricultural department is carried on mainly at the Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore. Research on regional problems is carried on at the 37 research stations in the districts. The Government passed orders on all but one recommendation of the Expert Committee on Agricultural Research and the department was asked to give effect to the recommendations accepted by the Government. The Government have also approved a programme of research for the three years from 1950 to 1953.

Crop improvements.—During the year under report, improved strains of paddy covered about 60 per cent of the paddy area. A sub-station for research on deep water paddy was opened at Pulla in West Godavari district. Seventeen improved strains of paddy were released from different Research Station for district trials. These strains were expected to benefit an area of 4.5 lakhs of acres of paddy.

Crop sampling.—During the year, crop cutting experiments were conducted on paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi. Two thousand ninety-seven experiments were conducted on paddy throughout the State. The average yield of paddy per acre according to these experiments is estimated at 1,400 lb. of paddy.

Agricultural engineering.—During the year, the possibilities of puddling paddy fields with Rotovator was successfully demonstrated. Tractors fitted with belt power attachments were also employed during the emergency drought periods for working trailer

pumps for saving crops. A thirty-acre plot in the Millets Breeding Station was taken up to study all the farm operations to be done by tractor-drawn implements and machines. A calendar of farm operations was drawn up.

Agronomy and soil conservation.—The department continued the agronomic and soil studies at the Agricultural Research Station at Siruguppa and the Demonstration Farm at Bhagavadi in the Tungabhadra project area. A Research Station at Satyamangalam to study the problems of the Lower Bhavani Project and a farm at Paramakudi in Ramanathapuram district to improve the agricultural practices in that tract were sanctioned by Government. In order to initiate and co-ordinate soil and water conservation, afforestation and land utilization, a State soil conservation board was constituted by Government. The Board of Revenue sanctioned in May 1951 a scheme of contour bunding in an area of 4,800 acres in three centres Guntakal in Anantapur district and Alur and Hagari in Bellary district. Up to the end of June 1951 an area of 847 acres was contour-bunded and 21 acres contour-trenched. Soil Conservation Assistants were deputed for undergoing training in soil conservation at the Soil Conservation Training Institute, Sholapur.

Agricultural Entomology.—The Agricultural Entomology Section devoted more attention to the study and control of borer pests of crops and sucking insects like plant lice (Aphids), mealy bugs and scales (Coccids), etc., with the new synthetic insecticides BHC and DDT during the year. Conclusive results were obtained in the case of two serious insect pests of fruits, while the tentative findings in case of a few others were encouraging.

Agricultural Mycology.—Investigations into plant diseases and their control formed the main work of the section. Diseased specimens and crops were examined and advice was given whenever required by the public.

Systematic Botany.—A total number of 900 botanical specimens were identified. The flora of Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli districts and the back-water flora were surveyed during the year. Six plants were included afresh in the "Flora of South India" by Fyson.

Agro-Industries—Cholam malt.—The programme of work in the Malt Factory during the year was to increase production progressively, to reduce the cost of production and to popularise the product by issuing small packets for sale and to distribute the product through sales agents. The factory worked for 298 days during the year producing 25,552 lb. of malt extract as against 27,856 lb. in the previous year.

Food yeast and ergot of rye.—The pilot yeast plant was ordered to be closed down in January 1951. The production of ergot was continued on the Nilgiris. An area of 73 acres was sown to rye and 403 lb. of ergot was got.

Fruit canning and preservation.—During the year canning of mangoes was continued. Rumani, Chota Jehangir and Hameet were canned. Chinese Orange juice was bottled and preserved by pasteurisation in bulk. Preparation of jams and Indian style jams with additions of raisins, cashewnuts, etc., was made.

Colonization Schemes.—The colonization schemes at Araku Valley and Wynaad were continued. Both research and extension work was undertaken in these colonies.

Araku Valley.—MTU. 3 and BAM. 1 paddy strains recorded the highest yields in wet lands. No suitable varieties in second crop and dry paddy varieties were found. Varieties of sweet potato, plantains and sugarcane were grown for trial. Sixty varieties of fruits—tropical and sub-tropical types—were grown and promising among them were multiplied and supplied to the hillmen. Demonstrations with improved implements, soil conservation, pests and disease control and composting were attended to by the extension staff. Improved seeds, manure and fruit plants were distributed among the hillmen.

Wynaad Colony.—Double cropping trials during the year confirmed the possibilities of raising two crops. Evolution of strains from local varieties and strains and seasonal planting trials were in progress. Malta lemon and Seville lemon plants were multiplied and distributed among the colonists. Propaganda was carried on for soil conservation, transplantation of paddy instead of broadcasting it, green manuring, composting and raising two crops instead of one.

Finance.—The expenditure on agriculture under the head "40. Agriculture" increased to Rs. 2,75.35 lakhs from Rs. 1,82.74 lakhs in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the capital cost on account of the purchase of agricultural machinery and the expanded activities of the department. The receipts under the head XXIX. Agriculture increased from Rs. 31.24 lakhs to Rs. 117.95 lakhs.

Horticulture

The year under report was as drought-stricken as the previous year. Though water scarcity continued more and more people were getting garden-minded as seen from the large number of new gardens that have sprung up in the city extensions. The Agri-Horticultural Society endeavoured to help members by providing an outside work service for their gardens. This year the Flower show was held in the Ornamental gardens with the main entrance facing Mount Road. The Department of Agriculture put up a very informative display of agricultural produce, fruits and vegetables, in a pandal near that entrance. A number of engineering firms participated in the show by exhibition and demonstration of their tractors, pump-sets and other implements. The Raj Bhavan made a grand display of flowers from the hills expertly arranged in a shamiana.

Under the scheme for training apprentice gardeners to serve the Society as garden foremen or supervisors, two apprentices were taken during the year. A "Vanamahotsavam" booklet containing descriptions of about 100 selected trees, giving botanical, popular and vernacular names and hints on planting, watering and after-care was published for distribution and sale during the Tree-Planting week. The membership of the Society rose to 547 from 449.

Cinchona Plantations

During the year under review, the fact of removal of control over the sale of quinine products was widely publicized. The sales amounted to Rs 15,47,158-7-0 as against Rs. 7,74,278 for the year 1948-49 and Rs. 5,38,324 for 1949-50. The accounts of this department closed with a net profit of Rs. 1,00,838-0-4 as against a net loss of Rs. 1,74,428-12-10 for the year 1949-50. This profit is due to the increase in the sale of quinine products.

Labour conditions were generally satisfactory in all the divisions both in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and the Nilgiris. The progress of work connected with the construction of staff quarters and mazdoor lines, etc., was satisfactory, and the construction of certain buildings was completed.

Factory production.—Production at the factory was originally fixed at a level of 22,500 lb. of Hydrated Quinine Sulphate and 12,900 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge but it was later revised to 14,400 lb. of Hydrated Quinine Sulphate and 9,800 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge. For the year 1951-52, production at the factory has been fixed at a level of 16,000 lb. of Hydrated Quinine Sulphate and 11,200 lb. of Cinchona Febrifuge. Quinine products that were manufactured on Government of Madras account and Government of India account during the year including the works-in-progress as on 31st March 1951 were as follows:—

(a) Manufactured on Government of Madras Account—

	LBS.	OZS.	DRAMS.
1 Quinine sulphate powder *	19,062	6	6
2 Quinine hydrochloride powder	2,920	1	8
3 Quinine Hydrochloride tablets	0	2	4½
4 Quinine Bihydrochloride powder	2,388	8	0½
5 Quinine Bisulphate	1,877	10	0
6 Totaquina powder	86	1	4
7 Cinchona Febrifuge powder	9,399	9	12

* Included 13,093·44 lb. of Quinine Sulphate obtained from the quantity of pink quinine sulphate, B.P. 1932 standard that was got back from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and reconverted at the factory.

(b) Manufactured on Government of India Account—

	LBS.	OZS.	DRAMS.
1 Quinine Sulphate powder	334	0	0
2 Cinchona Febrifuge powder	552	0	0

For the past many years quinine bisulphate was not manufactured, but during the period under report, production of this drug was taken up to comply with the orders received from certain indentors for the product.

Plantations.—An area of 55 acres was planted in the Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris and 0·5 acre in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais. With this planting, the total area that was under Cinchona cultivation at the close of the year 1950-51 on Government of Madras account was 5,769·25 acres. Besides this there was an area of 165 acres planted by the Propagation Section both on Anamalais and the Nilgiris.

Quinine Factory Division.—During the year, the construction work and the installation of Machinery in respect of the Modern Quinine Factory on the Anamalais were temporarily suspended. But the construction of hospital buildings was almost completed.

Animal Husbandry Department

Madras Veterinary College.—There was no change in the courses of study in the college. The G.M.V.C. Diploma Course of four years came to a close in September 1950 when the last batch of students admitted to that course prior to its abolition passed out. The five-year B.V.Sc. Degree Course (Old Regulations), however, continued till the end of the year for the benefit of those who were admitted to the course prior to its abolition. The students of all the classes of the Degree Course were given practical training in Animal Husbandry at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur, and the Dairy-cum-Bull Farm, Visakhapatnam. The students of the third, fourth and fifth year classes were also given practical training in the clinics and laboratories. The students of the Livestock Inspectors' Course were also given practical training in the different sections of the Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

Livestock Improvement Board.—The Livestock Improvement Board met once during the year at the Dairy-cum-Bull Farm, Visakhapatnam. Some of the subjects considered and recommended at the meeting are given below:—

- (1) Poultrying on commercial basis.
- (2) A scheme for establishment of a house breeding centre at Hosur.
- (3) Extension of artificial insemination to other centres.
- (4) A scheme of pig keeping at Hosur, South Kanara and Guntur.

(5) Scheme for breeding a small nucleus of Alambadi cattle at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur. The Government have sanctioned proposals in respect of the extension of artificial insemination to other centres and the schemes for breeding a small nucleus of Alambadi cattle at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

The total livestock maintained on the farms of the department at the end of the year was as follows:—

Cows and heifers	1,667
Breeding and young bulls	465
Calves	519
Work cattle and horses	204
Horses	4
Sheep	684

At the end of the year there were 1,278 approved bulls and 313 buffalo bulls at stud. The number of services performed by them was 57,123 and 19,453, respectively.

Livestock Improvement Scheme.

Male Stock distribution scheme.—During the year under report, 95 bulls were distributed under this scheme. Of these, 5 Ongoles and 10 Mallikars were supplied from the farms and all the remaining bulls were purchased from private agencies. The total cost incurred on account of this scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 99,832. Six Nellore rams, nine Mandya rams and twelve Tellicherry bucks were purchased and distributed in the districts of Chittoor, South Arcot, North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and South Kanara. Twenty-seven Bikanir-Bellary Cross farm-bred rams were issued in Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur districts.

Sixty-eight bulls were issued from the Government farms for stud purposes.

Subsidy to keep heifer-calves.—The scheme was functioning only in Madras City. Seven hundred and ninety-six calves were registered during the year and the subsidy of Rs. 35 each was given for 698 of them. The scheme has been extended by one year from 1st April 1951. The scheme of assistance to private cattle-breeders was not implemented during the year.

Artificial insemination of cattle.—This scheme continued to function at the three centres, Madras, Coimbatore and Guntur under the supervision of the Special Officer for Artificial Insemination. There were 11 bulls at the Madras centre. A utility van was provided for the scheme during the year and this enabled the opening of three sub-centres in the City at Mylapore, Saidapet and Basin Bridge. The number of animals inseminated during the year was 1,324 as against 627 in the previous year. Two Kangayam, two Scindhi and one Murrah buffalo bulls stationed at the

Veterinary Hospital, Coimbatore, were utilized for this work at the Coimbatore Centre. The number of animals inseminated during the year was 975, the number of cows inspected for pregnancy 201 and the number of calves inspected 40. The number of animals inseminated at Guntur Centre was 145. Out of 79 cases verified for pregnancy 38 were found to have conceived.

All the samples of semen collected at Madras were studied for their colour, consistency, motility and quality. The morphology and density of representative samples were also studied.

Cattle Breeding Associations.—The Anamalai Hills Cattle Society, the Mecheri Cattle Breeding Society and the Anchetty Co-operative Cattle Breeding Society continued to function. A Co-operative Cattle Breeding Association has been formed at Anaparti in East Godavari district.

The number of cattle shows held during the year was 68. The Animal Husbandry department participated in the Industrial Exhibition held at Madras under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association as well as in other important exhibitions.

Veterinary institutions.—The number of veterinary institutions in the State remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 144, excluding three veterinary dispensaries maintained by the Corporation of Madras and two veterinary hospitals maintained by the Zamindari estates. The taking over of the control of the Veterinary Hospital, Sivaganga, by the department was ordered by the Government towards the close of the year. The total number of in and out-patients treated in all the veterinary institutions during the year was 372,389 as against 352,898 in the previous year. The total number of castrations performed was 61,832. There were no additions to the touring billets during the year. The conversion of touring billets into minor veterinary dispensaries ordered by Government in the previous year was given effect to progressively during the year. At the end of the year, the number of such minor veterinary dispensaries functioning in the State was 119. The number of cases treated and castrations performed by the touring staff was 141,829 and 56,884, respectively.

Diseases among livestock.—The incidence of mortality during the year were less than in the previous year. The total number of outbreak reports received being 3,823 as against 4,628 in the previous year. Rinderpest occurred in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and South Kanara. Haemorrhagic Septicæmia occurred in all the districts except Madras City. Blackquarter prevailed in all districts except South Kanara and Madras City. Anthrax was reported from all the districts except Madras City. Foot-and-mouth diseases prevailed in all the districts except South Arcot. The mortality figures

under the chief cattle diseases as reported by the district staff of the department are as follows:—

Rinderpest	4,463
Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia	4,354
Blackquarter	6,896
Anthrax	1,359
Foot-and-mouth disease	86

Veterinary Investigation Scheme.—Anthrax in cattle and buffaloes was investigated in 56 cases of ten districts. Out of 56 centres, 11 were endemic areas and 45 were fresh scenes of outbreaks. In all the 56 centres, 11,091 animals were spore vaccinated. Brucellosis was investigated in 20 centres, in six districts of which two were Government farms and the rest village units. As regards rinderpest, the results of serum simultaneous inoculations to over 10,000 were studied in Bellary district.

Veterinary aid in Rural Welfare areas.—Special attention was paid to the centres and firkas selected for intensive work on Rural Reconstruction Scheme. The number of bulls stationed in the selected firkas and centres increased from 187 during 1949-50 to 239 during the year under report. In order to eliminate breeding by scrub bulls, castration of scrub bulls was carried out and 12,985 castrations were done. The number of inoculation done against contagious diseases in the selected firkas and centres during the year under report was 92,976 as against 71,208 during 1949-50. Thirty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven cases were treated in the selected firkas and centres during the period under report as against 28,508 during 1949-50.

Village Livestock Improvement Scheme.—The object of the scheme is improvement of livestock in villages. It aims at the improvement of cattle wealth in a concentrated place. The general features of the scheme are that a place consisting of a cow population of 300 of breedable age is selected and three approved breeding bulls are stationed there. Scrub bulls are eliminated through castrations and the free services of the bulls made available to all cows in the area of operation. Protection against rinderpest and other contagious diseases is also undertaken. In the non-breeding tracts a subsidy of Rs. 5 per mensem per heifer calf from seventh month till two years subject to a maximum of 50 calves per year is given in order to induce the owners to keep the female progeny within the area.

Finance.—The expenditure for the year was Rs. 56,47,636 as against Rs. 49,66,992 during 1949-50. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,96,855 as against Rs. 5,29,939 in 1949-50.

Miscellaneous.—The departmental staff examined and issued certificates in 308 cases of malicious injury. The total number of convictions under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, during

the year was 15,561. The staff of the department inspected as usual the lethal chambers maintained by local bodies for destruction of dogs. The field staff explained to the public the activities of the department and the various schemes functioning for the improvement of livestock. The following radio talks were broadcast from the All-India Radio Stations at Madras and Tiruchirapalli:—

- (1) Ways and means of improving the cattle of the Province.
- (2) Some plants toxic to cattle.
- (3) Ways of increasing the milk yield in cattle.
- (4) Cattle manure and its preservation.

Co-operative Societies (1950-51)

(1st July 1950 to 30th June 1951.)

The year under report was one of all-round progress. The number of co-operative societies, their membership, share capital and working capital recorded notable increase during the year. On the 30th June 1951, there were 24,205 societies with 33.41 lakhs of members and Rs. 85.32 crores of working capital as against 22,784 co-operatives, 31.22 lakhs of members and a working capital of Rs. 71.11 crores at the end of the previous year. This is evidence of the rapid and varied expansion of the movement and of its steady influence over the different social strata in the State.

Co-operative Credit—Financing banks.—The diversified expansion of the co-operative movement increased the demand for funds from the financing banks. The increase in the number of village credit societies and their membership and activities, the increasing tightness of the money-market and rise in rates of interest, the expanded business of weavers' co-operatives and the more active participation by retail consumers' co-operatives in the distribution of food stuffs and other controlled commodities, made a larger demand on the financing banks than usual and it is pleasing to record that their needs were met fully.

As against Rs. 43.40 lakhs lent out by the banks in 1949-50, the loans and advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 45.42 lakhs, an increase of over Rs. 200 lakhs. The central banks were able to meet the demands made upon them partly from an increase in their deposits, partly from an increase in the advances provided by the Reserve Bank of India and partly from the accommodation given by the Imperial Bank of India on Government guarantee.

The indications are that on account of the increase in rural credit co-operatives and their reorganization on a wider basis both

in respect of their business and membership, there will be greater need for funds in the years to come.

Agricultural credit societies.—The number of agricultural credit societies and their membership increased from 15,348 and 11.91 lakhs to 16,330 and 13.58 lakhs. The policy as regards these co-operatives which was introduced in February 1949, has two principal objectives. One is to increase the number of societies so as to bring within their jurisdiction 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population; the other is to reorganize the societies into multi-purpose co-operative societies so as to enable them to serve the varied economic needs of their members in addition to providing them with credit. This policy is being pursued with all vigour and its results are now in full evidence. When the scheme was introduced, the rural credit co-operatives covered only 41.4 per cent of villages and served only 13.88 per cent of the population. On 30th June 1951, they covered 65.54 per cent of villages and served 17.98 per cent of the rural population. Their business in the distribution of controlled commodities, such as cloth, manure and agricultural implements amounted to Rs. 67.7 lakhs only in 1948-49, whereas the value of business done by them in this regard in 1950-51 was Rs. 246.24 lakhs. The amount of loans issued by them during the year was Rs. 765 lakhs as against Rs. 4.96 lakhs only issued during the year 1948-49. It must, however, be admitted that the rural credit societies are still largely borrowing institutions. They have not promoted thrift to any great extent. The total amount of deposits from members held by these societies at the end of the year was only Rs. 40.23 lakhs. It is hoped that the Rural Savings Drive referred to elsewhere will pave the way for more deposits. It is necessary that the societies should make the savings campaign a normal and permanent feature of their future programme.

Non-agricultural credit societies.—There were 1,217 societies of this class which together disbursed as much as Rs. 1,020 lakhs as loans to their members during the year. It is gratifying to observe that nearly all of it was disbursed from their own resources, of which they held Rs. 1,91.98 lakhs as shares, Rs. 91 lakhs as reserves and Rs. 7.06 lakhs as deposits.

Land mortgage banks.—The amount of loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the year, viz., Rs. 82.27 lakhs, was the largest ever given in any single year since its inception. There was equally an increase in the amount of loans made for land improvements; as against Rs. 3.90 lakhs in 1949-50, the amount advanced in 1950-51 was Rs. 6.75 lakhs. There were 129 land mortgage banks at the end of the year with a total membership of 151,459. During the year the primary banks issued loans to the extent of Rs. 84.20 lakhs as against Rs. 73.82 lakhs in the previous year.

Co-operative production.—Co-operatives of different types continued to play an increasing role in agricultural production by bringing waste lands under cultivation, by providing credit for the installation of pump-sets for irrigation, by distributing chemical manures and agricultural implements, by providing timely credit for seasonal agricultural operations, by stimulating and improving the production of milk, eggs, etc.

Cultivation of fallow lands.—Twenty-one rural credit societies in the seven districts selected for intensive cultivation, viz., South Kanara, Tirunelveli, Nellore, East Godavari, Guntur, Coimbatore and Madurai, obtained 1,226 acres of fallow lands on lease and 15 of them sub-leased 1,000 acres to their members for cultivation. Land colonization societies (ex-servicemen and civilian) reclaimed 19,457 acres and their members cultivated 13,277 acres of land during the year. Land Reclamation Co-operative Societies in the Pattukkottai taluk of the Tanjore district reclaimed 525.31 acres for the production of food crops. Four hundred and sixty-seven tenants' societies obtained the lease of 37,100 acres of *padugai*, *lanka* and other Government lands and sub-leased them to their members for cultivation.

Land colonization societies.—There were 27 land colonization societies at the beginning of the year. Four new societies were registered during the year; two in Deddaghatta and Regattipalli villages in Anantapur district, one Ganapavaram in Guntur district and one in Balanandanagar (Suravaram) in East Godavari district.

There were three colonization societies on private lands taken on lease. They were the Marudur Society in Tiruchirappalli district, the Nelvoy Farming Society in Chingleput district and the Thattabanda Society in Visakhapatnam district. The Government have sanctioned the usual financial assistance by way of loans and grants to the colonists.

Provision of irrigational facilities.—Twenty-two irrigation societies provided facilities for irrigating 4,894 acres. Twelve rural credit societies gave Rs. 6.19 lakhs as loans to their members for the purchase of pump-sets. The primary land mortgage banks issued 289 loans for Rs. 6.08 lakhs for the same purpose. Thirty-six producers-cum-consumers' societies in Malabar purchased pump-sets at a cost of Rs. 2.41 lakhs and 593 ryots used them for irrigating 5,571 acres of their lands.

Supply of seeds, manure and agricultural implements.—Two thousand and twenty-six societies were entrusted with the distribution of chemical fertilisers; 44,421 tons of ammonium sulphate and 10,153 tons of super-phosphate were sold by them to agriculturists. Marketing societies supplied improved seeds, agricultural implements, and compost manure worth Rs. 1.66 crores; 25 agricultural improvement societies distributed improved seeds worth Rs. 14,645. Seven hundred and fifty-eight societies sold 8,868 tons of iron and steel

valued at Rs. 36.33 lakhs. Fifty-four societies, approved as fabricators, manufactured agricultural implements worth Rs. 1.89 lakhs and the value of their sales was Rs. 2.76 lakhs. Four hundred and ninety-six societies selected as distributors for fabricated agricultural implements sold implements worth Rs. 8.06 lakhs.

Provision of tractors.—Six producer-cum-consumers' societies in Malabar purchased 6 tractors for Rs. 91,868 and 13 societies of other types bought 18 tractors for Rs. 2.84 lakhs and hired them to agriculturists. The total acreage ploughed with the aid of the tractors was 2,230.

Provision of credit.—Rural credit societies advanced loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 7.33 crores for meeting agricultural purposes. Of the 1,020 lakhs of rupees issued as loans by non-agricultural credit societies, Rs. 1.25 lakhs represent loans issued for agricultural expenses.

Production of other foodstuffs—Milk.—Thirty-eight milk-supply unions and 620 milk-supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 132.45 lakhs. Their services are not confined to the general consumers. State hospitals, jails, child-welfare centres, hostels and others are among their notable customers.

Eggs.—Forty-four egg marketing societies supplied 2.56 lakhs of eggs for Rs. 32,525. The Madras Milk Supply Union distributed 128,760 eggs in the Madras City, collecting them from its feeder milk-supply societies.

Fish.—Two hundred and fifty-seven fishermen societies issued Rs. 5.86 lakhs as loans to their members. Yarn and fishing tackle worth Rs. 2.69 lakhs were sold by them. Some societies took lease of inland fisheries for Rs. 1.31 lakhs and sub-leased them to 3,415 members.

Fruits and vegetables.—Fourteen fruit growers societies sold fruits for Rs. 6.13 lakhs. The Nilgiris Marketing Society sold Rs. 1.27 lakhs worth of potatoes and Rs. 0.22 lakh worth of English vegetables grown by its members. It exported 55,000 lb. of vegetables to Ceylon.

Salt.—Five salt workers' co-operative societies and 2 salt licensees' societies obtained 1,140 acres of land from Government for the production of salt. The value of salt produced was Rs. 2.66 lakhs.

Sugar and sugarcane.—Members of 13 sugarcane growers' societies raised 80,188 tons of sugarcane valued at Rs. 35.37 lakhs and supplied 28,593 tons of cane valued at Rs. 13.73 lakhs to sugar factories for crushing. Two thousand and seventeen palmyra jaggery manufacturing societies produced jaggery worth Rs. 136.88 lakhs.

Production of textiles.—In addition to food production, co-operatives made a remarkable contribution to the production of cloth.

The weavers' co-operatives in the State numbering 1,017 with 1.76 lakhs of looms produced about one-third of the handloom cloth manufactured in the State. Their sales exceeded Rs. 10.00 lakhs and were effected not only in the premises of the 1,017 weavers' co-operatives but also in the 104 emporia maintained by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society both within the State and outside it.

Production of cottage industrial goods.—During the year cottage industrial co-operative societies increased their production of cottage industrial goods, particularly metalware, coir goods, potteries, baskets, oil, leather goods and toys. The value of goods sold by these societies to the public during the year amounted to Rs. 49.01 lakhs as against Rs. 44.37 lakhs in the previous year.

Co-operative marketing.—At the end of the year, there were 274 sale or marketing societies as against 279 at the beginning of the year. The membership of the societies rose to 229,579 from 186,691 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the total amount of loans and advances issued by sale societies during the year. The scheme sanctioned by Government in the year 1949 for the grant of subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of construction of godowns put up by co-operative marketing societies and rural credit societies continued to be in force. During the financial year 1950-51, seven marketing societies were given free grants amounting to Rs. 56,965 and six of them took loans from Government amounting to Rs. 59,375. Thirty-four rural credit societies were given free grants amounting to Rs. 1,66,891 and loans amounting to Rs. 81,650. Twenty-seven rural credit societies and six marketing societies completed construction of their godowns.

Procurement work.—During the year, 21 sales societies did procurement work on a limited scale. They procured in all 15,728 tons of paddy and millets worth Rs. 45.93 lakhs.

Co-operative distribution.—Co-operatives continued to take an active part in the distribution of controlled commodities and other goods in an equitable manner and generally to exercise a salutary influence on private wholesale and retail trade. The 24 co-operative wholesale stores supplied affiliated primaries and ration or fair price shop-keepers' goods to the value of Rs. 2,017 lakhs. The primary or retail stores distributed foodgrains and other commodities to consumers to the value of Rs. 2,561 lakhs to members and non-members. Employees' co-operative societies, rural credit societies and producer-cum-consumer co-operatives also undertook equitable distribution and their total sales during the year exceeded Rs. 1,640 lakhs.

Prohibition (Amelioration).—Ameliorative work constitutes an integral part of Prohibition. The contents and range of this work increased and exerted considerable influence upon the economic

and social life of ex-tappers in particular and upon village uplift in general. Out of about 1.63 lakhs of tappers thrown out of work on account of the introduction of total prohibition in the State, about 1.50 lakhs of tappers were provided with employment through jaggery societies. Thus in palm gur industry alone about 92 per cent of ex-toddy tappers were employed. The ex-tappers were also provided with other work as peons, watchmen, etc., in Government and other institutions and as gang coolies, chowkidars, agricultural labourers, etc. Land colonization, cottage industrial and milk-supply co-operatives provided employment to some others. The promotion of thrift, the provision of counter attractions to drink, recreational activities, propaganda through films and magic lantern slides continued to be the integral parts of the ameliorative programme.

Firka development.—Of the firkas selected for intensive rural development work, 35 were fully covered by co-operatives. In the three firkas selected by Government for the organization of multi-purpose co-operatives of the full-fledged type, namely, Tirumangalam in the Madurai district, Dendalur in the West Godavari district and Kumbala in the South Kanara district, fourteen multi-purpose co-operative societies were formed during the year and the 79 multi-purpose co-operatives in the three firkas undertook varied activities. The procurement and supply of raw materials to village artisans in the select firkas through co-operatives was taken up during the year. It is a new co-operative service designed to promote rural industries. The results of this scheme can be assessed when it is fully implemented in the current year.

Resettlement of ex-servicemen.—The ex-servicemen co-operatives continued to provide employment to demobilized personnel. The co-operative workshops had 1,058 members on their rolls and their production during the year amounted to Rs. 6.31 lakhs as against Rs. 5.71 lakhs in the previous year, and the salaries and wages paid to their members amounted to Rs. 1.87 lakhs as against Rs. 1.50 lakhs in the previous year. The reorganization of six of the ten workshops by equipping them with up-to-date labour saving machinery was undertaken. The buildings to house the workshops and, in some cases, to provide quarters for ex-servicemen workers and supervisory staff were built or remodelled. The installation of machinery in all the six workshops is almost complete. All items of work preliminary to undertaking machine production is nearing completion. It is expected that the remaining four workshops will soon switch on to machine production. The proposals for the reorganization of the Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop pending from June 1948 were at the instance of Government re-examined and revised. It will be taken up as a Part II Scheme in 1952-53.

The eleven ex-servicemen colonization societies brought under cultivation 4,682 acres and raised mostly food crops. The execution

of capital works such as construction of huts, reclamation of land, sinking of drinking-water wells, excavation of irrigation channel, etc., has been vigorously speeded up and new settlers are being enrolled. Government have, since the close of the year, approved two more schemes, one in Tanjore district and the other in Guntur district, for settling 195 ex-servicemen on an extent of 930 acres.

Thirteen motor transport co-operative societies for ex-servicemen employed 651 ex-servicemen and paid Rs. 6.90 lakhs as wages and allowances. The societies switched on to passenger transport and put 20 buses on the road as against two buses in the previous year. At the end of the year the societies owned 303 vehicles including buses. Every effort is being made to meet the demand from ex-servicemen for starting transport societies in other districts and the matter has been taken up with the Resettlement Section, Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

Co-operative housing.—Co-operative housing recorded another year of progress. There was an increase in the number of societies as well as in house construction. At the end of June 1951, there were 293 urban housing societies; 678 houses were completed during the year and 1,842 houses were in various stages of construction. The societies are now delivering about three houses a day. As against Rs. 122.29 lakhs sanctioned, loans for Rs. 79.96 lakhs were disbursed to the societies before the close of the last financial year. For the year 1951-52, Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided in the budget and the whole of this amount is expected to be utilized before the end of March 1952.

Under the special arrangements in force, co-operative housing societies obtained during the year 3,330 tons of steel, 86,000 running feet of pipes and tubes and 9,683 tons of cement. For the financial year 1950-51, 1,040 tons of logs were supplied by the Forest department timber depots to the societies at concessional rates.

The Special Land Acquisition Officer passed 46 awards covering 670.60 acres during the year and 52 applications in respect of 677.45 acres were pending with him at the end of the year.

Co-operative housing schemes received a set-back during the year owing to the injunction orders issued by the High Court on the applications of 26 parties for writs. They questioned the land acquisition proceedings initiated by the State Government on the ground that the acquisition was not for a public purpose and that it affected the fundamental rights of property owners under article 30 (2) of the Constitution. Fortunately, the High Court upheld the right of Government to acquire lands for co-operative housing societies so as to relieve housing scarcity. It is hoped that these societies will now carry on the schemes with added vigour.

Societies for Harijans and backward communities.—At the end of the year, there were 2,445 societies for Harijans and other backward communities with 169,491 members on their rolls, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 10.90 lakhs, and a working capital of Rs. 35.70 lakhs. They had a reserve fund of Rs. 6.30 lakhs. The members contributed Rs. 78,188 towards thrift deposits during the year and invested their earnings in other forms of deposits to the extent of Rs. 2.21 lakhs. The societies disbursed loans to members for cultivation and other domestic expenses. The loans outstanding against the societies and the members at the end of the year were Rs. 13.81 lakhs, Rs. 1.56 lakhs due to Government and Rs. 12.25 lakhs due to central banks and Rs. 22.65 lakhs, respectively. Some societies distributed the domestic requirements of their members on the joint purchase system to the value of Rs. 7.18 lakhs. Some encouraged subsidiary industries. They purchased raw materials valued at Rs. 54,503 and distributed them to members. They also helped the members to find a market for their finished products. The value of finished goods thus sold exceeded Rs. 2.24 lakhs.

Forests

Area.—The area of the reserved forests at the end of the year was 18,827 (18,763) square miles. It comprises of 15,438 square miles of protective and remunerative forests (Class I), of which 15,436 square miles were managed by the Forest department and 2 square miles by other departments, and 3,389 square miles of Class III (panchayat or ryots' forests) of which an area of 3,215 square miles was managed by the Forest department, 5 square miles by the Adoni Municipality, 6 square miles by the Military department and the remaining 163 square miles by the Forest Panchayats under the control of the Revenue department.

Demarcation.—There was no new demarcation of reserve boundaries during the year. Out of a total length of 26,031 miles of artificial boundary 20,096 miles were maintained; 14,567 miles by subordinates free of charge, and the remaining 5,529 miles were cleared at a cost of Rs. 13,239. Also 329 miles of frontier boundaries were maintained. There was no survey by the Survey of India Party. All forest and reference maps were kept up to date.

Communications.—Construction of a new road in Kollegal division has been taken up during the year. No other new construction of road was undertaken except the metalling of the road system in the Attapady and Silent Valley of Palghat Division and improvements to the roads in Nilambur Division. Existing roads to a length of 1,842 miles were maintained. The total expenditure on new works and improvements was Rs. 2.29 lakhs and on repairs Rs. 1.17 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.16 lakh on new building works and Rs. 0.33 lakh on the maintenance of old buildings were spent.

Livestock.—The department had at the beginning of the year 101 elephants valued at Rs. 8.12 lakhs. During the year 43 elephants were captured and 7 calves were born, six died, one was destroyed and nine were sold in auction for Rs. 0.48 lakh. At the end of the year there were 135 elephants valued at Rs. 8.69 lakhs. The total expenditure on maintenance of the elephants was Rs. 2.91 (2.59) lakhs. Elephant capturing operations were conducted in Coimbatore South, Wynaad, Nilambur and Nilgiris Divisions at a cost of Rs. 9,042. There were 12 herds of cattle at the end of the year.

Protection.—Special protection from fire extended over an area of 2,538 (2,540) square miles. Of this area, 58 square miles were subsequently burnt. The expenditure on special protection was Rs. 0.47 lakh. Under general protection the area attempted to be protected and that actually protected was 15,447 square miles and 14,740 square miles, respectively. The area burnt was 707 square miles. The expenditure on general protection was Rs. 7,959. The hill tribes continued to co-operate with the Forest department in the protection of forests from fire. Rewards amounting to Rs. 2,497 were granted to the Malayalis in the Javadis and Chittaris of Vellore West and Vellore East Divisions for satisfactory fire protection.

The spike disease of sandalwood continued to be prevalent. The control measures adopted in previous years proved to be ineffective. The spiked areas were closely watched and spiked trees were extracted and removed as early as possible. In Salem North Division no new trees were affected by spike during the year. There were some sporadic instances of teak defoliation in Godavari Upper and Coimbatore South Divisions. There was damage by borer attack in casuarina plantations in Nellore and South Kanara Divisions.

Forest offences.—The following statement shows the particulars of forest cases taken to court during the year:—

					Number acquitted.					
(1)	(2) Number of forest offences of all kinds pending at the beginning of the year.	(3) Number of cases filed during the year.	(4) Total.	(5) Number convicted.	(6) On payment of compounding fees.	(7) After trial.	(8) Withdrawn.	(9) Total.	(10) Total number of convictions and acquittals.	(11) Number pending at the end of the year.
Reserve ..	15,646	15,586	31,232	6,606	5,308	77	316	5,701	12,307	18,925
Unreserve ..	2,285	919	3,204	275	1,952	3	..	1,955	2,230	974
Total ..	17,931	16,505	34,436	6,881	7,260	80	316	7,656	14,537	19,899

A sum of Rs. 4.40 lakhs was realized as compounding fees. A reward of Rs. 100 was paid to the forest subordinates in connexion with the detection of an illicit poaching case.

Preservation of wild life.—The preservation of wild life was one of the important duties of the Forest department. The Madras State forests contain a large number of interesting and enchanting birds and wild animals. In the Nilgiris and the Palnis, the Special Game Associations formed continued to function satisfactorily. The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary, covering an extent of 23 square miles, was maintained. It is open to visitors to observe wild life in their natural surroundings, for which departmental elephants are provided on payment of a nominal fee. Wild elephants are on the increase, and caused damage to regeneration areas in Salem North, Coimbatore South, Kollegal and Madurai Division. There were 44 cases of offences against game laws. Five hundred and fifty-five game licences and 341 fishing licences were issued during the year.

Hill tribes.—The Forest department continued to look after the welfare of the aboriginal tribes living in the forests. They were given lands for cultivation on lease or under kumri system free of assessment. In the Agency tracts the hill tribes continued to enjoy free removal of forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes, free grazing and hunting. Co-operative stores and elementary schools continued to function for the benefit of the hill tribes and their children.

Food production.—An area of 9,638 acres of land inside reserved forests was under cultivation of food crops during the year.

Anti-erosion work.—An Assistant Conservator of Forests, trained in the United States of America in land improvement and soil conservation measures continued to attend to the soil conservation work in the Nilgiris. The activities were confined to the inspection of lands under Grow More Food Campaign and other areas in the Nilgiris that are liable to heavy erosion. The experimental work done in Ketti and Ithalar areas was maintained. Anti-erosion work was also done in the Nilambur teak areas. A Soil Conservation Board formed for the Nilgiris Division continued to function, with the Assistant Conservator of Forests in charge of Soil Conservation as Secretary. A State Soil Conservation Board has also been constituted during the year with the Minister for Agriculture as Chairman, with a view to control and co-ordinate the local and utilization surveys, to decide the policy under which cultivated lands should be given up as such and put under protective regime where soil is being lost by erosion, etc.

Madras Forest College.—The Madras Forest College which was re-opened in October 1945 was continued. The administration of the college was taken over by the Government of India from 1st July 1948. Fifteen candidates deputed from the Madras State for the 1948-50 course completed their training in June 1950. A batch of 18 forest apprentices and two clerks deputed to the 1949-51 course completed

their training in June 1951. Another batch of seven Forest Apprentices and 13 Foresters deputed for 1950-52 course are undergoing training. Two direct recruits of the Madras State deputed to the Supervisor Forest Service Course (1949-51) at the Madras Forest College completed their course in June 1951. The officers wing of the Madras Forest College has since been closed.

Forest Guards School.—There was no session of the Forest Guard's Training School during the year.

Panchayat forests.—In pursuance of the policy of Government to transfer the management of the panchayat forests to the control of the Forest Department, the forests in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Salem, Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput and Visakhapatnam were taken over by the end of 1949-50. The forests in the districts of Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, Chittoor, Guntur and Krishna were taken over during the year. Government have also since ordered the transfer of the panchayat forests in the remaining districts of Godavari, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram.

Silviculture and Research

Working Plans.—The area covered by sanctioned working plans was 15,280 square miles. The Working Plan Circle at Ootacamund which was revived in 1947 was continued with five Working Plan Divisions. The revision of the working plans for the Godavari Upper, Vellore West, Wynaad and Cuddapah North Divisions was completed during the year. The preparation of new working plans for the Panchayat Forests in Bellary, Anantapur, Guntur, Nellore and Cuddapah South Divisions was in progress.

Timber.—The timber forests are worked under clear-felling or selection system. The total area felled under the clear-felling system was 3,291 (3,809) acres. Under the selection felling system, fellings extended over an area of 14,887 (18,128) acres in deciduous and evergreen forests. The total output of timber was 68,477 (75,773) tons. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests and leased forests by the Government Agency was 29,150 (29,522) tons. The decrease was due to non-extraction of softwood timber in some divisions and lesser area of teak plantations thinned in Nilambur Division. The Forest Utilization Officer continued as usual to organize special sales of timber and supply of sleepers to Railways. About 1,633 tons of teak logs were supplied to Government of India Departments. The Forest Utilization Officer also arranged the supply of timber to Madras Government Departments, House Construction Societies, etc., and a total quantity of 3,467 tons of teak and 1,059 tons of hardwood was supplied. Four thousand seventy-three broad gauge and 5,894 metre gauge sleepers were supplied to the Railways and 399 broad gauge sleepers were also supplied to the Madras Port Trust.

Fuel.—The fuel forests were mostly worked under the Simple Coppice system, the area felled being 40,210 (43,856) acres. An area of 2,620 acres was clear-felled for casuarina planting and concentrated regeneration operations. 2.44 (2.75) lakhs tons of fuel were extracted from reserved forests, leased forests and reserved lands. Of this quantity, 14,563 (9,936) tons were removed by Government Agency, 2.29 (2.65) lakhs tons by purchasers and 387 (350) tons by free-grantees. The relief firewood shops opened in Ootacamund and Coonoor Ranges of the Nilgiris Division were continued.

Sandalwood.—Sandalwood grows naturally in the hilly tracts both in the reserves and unreserves of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts and parts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, South Kanara and the Nilgiris. Since mortality of sandal from spike disease is great, extraction is confined to dead trees. Natural reproduction is plentiful. Sandalwood was extracted over an area of 2.54 (1.99) lakhs acres. Quantity of sandalwood extracted was 780 (781) tons. Seven hundred and seventy-nine tons were sold fetching Rs. 28.75 lakhs. The average rate realized was Rs. 3,691 (3,411) per ton.

Bamboos.—The bamboo areas are worked on a three-year rotation. Extraction of bamboos extended over an area of 12.99 (12.45) lakh acres. The value of bamboo removed by all agencies was Rs. 16.45 (15.90) lakhs. The increase was due to better prices obtained for bamboo coupes in Bellary and Coimbatore Circles.

Regeneration.—Natural regeneration in worked timber and fuel coupes was generally satisfactory. Natural regeneration of sandalwood was, in general, good. The regeneration of bamboos where it had flowered, was satisfactory. The conversion of mixed deciduous forests into pure teak plantations was continued over an area of 1,464 (1,600) acres. In addition to teak, other timber species were raised over an area of 424 acres. Of the total area of 1,888 acres of timber plantations, 841 acres were undertaken with Kumri. Fuel plantations were raised over a total area of 3,342 (3,774) acres of which 597 acres were planted by Kumridars. One thousand and one hundred and ninety-seven acres were planted with wattle. Casuarina plantations were raised on a regular programme with a view to augmenting supplies of fuel to Madras City and other towns. The area planted was 1,196 acres. An area of 87 acres in South Kanara was dibbled with cashewnuts. One hundred acres were planted with pyrethrum and 92 acres with bluegum in the Nilgiris Division. Palmyrah nuts were dibbled over an area of 106 acres in Tirunelveli, Salem South and Guntur Divisions.

Grazing.—Fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-nine (14,953) square miles or 81.52 per cent of the forests under departmental control were open to grazing throughout the year.

Three thousand four hundred and thirty (2,948) square miles or 18.30 per cent of the forests were closed to grazing. Of this, 1,745 (1,719) square miles were closed to grazing throughout the year and 1,685 square miles or 8.99 per cent during part of the year. Grazing permits were issued by the department for 32.97 (26.34) lakhs of cattle in departmental and panchayat forests and the revenue realized was Rs. 8.34 (6.51) lakhs. The number of cattle impounded was 89,695 (92,862). Improvements to water facilities in grazing grounds were carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,526. In the Nilgiris, early burning of grass was done to promote quick growth of grass. Deferred and rotational system of grazing were continued.

Minor forest produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted by all agencies was Rs. 13.06 (11.24) lakhs. Most of the produce was leased out to contractors. Departmental collections were, however, made in certain cases. Lac operations were continued in Salem North, Madurai and Coimbatore South Divisions.

Finance.—The total revenue realised was Rs. 1,86.26 (1,64.08) lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 73.73 (78.98) lakhs. The increase was mainly under timber and firewood.

General.—The policy of working the forests to the best advantage with silvicultural safeguards and with special attention to regeneration was continued. Regeneration of suitable areas with teak and other species was continued to be carried out. In order to meet the increased demand for matchwood, plywood and packing cases, softwood plantations of fast growing species were tried in suitable localities. In order to make good over-exploitation in the past by advance fellings of fuel coupes and felling of many coupes outside working plan areas, and to ensure adequate supplies in the future, concentrated regeneration of dry fuel areas in the more productive areas was carried out to the extent possible. An area of 1,196 acres was planted with casuarina.

Free removal of grass in head loads for bona fide domestic use was allowed. Free removal of monsoon grass for preparing silage by ryots and co-operative milk supply unions and societies from reserved forests was allowed.

Penning and water facilities in grazing ground were improved. Free grants of building materials were made to the poor to rebuild their houses destroyed by fire or flood. The requirements of the ryots for fuel and small timber were met with by localized fellings. The removal of dead wood was allowed on a nominal charge in certain localities. Free removal of green leaf manure was allowed in Green Leaf Manure Working Circles and also from fuel coupes one year in advance of felling. The coupe contractors were required under the terms of the agreement to sell agricultural implements at reasonable rates fixed by the department.

In connexion with the scheme for planting wattle, an area of 603 acres in the Palni Hills and 594 acres in the Nilgiris Divisions were planted during the year. For enforcing the provisions of the Madras Preservation of Private Forest Act, two Assistant Conservators of Forests and the necessary staff has been sanctioned in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Malabar and Chittoor. A special Forest Circle with two Assistant Conservators of Forests and necessary staff formed on 29th December 1949 in connexion with the taking over the Estate forests consequent on the abolition of Zamindaries was continued. On the merger of Banganapalle, Sandur and Pudukkottai States, the Madras Forest Act was extended to the States and the forests in them were taken over by the Department on 6th January 1950, 12th April 1950 and 16th August 1950, respectively.

As a measure of retrenchment, the Forest Engineering Division at Coimbatore was abolished with effect from 1st December 1950 and the road and building construction, etc., works carried out by the Division were transferred to the control of the concerned District Forest Officers for completion.

Harijan Welfare Department

The ameliorative work undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department was confined as usual to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other eligible communities. The Collectors of the districts continued to be responsible for the ameliorative work in the mufassal with the Honorary Director of Harijan Welfare as the Co-ordinating officer. District Welfare Officers of the grade of Deputy Collectors worked under the Collectors in the districts of East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chingleput, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Malabar. In the other districts, District Welfare Officers of the grade of Tahsildars attended to Harijan welfare work.

Harijan Welfare Committees.—The State Harijan Welfare Committee met thrice during the year under report and discussed various subjects relating to Harijan welfare and passed resolutions which were submitted to the Government. The District Committees were working satisfactorily and the members evinced keen interest in the welfare of the eligible communities. Proposals and suggestions made by the members were promptly dealt with.

The ameliorative work consists of provision of house-sites, provision of educational facilities, provision of wells and tanks for the supply of drinking water, provision of sanitary amenities such as pathways, street lighting and burning or burial grounds, grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities and assignment or lease of land for cultivation.

House-sites.—House-sites were provided by assignment of land at the disposal of the Government and by acquisition of private

lands. During the year under report 3,999 house-sites covering an extent of 247.91 acres of land were provided in the various districts as against 191 house sites covering an extent of 8.72 acres of land in the previous year. The total house sites provided since the commencement of activities by the Labour Department which is now designated as the Harijan Welfare Department up to the end of the year was 53,203. An extent of 204.84 acres was acquired at a total cost of Rs. 2,35,716-3-4 as against 41.5 acres of land at a total cost of Rs. 30,853-12-5 acquired in the previous year. Three thousand five hundred house sites were provided as against 567 in the previous year. The cost borne by the Government as contribution towards the cost of house sites and the cost of land set apart for communal purposes was Rs. 1,73,918-5-4 and the cost borne by the Harijans was Rs. 61,797-14-0. The policy of granting loans to individuals for the acquisition of house-sites was continued during the year under report.

Education.—In the field of education, the facilities provided consisted of the maintenance of schools provision of scholarships, boarding grants and grants for the purchase of books and clothing and for payment of examination fees, the grant of stipends for the training of teachers, the maintenance of free hostels at important centres and the grant of financial assistance to private bodies engaged in the maintenance of hostels and school for the benefit of the eligible communities. At the beginning of the year there were 1,286 schools. Sixty-six schools were newly started and three schools were closed down during the year under report. There were thus 1,349 schools at the close of the year. Education was imparted to 98,007 children consisting of 64,351 boys and 33,656 girls as against 98,744 children consisting of 65,985 boys and 32,759 girls in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,13,968-12-0 was spent on the construction and repair of school buildings.

Midday meals.—The supply of mid-day meals to pupils in all the Harijan Welfare schools in the State continued during the year. The Harijan Welfare Department arranged for the supply of mid-day meals in 1,315 out of 1,349 schools. In Madras City, the Corporation arranged for the supply of midday meals in four out of five schools, the other school having been supplied through a contractor. The cost of each meal was increased from Re. 0-1-9 to Re. 0-2-6. The number of Harijan pupils fed in the Harijan Welfare schools at the end of the year was 87,003 as against 87,339 in the previous year. The Government High School at Masulipatnam, the three Government schools at Chidambaram, the three schools in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris and the five schools in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais, functioned satisfactorily. The Government Harijan hostels at Kozhikode, Masulipatnam, Anantapur, Rajampet, Kotagiri and Visakhapatnam continued to work satisfactorily. Harijan hostels were started during the year at

Ootacamund, Ponneri, Coondapur, Villupuram, Tiruchirappalli and Chinnathadagam.

The policy of granting financial assistance to private bodies such as Harijan Sevak Sangh, Servants of India Society and to individuals towards the cost of maintenance of hostels and boarding homes conducted by them for the benefit of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 10.60 lakhs was granted as financial assistance to the various private bodies.

Scholarships.—The grant of scholarships to the pupils of the eligible communities proceeded on the usual lines. As in previous years separate allotments were provided in the budget for 1950-51 for granting scholarships to Hindu members of the eligible communities and converts to Christianity. A comparative statement showing the number of scholarships with the amount involved sanctioned during 1949-50 and 1950-51 is given below:—

Nature of scholarships.	Number of scholarships.	1949-50.			1950-51		
		Amount.			Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Non-residential (Ordinary) ..	12,406	1,78,213	0	0	15,476	2,32,632	1 0
Non-residential (Collegiate) ..	179	6,228	2	0	446	16,715	5 0
Residential (Collegiate) ..	544	1,95,279	0	0	520	2,41,330	12 0
Residential (High schools) ..	477	85,391	8	0	908	1,50,742	0 0
Professional (Residential) ..	140	71,956	12	0	147	59,636	0 0
Professional (Non-residential) ..	17	1,285	2	0	19	1,822	6 0
Commercial courses ..	10	360	0	0	10	360	0 0
Madras Seva Sadan ..	10	1,500	0	0	1	1,310	0 0
Co-operative training ..	8	2,560	0	0	8	2,560	0 0
Industrial (Residential) ..	25	2,300	0	0	33	3,040	0 0
Industrial (Non-residential) ..	151	1,780	8	0	156	1,957	8 0
Industrial bonus ..	2	48	0	0	1	30	0 0
	13,969	5,46,902	0	0	17,732	7,12,136	0 0

The Government made a lumpsum provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs in the budget estimate for 1950-51 as against Rs. 5 lakhs provided for in 1949-50 for the ameliorative measures in respect of Backward Classes.

Construction and repairs to wells and provision of sanitary amenities.—During the year under report 233 wells were dug, 192 wells were repaired. The number of well works in progress during the year was 590. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of wells was Rs. 6,52,531-0-7 as against Rs. 4,14,251-15-0 in the previous year. A total sum of Rs. 1,47,040 was sanctioned by the Government for distribution among the districts for the provision of sanitary amenities to cherries such as pathways, public conveniences, flaying enclosures and burial grounds.

The Deputy Director of Harijan Welfare (Headquarters) continued to be in charge of the work connected with the provision of civic amenities and sanitary improvements for the members of the eligible communities living in the Harijan Welfare Colonies in the City of Madras. A sum of Rs. 75,833 was spent during the year on the provision of civic amenities, sanitary improvements and repairs to the school buildings in the Harijan colonies in Madras City as against Rs. 54,045 in the previous year.

Assignment of lands.—The Harijans were in occupation of a total area of 70,125.58 acres on 31st March 1951. An extent of 1,325.32 acres was assigned to Harijans during the year under report.

The Madras removal of Civil Disabilities (Amendment) Act, 1947; and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1947.—The salutary effect which the passing of these two Acts is having on the minds of both Harijans and the Caste-Hindus is clearly discernible now. Thirty-four cases were launched for offences under the two Acts. Of these, 22 ended in conviction, 1 was under trial and the other cases ended in acquittal.

The Harijan Day Celebration was observed on the 30th of every month in all the districts in accordance with the instructions of the Government in the matter.

Reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Yenadis and Sugalis

The Harijan Welfare Department continued to be in charge of the work relating to the reclamation of Kallars, Koravars yenadis and sugalis during the year under report. There were 250 schools for kallars in Madurai district. An amount of Rs. 6,45,770 was spent during the year as against Rs. 6,06,123 in the previous year. Free village schools and boarding houses were run by the Department. Repairs to 12 Government school buildings and 4 owned by the villagers were executed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,031-7-0. Lands measuring 6 acres and 37 cents were assigned to four Kallars this year. There were 276 Kallar co-operative societies at the beginning besides the two Kallar school employees co-operative societies at the beginning of the year. During the year 8 new Kallar co-operative societies were started. The Kallar reclamation work in Ramanathapuram district was confined to the maintenance of 2 Kallar schools in Srivilliputtur taluk, one at Mangapuram and the other at Chatrapatti.

Koravar reclamation work in the State was carried on in the districts of Salem and Ramanathapuram. The Yendadi and Sugali reclamation work was continued in the districts of Nellore, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur. There were 4 koravar reclamation schools in Salem district, 11 Yenadi reclamation schools in Chittoor district and 13 sugali reclamation schools in Chittoor, Kurnool, Anantapur and the Nilgiris districts.

Scheduled Areas I—Agency Areas

Visakhapatnam Agency

The partially excluded areas comprise the agency tracts in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari.

Visakhapatnam Agency.—The Visakhapatnam Agency area lies in seven taluks of the present Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Bagatas, Kondas, Kondadoras, Gadabas and Porjas are the important primitive tribes, living in these areas. They are not connected with the civilised world and lead a primitive life. The Agency areas were under the administrative control of the Agent to the Government, Visakhapatnam, as the Collector, Srikakulam was not declared during the year as Agent to the Government for the administration of the Agency areas.

Season and rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded at Paderu station during the year under report was 50.34 inches as against 57.47 inches last year. Wet crops were being raised by the aid of hill streams. Dry crops were being raised on large extents as usual.

Criminal Justice.—Crime continued to be light during the year. The total number of cases relating to the Agency areas during 1949-50 and 1950-51 is given below:—

	1949-50.	1950-51.
Enquiries and trials	801	992
Appeals	3	8
Sessions	..	10

Political.—There was no organized political activity during the year under report. The Andhra Sramika Dharmarajya Agency Hill Tribes Welfare Association with headquarters at Vanbhanji was working for the uplift of the hill tribes by holding meetings now and then.

Civil justice.—Sixty-three suits and 3 appeals were pending at the beginning of the year 1950 as against 54 suits and 2 appeals pending at the beginning of the year 1949. Forty-two suits and three appeals were disposed of during the year 1950 as against 21 suits and one appeal in the year 1949.

Medical.—During the year under report 8 dispensaries and one hospital were working in the Agency. Eight hundred and twenty-two in-patients and 76,778 out-patients were treated in the various Government medical institutions in the district. The agency area is hyperendemic for malaria. The anti-malarial units at Araku Chintapalli, G. Madgole, K.D. Peta and Paderu were working satisfactorily and the spread of malaria was effectively controlled. Quinine and quinine products were freely distributed by the Public Health staff.

Rural sanitation.—The sanitary conditions in the Agency continue to be unsatisfactory. There were two conservancy

sweepers at G.L. Puram village under the control of the Health Inspector, Elwinpeta. Two bore-hole latrines were constructed in Araku Valley Colony.

Veterinary.—There were no veterinary institutions for the exclusive benefit of the Agency. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Palakonda, S. Kota, Parvathipur and Narasapatam, tour in the agency villages and render necessary aid to the people. Breeding bulls were stationed at Sarabhannapalem, Malakamalakaram, Kongasingi and Araku Colony.

Education.—There were 56 (53) Government Hill Schools, 13 (13) Board Elementary Schools, 80 (64) Aided Elementary Schools in the Agency. Twenty Adult Education centres were opened in the Agency during the year under report. Six thousand eight hundred and fourteen pupils were on rolls in the schools in the Agency as against 6,001 pupils in the previous year. Boarding houses for the use of the hill tribes children were ordered to be opened at Seethampeta, Lagisapalli and G.L. Puram during the year under report.

General.—There were no complaints against the muttadars during the year under report. The hillmen continue to enjoy the privileges of free removal of timber and minor forest produce from the unreserves and hunting free without a licence. There were six co-operative societies in the Agency. Of these, two were store societies which catered not only to the credit needs of the hillmen but also supplied essential commodities such as salt, kerosene oil, cloth, etc., to the inhabitants at moderate prices. Five radio sets which were sanctioned by Government were installed in the Agency villages.

East Godavari Agency

East Godavari Agency.—There was no administrative changes during the year.

Season and crops.—The monsoon set in in the month of June 1950 as usual. Though there was heavy rainfall in the months of July and September 1950 in the Upper Agency of Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks, and on the whole the rainfall throughout the Agency was inadequate. Paddy and other dry food crops failed in Nugur taluk due to want of sufficient rains in proper time. In the Lower Agency dry food crops fared well and the paddy crop did not suffer as there was timely rains.

Criminal justice.—There were 1,632 cases for disposal during the year including 78 cases pending from the previous year. One thousand five hundred and forty-seven cases were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 85 cases. All the 18 appeals were disposed of during the year, 4 cases were committed to the Agency Sessions during the year.

Civil justice.—There were 408 suits and 14 appeals for disposal as against 324 suits and 1 appeal in the previous year. Two

hundred and forty-five suits and 5 appeals were disposed of during the year under report.

Public health.—Two hospitals and 8 dispensaries worked during the year as against 2 hospitals and 7 dispensaries in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in the Agency medical institutions during the year was 68,241 as against 62,339 patients treated during the year 1949-50. The total number of labour cases conducted during the year was 432 as against 376 last year. Malaria and Yaws diseases were seriously affecting the vitality of the hill tribes in the Agency. Three anti-malarial sub-units at Cherla, Venkatapuram and Vajjedungaram were operating under the supervision of a Health Officer at Cherla in Nugur taluk. Another small unit consisting of one Malaria Inspector, two Laboratory Assistants and two fieldmen was working in Rampa Chodavaram taluk. The officers of the units distributed drugs like quinine, Mapacrine and Tata quinine free of cost. Cholera was prevalent in 9 villages of Bhadrachalam taluk, 8 villages of Nugur taluk and 2 villages of Yellavaram taluk. Rampa Chodavaram taluk was free from cholera. The infantile mortality rate was 113.7 for every 1,000.

There was one Veterinary dispensary at Bhadrachalam and there were three touring billets at Addatigala, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram during the year.

Water-supply.—The sources of water-supply in the entire agency villages were inadequate. Two hundred and thirty-two wells were programmed to be dug under the Government Rural water-supply scheme for the Agency. The construction of 10 wells was completed during the year and the work on 48 wells was in progress. A sum of Rs. 18,203 was spent on the construction of wells in the Agency in 1950-51.

Education.—There were 26 Government schools, 54 District Board and 141 Aided schools in the Agency in 1950-51 as against 24 Government schools, 52 District Board and 127 Aided schools in the previous year. The Board Middle School at Kunavaram was raised to the status of a High School during the year and Fourth form was opened. The total number of pupils on the rolls in all the schools during the year was 9,685 as against 8,790 in the previous year. The number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes was 3,251 as against 2,508 in the previous year.

General.—A sum of Rs. 26,972 was spent towards maintenance and repairs of Minor Irrigation tanks in the Agency. There were 36 different types of co-operative societies functioning in the Agency. A rogue elephant was reported to have been roaming in the interior Agency areas of Rampa Chodavaram taluk. The Government announced a special reward of Rs. 500 for the destruction of this wild elephant. So far nobody has succeeded in destroying the elephant.

West Godavari Agency

West Godavari Agency.—There were no administrative changes during the year 1950-51.

Seasonal.—The monsoon set in late during the year and the total rainfall during the year was 45.69 inches as against 65.29 inches of the previous year. The season was favourable on the whole, both for wet and dry crops. The extent of paddy cultivation during the year was 21,754 acres as against 20,908 acres in the previous year. For the maintenance of tanks and other major irrigation sources in the upland taluks of the district including the Agency a separate division of the Public Works Department (viz., Godavari Special Division, Eluru) was formed with effect from 4th January 1951.

Criminal justice.—There were in all 1,198 cases for disposal in all the Agency courts. Of these, 1,148 were disposed of leaving a balance of 50 cases at the end of the year.

Civil justice.—One hundred and forty-eight suits, appeals and petitions were received during the year under report in all Agency courts. Of these 103 were disposed of.

Law and Order.—Armed gangs from Hyderabad raided some border villages in the Polavaram Agency around April 1950 and committed thefts. Special Armed Police was stationed in some interior places. The houses of the village munsifs of Puchikapadu and Antervedigudem villages which lie near the border were looted by armed gangsters, during the year.

Public health.—There was a Government Hospital at Polavaram and two Government dispensaries at Jangareddigudem and Jeelugumilli villages. There were two rural dispensaries at Kannapuram and Kukumpeta villages. Fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven out-patients and 99 in-patients were treated in all medical institutions in the Agency during the year as against 61,250 and 138 respectively in the previous year. The number of labour cases attended to by them during the year was 170 as against 163 in the previous year. The total number of malarial cases treated during the year in the Government Hospital at Polavaram and the two dispensaries at Jangareddigudem and Jeelugumilli was 5,508 as against 3,027 in the previous year. The Anti-Malarial Unit stationed at Polavaram was actively operating in the Agency area of Polavaram taluk. Control operations were carried out in 80 villages by this unit. In addition to control operations, quinine distribution was made by the unit in 95 villages. The number of persons treated by the unit was 9,615. Yaws disease was prevalent among the hill tribes. The doctors attached to the medical institutions treated Yaws patients along with other cases. Cholera broke out in four villages with 21 attacks and 9 deaths during the year. Two thousand three hundred and forty-nine anti-malaria inoculations were done in addition to other preventive measures such as disinfection, chlorination, isolation of patients and propaganda.

Water-supply.—The provision of protected drinking water-supply is not adequate except in a few villages in the Agency. Eight wells were sunk under the Rural Water-supply Scheme in the Agency. An amount of Rs. 28,568-3-6 was spent during the year on wells under the Rural Water-supply Scheme as against an amount of Rs. 21,700-14-6 in the previous year.

Veterinary.—There is a veterinary dispensary at Polavaram which served the needs of nearby Agency villages. A touring billet was opened at Jangareddigudem during 1949-50 and it was converted into a minor dispensary from 8th August 1950.

During the year a cattle show was held at Jangareddigudem and an amount of Rs. 250 was spent on prizes.

Education.—Secondary education was under the control of the Agent to the Government, West Godavari, and elementary education under the control of the Special Assistant Agent, Kovvur. There was only one High School at Polavaram with a strength of 274 in charge of 15 trained teachers and one untrained teacher. There were 10 Harijans and 17 hill tribe pupils in the hostel. There were 16 Government Elementary schools and 10 Aided schools in the Agency with a total strength of 1,039 of whom 280 pupils belong to the hill tribes. Government sanctioned the opening of 6 schools in the Agency area during the year. Of these, 4 schools were actually opened. The rest could not be opened for want of qualified teachers. The carpentry class attached to the Government High School at Polavaram continued during the year.

Rural Development Schemes.—Polavaram firka was selected for intensive rural re-construction work. A Rural Welfare Officer and 5 grama sevaks were working for implementing the schemes. They attended to village sanitation, improvement of agriculture and repairs to the drinking water wells and irrigation sources. Allotment for sinking of wells, formation of communications and execution of urgent minor works were sanctioned by the Government separately, and the works were attended by a special supervisor with a maistry working under him. Six road works were executed during the year. Five hundred and sixty-eight manure and compost pits were dug and about 190 charkas were introduced in the firka.

General.—Eleven Agency Estate villages were taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, during the year. An amount of Rs. 35,526 was spent on repairs to minor irrigation tanks and an amount of Rs. 16,500 towards sinking of irrigation wells under the Well Subsidy Scheme. There were 29 Agricultural Credit Societies, one limited liability society and four stores societies in the beginning of the year. During the year 4 credit societies were registered and started to work. Besides the above societies

4 hill tribes depots were opened for the benefit of the Scheduled Tribes at 4 centres. The object of these depots is to supply the requirements to the aboriginal tribes at fair rates and to purchase from them in turn, the hill produce at reasonable market rates and thus to eliminate gradually the middlemen of the area, who have been exploiting the hill tribes both in purchases and in sales.

Scheduled Areas II—West Coast Islands

The Laccadive Islands and Minicoy.—The five islands of Androth, Kalpeni, Kavarathi, Agathi and Minicoy continued to be administered as usual by the Collector of Malabar. The Government have proposed to depute a Deputy Surveyor along with the next inspection party for parambulating the islands as a preliminary step to their survey. There was a mild attack of diarrhoea in the islands of Kalpeni. There was no report on epidemics from any other islands. Filaria is rampant in the island of Androth. In order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, D.D.T. is being sprayed there. The primary schools in all the islands are working satisfactorily.

Though the yield of coconuts is far below what it would be in normal years, the economic condition of the islands is fairly satisfactory as the price of coconuts has gone up. Sixteen islanders who were stranded in the mainland before the outbreak of monsoon in 1950 were granted a monthly allowance of Rs. 15 per head from 21st May to 15th September 1950.

People in the islands are also becoming gradually politically conscious. Congress organizations affiliated to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee have been recently established in Androth and Kalpeni islands.

The Amindivi Islands.—The Amindivi Islands are continued to be administered by the Collector of South Kanara. Crimes like house-breaking and theft are reported to be on the increase. The economic condition of the islanders has definitely improved because of the high price of copra and coir obtaining in the Mangalore market particularly this year. The population of the whole group of islands according to the recent census is 7,047. Free elementary education is given to the boys and girls in the island. Free midday-meals also were provided to the poor students of the schools to induce the parents to send their children to the school. Those who were getting their education in middle and High School classes on the mainland were given Government scholarships. The Government have sanctioned the conversion of the existing Elementary school at Ameni into a Higher Elementary school for a period of one year, in the first instance.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports

Madras Port Trust

Financial results.—The revenue receipts of the Port Trust for the year under review were Rs. 1,20.94 lakhs, as against Rs. 1,18.81 lakhs in the previous year.

The net expenditure for the year excluding the amount held under "suspense" and the amounts paid as contributions to the various funds aggregating Rs. 37.44 lakhs, amounted to Rs. 76.14 lakhs as against Rs. 77.65 lakhs in the previous year.

The actual working expenses during the year thus amounted to 58.60 per cent of the income compared with 60.92 per cent in the previous year.

Traffic.—The total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the port during the year was 1,925,152 and 248,976 respectively as against 1,592,249 and 191,321 respectively in the previous year. There was thus a substantial increase in the total trade passing through the Port during the year which was the highest since 1945-46.

The tonnage of foodgrains imported through the Port during the year was 478,981 as against 252,875 of the previous year and is the highest reached so far.

The tonnage of coal imported by sea during the year was 409,719 compared with 482,241 in the previous year. The tonnage of coal imported by rail was 989 only as against 3,662 of the previous year.

The increase in exports was mainly due to larger export of groundnut oil, viz., 58,917 tons compared to 29,158 tons during 1949-50.

Value of trade.—The value of the total trade of the port during the year was of the order of Rs. 14,572.75 lakhs. These figures are exclusive of imports of foodgrains by Government.

Shippings.—The number of vessels that entered the harbour during the year was 1,048 against 1,014 in the previous year but the total tonnage decreased slightly from 3,763,344 to 3,734,341. The average tonnage of each vessel decreased from 3,848.44 to 3,745.94.

Capital works.—Important works sanctioned or completed during the year were:—

(a) Extension of the sand screen for retarding drift of sand at the Port.

- (b) Construction of two warehouses.
- (c) Construction of a new Industrial canteen.
- (d) Construction of an additional groundnut oil storage tank.
- (e) Facilities for fumigating American Cotton

Minor Ports

Minor Ports.—The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from all the minor ports except Tuticorin was 286,897 as against 342,119 in the previous year. The decrease was due to restricted passenger traffic on account of the operation of the Ceylon Emigration and Immigration Act that came into effect from 1st November 1949.

Ten thousand three hundred and twenty-eight vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,110,047 entered the several minor ports except Tuticorin during the year as against 10,144 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,040,575 in the previous year. The percentage of tonnage that actually paid port dues was 62.73. During the year 1,343 steamers called at the several minor ports except Tuticorin as against 1,227 in the previous year. The figures include the ferry steamers on the daily run between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar. The increase in the number and tonnage of steamers was due to the improvement in trade. The number of sailing vessels that entered the several minor ports except Tuticorin during the year was 8,985 as against 8,917 in the previous year. The increase in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels was due to an increase in the number of sailing vessels calling at the ports of Kozhikode and Mangalore on the West Coast. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade at the minor ports excepting Tuticorin was Rs. 40.13 crores as against Rs. 27.42 crores in the previous year. There was no trade at the following ports during the year:—

Baruva, Tranquebar, Topputhurai, Nizampatnam, Narsapur and Calingapatam.

The reconstruction of wharf at Nagapattinam, the reconstruction of dry dock at Kakinada, the construction of wharf wall at Coondapoor, the construction of an open cage shed at Kozhikode and the construction of a port office at Hangarkotta were completed under the Post-War Reconstruction Works.

A National Harbour Board was constituted by the Government of India to advise on matters of general policy relating to port management and development including their effects on industry, commerce, shipping, railways, etc., so as to ensure integrated consideration of all important port matters. The first meeting of the National Harbour Board was held in New Delhi on the 28th August 1950. In pursuance of the Board's recommendations at this meeting, the Government of India appointed Shri S. Nanjundiah, Port Administrative Officer, Visakhapatnam, as the Special Officer for carrying out the survey of minor ports.

The terms of reference of Shri S. Nanjundiah were briefly as follows :—

(i) Collection of information relating to the traffic handled by the minor ports, number and size of ships visiting the ports, financial conditions of the ports, existing administrative machinery, etc., and

(ii) to make proposals regarding the administrative machinery and other improvements necessary to ensure fuller use of these ports.

Tuticorin Port

Tuticorin Port.—During the year 423 steamers of an aggregate of 716,049 tons and 473 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 41,138 tons entered; 425 steamers of an aggregate of 727,326 tons and 483 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 42,184 tons cleared. During the previous year 413 steamers of an aggregate of 679,466 tons and 571 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 46,384 tons entered; 410 steamers of an aggregate of 671,721 tons and 561 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 44,975 tons cleared. A sum of Rs. 1,06,492-10-9 was collected as port dues during the year as against Rs. 94,664-6-6 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 11,828-4-3. Six thousand five hundred and seven adults and 326 children arrived at the port as against 9,556 adults and 427 children in the previous year showing a decrease of 3,049 adults and 101 children in arrival. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven adults and 159 children sailed from this port as against 6,285 adults and 542 children during the previous year, showing a decrease of 3,848 in adults and 383 in children in departure.

The total imports increased by 29,671 tons from 258,911 tons in the previous year to 288,582 tons during the year under review and the amount of import dues collected increased by Rs. 35,177 from Rs. 1,86,330 in the previous year to Rs. 2,21,507 in the year under review. The chief imports were grains, machinery, cotton, coal, palmyra eakal, baskets, firewood, etc. The total exports increased by 56,797 tons from 167,785 in the previous year to 224,582 tons and the amount of export dues collected by Rs. 46,898 from Rs. 1,57,470 in the previous year to Rs. 2,04,368. The increase is due to export of salt and cement to Calcutta. The principal items of export were onions, chillies, senna, fibre, salt, cement, cotton, sheep and goats, cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, cotton waste and dried fish.

Port of Cochin

Port of Cochin.—The working of the port during the year under Revenue Account resulted in a surplus of Rs. 4.62 lakhs as compared with the deficit of Rs. 2.84 lakhs during the previous year. This improvement in the financial position of the port was mainly due to saving in expenditure on dredging to the extent of Rs. 3.20 lakhs and other minor items.

The total volume of trade that passed through the port during the year under report reached the peak figure of 1,347,178 tons representing an increase of 10 per cent over the figure for 1949-50. The volume of trade passing over the port wharves also showed an increase of 9 per cent over the previous year and represented 52 per cent of the total traffic at the port as in the previous year. The number of ships that worked at the wharves was 438 as against 338 in the previous year.

Visakhapatnam Port Trust

Visakhapatnam Port.—The year 1950-51 was the fifth year after the administration of the port was taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. During the five years that the port has been under the Railway, the tonnage passing through the port has steadily increased from 638,584 tons in 1946-47 to 945,803 tons in 1950-51. The tonnage handled during 1950-51 was the highest since the harbour was opened in October 1933. Several capital works of the aggregate value of Rs. 27,81,079 were carried out during these five years and this has increased the capacity of the port to handle traffic. Notwithstanding the high tonnage of trade passing through the port during 1950-51, the year's working disclosed a deficit of Rs. 2.01 lakhs under Port Fund due mainly to the payment of arrears of working expenses due to increased rates of shunting charges for the year 1949-50 without receiving an increased share of terminal receipts, increased contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, heavy repairs to Tepparevu Ferry, increased payment of interest on capital and less credit on account of less issues of stores.

The total number of ships including naval vessels which entered the port was 443 as against 482 in 1949-50. The total cargo handled during the year was 9.46 lakhs tons as against 9.39 lakhs tons during 1949-50. Imports showed a downward trend. They amounted to 0.67 lakh tons consisting mostly of foodgrains (0.37 lakh tons), machinery and parts, fuel oil in bulk and small quantities of general cargo as against 1.71 lakhs tons during 1949-50. The total exports during the year was 8.78 lakhs tons as against 7.68 lakhs tons during the previous year. Manganese ore traffic showed an upward trend from 5.35 lakhs tons in 1949-50 to 6.25 lakhs tons during the year under review.

Sea-Borne Trade

The aggregate value of the sea and air-borne trade of the State of Madras in private merchandise and Government transactions excluding treasure and the value of foodgrains imported on Barter deal by Government amounted to Rs. 341.79 crores with an increase of Rs. 58.75 crores over that of the preceding year. The total value of foreign trade increased from Rs. 198.11 crores to Rs. 238.82 crores of which imports amounted to Rs. 98.26 crores and exports to Rs. 140.56 crores. The total value of the

coasting trade increased from Rs. 84.93 crores to Rs. 102.97 crores during the year under report.

The figures furnished below show the variations in the value of imports in respect of principal articles compared with the value registered during the previous year.

Foreign Trade—Imports

	IN LAKHS.
Grain, pulse and flour ..	3,163 (2,638)
Oils	1,189 (1,126)
Manures	493 (236)
Metals and ores	444 (286)
Vehicles (.. .. .	359 (309)
Machinery and mill work ..	1,325 (1,675)
Textiles—Cotton raw ..	777 (851)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	217 (262)

Grain, pulse and flour.—Arrivals of foodgrains increased from 714,564 tons in the previous year to 758,965 tons during the year and the imports under Barter Agreement aggregated to 219,317 tons. Supplies of rice from Burma rose from Rs. 6.44 lakhs to Rs. 11.74 lakhs and those from Thailand declined from Rs. 603 lakhs to Rs. 4.90 lakhs. Imports of wheat amounted to Rs. 682 lakhs of which Australia shared Rs. 4.59 lakhs and Canada Rs. 1.89 lakhs. Pulses accounted for Rs. 2.37 lakhs, the chief sources of supply being West Pakistan and Burma.

Oils.—Although the value of imported mineral oils rose by Rs. 70 lakhs, the quantity declined by three millions gallons. Receipts under fuel oils from Iran rose from Rs. 1.31 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 1.57 lakhs, those under kerosene from Rs. 2.99 lakhs to Rs. 4.05 lakhs and those under motor spirit from Rs. 2.36 lakhs to Rs. 3.00 lakhs. Motor spirit from Sumatra also increased from Rs. 31 to 56 lakhs.

Manures.—The chief sources of supply of sulphate of ammonia were the United States, Belgium, Canada and Korea.

Metals and ores.—Imports of iron and steel increased from Rs. 71 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 314 lakhs during the year. The principal suppliers were Belgium, United Kingdom and United States. Aluminium was imported from the United Kingdom, quicksilver from Italy and tin unwrought from Singapore.

Vehicles.—Twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty-five cycles, 2,219 motor cars and 337 motor omnibus were imported from the United Kingdom during the year.

Machinery and mill work.—The United Kingdom as usual supplied the bulk of the total imports and sent machinery worth

Rs. 9.51 lakhs as against Rs. 11.13 lakhs in the previous year. electrical machinery, textile machinery, oil engines other than locomotives, agricultural machinery, boilers, sugar machinery and metal working machinery were some of the important items of import under this head.

Textiles—Cotton raw.—Arrivals from Egypt, the foremost supplier, recorded an increase in value from Rs. 465 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 553 lakhs during the year but a decrease in quantity from 9,550 tons to 8,515 tons. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan increased her share noticeably from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 77 lakhs. Receipts from West Pakistan heavily declined from Rs. 384 lakhs to Rs. 0.07 lakh.

Instruments, apparatus and appliances.—Instruments and apparatus worth Rs. 133 lakhs were imported from the United Kingdom during the year as against Rs. 143 lakhs in the previous year. These goods were also imported from the United States, Canada and Japan.

Foreign Trade—Exports

The figures below show the variations in exports when compared with the previous year in respect of principal article :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Leather	2,330 (1,912)
Oils	1,566 (540)
Spices	1,464 (851)
Cotton piece-goods ..	1,460 (1,295)
Tobacco	1,278 (1,020)
Tea (black)	1,134 (951)
Cotton twist and yarn ..	913 (495)
Fruits and vegetables ..	826 (613)
Coir	726 (449)
Mica	250 (149)
Manganese ore	276 (507)
Seeds	238 (322)

Leather.—The United Kingdom consumed Rs. 16.38 lakhs thereby recording an increase of Rs. 67 lakhs over the previous year owing to the strong demand particularly for tanned kips and calf skins from abroad. The United States of America, Japan, West Germany and Belgium were the other chief purchasers.

Oils.—Groundnut oil worth Rs. 1,299 lakhs was exported during the year. Lemongrass oil, sandalwood, castor and vegetable oil were also exported. Italy and the United Kingdom were the principal purchasers of oil.

Spices.—The export of pepper increased from Rs. 6.48 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 12.64 lakhs during the year. This was due to the export of pepper worth Rs. 8.84 lakhs to the

United States of America. There was an increase in the export of ginger, turmeric and cardamoms.

Tobacco.—The export of tobacco increased from Rs. 975 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 1,228 lakhs during the year. The United Kingdom, Irish Republic, Netherlands, West Pakistan, Java and Madurai were the principal purchasers of tobacco.

Tea (black).—The United Kingdom, United States, Canada and Australia were the principal buyers of tea.

Cotton twist and yarn.—The noteworthy increase was due to larger Shipments mainly to Hongkong, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Thailand and Singapore.

Fruits and vegetables.—The increase was almost entirely accounted by cashew kernels the United States of America taking Rs. 6,26 lakhs of the total exports of Rs. 7,74 lakhs. Despatches of onions declined from Rs. 98 lakhs to Rs. 47 lakhs due to the reduced consumption by Ceylon, Singapore and Burma.

Coir.—While supplies of coir yarn increased from Rs. 278 lakhs to Rs. 5,73 lakhs, those of mats and mattings contracted from Rs. 1,61 lakhs to Rs. 1,18 lakhs. An all round increase was noticed in the despatch of coir yarn to the European countries mostly to Netherlands from Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 177 lakhs.

Mica.—Exports of mica blocks increased from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs and of splittings from Rs. 1,21 lakhs to Rs. 2,08 lakhs.

Manganese ore.—Exports to the United States of America amounted to Rs. 1,93 lakhs as against Rs. 3,65 lakhs in the previous year and those to the United Kingdom decreased from Rs. 92 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 54 lakhs during the year.

Seeds.—Exports of groundnut declined heavily from Rs. 304 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 94 lakhs during the year. This decline was due to the continuance of the ban on its export. Exports of linseed and castor increased during the year.

Miscellaneous—Coasting trade.—The total value of the coasting trade of the Madras State during the year was Rs. 102.97 crores as compared with Rs. 84.93 crores in the previous year thus recording an increase of Rs. 18.04 crores or 21 per cent over that of the preceding year. Imports rose from Rs. 37.10 crores to Rs. 52.22 crores and exports from Rs. 47.83 crores to Rs. 50.75 crores of which Indian produce and manufacturers amounted to Rs. 41.63 crores and 49.19 crores respectively. Trade (both imports and exports) with Bombay and Calcutta amounted to Rs. 53.85 crores and Rs. 39.02 crores respectively.

The total trade with Sourashtra, Baroda and Kutch amounted to Rs. 264.41 lakhs and that of Orissa Rs. 3.36 lakhs. The interportal trade amounted to Rs. 724.92 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 62.00 lakhs from that of the preceding year and the total trade with the Portuguese ports accounted for Rs. 14.22 lakhs and with the French Ports Rs. 1.55 lakhs.

The trade of the State in the various countries is given below :—

Country.	Exports Rs. in crores.	Imports Rs. in crores.
British Empire countries excluding Burma.	77.34	37.32
Europe	25.82	10.31
Asia	7.65	29.81
Africa	0.93	8.51
Oceania	0.0004	0.10
America	28.53	12.20

Trade by ports.—The value of the trade of the port of Madras advanced from Rs. 136.03 crores to Rs. 145.60 crores and its share percentage to the total trade of the State was 47. Foreign trade increased from Rs. 111.38 crores to Rs. 115.71 crores and the coasting trade from Rs. 24.64 crores to Rs. 29.89 crores. Cochin ranked second in the State in the aggregate value of her trade but held the first place so far as coasting trade was concerned. The total foreign trade amounted to Rs. 53.56 crores and the coasting trade to Rs. 33.71 crores. The ports next in importance were Tuticorin, Visakhapatnam, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Dhanushkodi, Cuddalore, Badagara and Tellicherry of which the trade of Badagara port was confined to coasting trade only and that of Dhanushkodi to foreign trade.

Air traffic.—During the year under review, 1,942 air planes called at St. Thomas Mount Aerodrome, Madras and 1,130 at the Tiruchirappalli Customs Aerodrome as compared with 1,959 and 446 in the preceding year. The value of foreign import trade amounted to Rs. 19.50 lakhs, and export trade to Rs. 63.19 lakhs.

Industries (1950-51)

The Department of Industries and Commerce carried on its activities unabated throughout the year. Financial assistance to private industries by way of loans and subsidies under the Madras State-Aid to Industries Act was extended on a vigorous scale. Especially in regard to the procurement and supply of controlled commodities and import of equipment and machinery from foreign countries, fullest assistance was given to the industrial establishments throughout the State. The working of the Commercial concerns run by the department continued to be satisfactory. In regard to the exploitation of the underground water resources of the State, the activities of the department were further intensified. A scheme for the sinking of 101 wells in South Arcot district was launched in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign. In the field of cottage industries emphasis continued to be laid on the

revival of village industries in order that villages could achieve a measure of economic self-sufficiency. Special attention was paid to the development of certain select industries which have developed firm local traditions and whose products possess an export value.

The reorganization of the department was taken on hand. In the place of the existing four Assistant Industrial Engineers with a jurisdiction of over six districts each and the existing nine District Industries Officers, some of whom do not possess any technological qualifications, it is proposed to appoint 14 Assistant Directors of Industries with a jurisdiction of not more than two districts each possessing adequate technological qualifications so as to be able to undertake both engineering and industrial activities.

Finance.—The total expenditure during the year 1950-51 was Rs. 87,38,951-13-4 when compared with Rs. 88,89,359-9-9 in 1949-50. The receipts for 1950-51 are Rs. 58,94,998-4-5 when compared with Rs. 33,83,123-1-8 in 1949-50. There were large receipts of about Rs. 19 lakhs under Andhra Paper Mills due to the introduction of three shifts from 1st February 1950 and of about Rs. 1 lakh under Kerala Soap Institute.

Government Industrial Units in operation.—The following commercial concerns continued to be run by the department:—

(1) The Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, producing household, toilet, industrial and medicated soaps.

(2) The Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, producing Madras Government Brand Shark Liver Oil and Adamin.

(3) The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, producing raw silk and woven silk fabrics.

(4) The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, producing various kinds of paper.

(5) The Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, producing articles of ceramic, porcelainware, crockery, etc.

The working of all the above concerns for the year was satisfactory. They have resulted in realisation of profits, although the market conditions continued to be difficult.

Assistance to Industries.—At the instance of the department, the mineral resources of the various areas in the State are being systematically investigated by the Geological Survey of India.

Financial assistance.—Four meetings of the Board of Industries were held during the year under report as against five in the previous year. The total amount of aid disbursed to various industries is as follows:—

	1949-50. RS.	1950-51. RS.
Loans	26,63,000	32,82,000
Subsidies	7,000	..
Guaranteed overdraft ..	..	..
Total ..	26,70,000	32,82,000

Some of the industries which received aid during the year under report were, cotton spinning, manufacture of domestic electrical appliances and wireless receivers, manufacture of stationery articles such as envelopes, letter-pads and manufacture of glassware. The more important of other modes of assistance to industries by the department include (1) assistance to steel processing industries, fabricators and other consumers to secure their requirements of iron and steel and tin plates; (2) assistance to foundries to secure their requirements of pig iron; (3) assistance to oil mills, refineries and food packers to secure their requirements of tinplate for packing their products; (4) assistance to cement processing factories to get their requirements of cement; (5) assistance to industrialists to acquire their requirements of iron and steel and cement for factory construction; (6) assistance to industrial concerns to import their requirements and machinery and equipment; (7) assistance in exporting semi-finished products like hide fleshings and other glue stock; and (8) assistance to industries in obtaining tariff protection.

An important change was made in the system of distribution of iron and steel and pig iron to the steel processing industries and foundries. The Government of India retained only large scale steel processing factories and foundries in their list and transferred the rest to the State allotting quotas of iron and steel and pig iron to the State for distribution to these steel processing factories and foundries. As a result of this, the number of applications for registration increased while the quantity allotted to the State decreased due to the worsening of the overall supply position of iron and steel.

Technical and technological education and training.—The Department of Industries and Commerce is responsible for the organization and control of technical education of the Diploma and certificate standards and for the administration of the Government Polytechnics and Industrial Schools which provide facilities for such education. There are also a number of private schools a few of which provide Diploma courses and the rest artisan certificate courses under the control of this department and these schools are given financial aid. The eight Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Madras, Bellary, Coimbatore and Vuyyuru with Industrial school sections attached to all except the one at Vuyyuru continued to function satisfactorily.

Cottage industries.—The development of cottage industries in the State received a fresh impetus during the year. Besides the systematic implementation of the scheme of production-cum-training centres in basic industries introduced in the previous year, the year was marked for increased activities in all spheres particularly those relating to planning and introduction of more constructive schemes for the revival and advancement of cottage industries.

Out of the 20 production-cum-training centres approved under the old scheme, only 10 centres functioned successfully during the

year. These production-cum-training centres gave practical training to the trainees entertained by them under the scheme and produced agricultural implements and utility articles required in the locality.

Scheme for the revival of village industries.—The scheme for the development of village industries sanctioned in January 1950 continued to be implemented assiduously during the year. The Department of Industries and Commerce was in charge of only of that part of the scheme which related to the selection of enterprising artisans, purchase and distribution of improved tools to them and imparting of technical help to the artisans. During the year under report, tools have been distributed to 505 artisans. The total value of stock of tools allotted for distribution was Rs. 2,05,990-8-3.

With a view to enlist the co-operation of non-official elements interested in the development of cottage industries, a number of Advisory Boards and Committees have been formed charged with the task of advising Government from time to time as to the lines to be adopted for the development of cottage industries in the State. The chief among them is the State Cottage Industries Board. Six Regional Advisory Boards for the following industries were ordered to be constituted:—

Match industry, palmyra fibre and leaf products, leather goods manufacture, woollen cumby and blanket weaving, pile carpets and handmade cotton lace.

Sri M. Visveswarayya's Industrialization Scheme for rural areas.—A scheme for the implementation of Sri M. Visveswarayya's Industrialisation Scheme for Rural Areas is in force in two taluks of two districts. The scheme aims at the development of industries in every part of the country and increased production and income from them by encouraging growth of a spirit of self-help, initiative and ambition in the rural population by affording them an opportunity to acquire higher operative knowledge, skill and practice in industries. The scheme provides for the formation of village group units for every 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between 10 to 20 thousands and the constitution of committees for these group units composed of local competent businessmen and leaders. These Committees will be advised and aided by Government agents designated as Rural Industrialization Officers. An expenditure of Rs. 1,10,266 has been sanctioned by the Government in connection with the implementation of the scheme. Arrangements are afoot to get the machinery for implementing the scheme.

During the year the department made an allocation of 1,200 tons of iron and steel to cottage industrialists in the State. During the year, 297 loan applications under the Madras Cottage

Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules were entertained and investigated.

Textiles.—During the year there was a general fall in the production of cloth and yarn in the Madras State due to shortage of cotton, cut in electric power supply, etc. The supply position in regard to cotton remained critical throughout the year and standards of quality were maintained only with the greatest difficulty by the spinning mills. A serious breakdown in the industry was averted by the timely action of the Government of India in making available to mills bulk supplies of American cotton at subsidized prices. The Government limited the quantity of coarse and medium qualities exported until the end of 1950. Export licences for fine qualities were being granted freely.

Sericulture.—Due to adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year, the growth of mulberry in private gardens was affected. Rearings were few and there was considerable contraction in the production of cocoons, which in turn affected the prices of cocoons. The Government Silk Filatures had to close down temporarily from February to July 1950 due to high price of cocoons.

Tanned hides and skins.—The year was one of vicissitudes in this particular branch of the trade. The trade was dull till about August when the effects of the Korean War were felt and the United States of America particularly started to buy quite heavily.

Sugar.—The number of sugar factories in operation during the year was 9 (seasonal) and 3 (perennial) factories. The production of sugar in the Madras State during 1950-51 was estimated at 85,000 tons as against about 65,000 tons in 1949-50. The factories mainly responsible for the increase in sugar production during the season are:—

Nellikuppam, Vuyyuru, Hospet and Pugalur.

Oil milling industry (groundnut).—Though there was a good start in most of the mills in November-December 1950, due to uncertain conditions that set in later as a result of the ban on oil exports, disparity in prices between oil and seeds, scarcity of seeds in some parts and reduction in electric power supply, the prospect of the industry was reported to be not very bright.

Coir.—The demand for baled coir yarn for export is reported to have been slightly higher than in last year. Indian dealers and rope makers bought more or less the same quantity of yarn and fibre whereas purchases by Arabian dealers were slightly below those of last year.

Tiles.—The demand from all markets except East Africa was just as great if not greater than in the previous year. Foreign exports were affected to a large extent by lack of steamer tonnage especially in the case of Malaya to which country only about 10 lakhs of tiles out of a demand for nearly 100 lakhs of tiles could be shipped.

Soap.—This industry was facing a crisis brought about chiefly by the exorbitant rise in the price of essential raw materials such as vegetable oils, import duty on coconut oil and difficulty in procurement of caustic soda.

Cement.—The total output of cement in the Madukkarai Factory was 246,818 tons during the year as against the rated capacity of 280,000 tons a year. The production of Krishna Factory fell below the rated capacity by about 6,000 tons due to the unsatisfactory movement of Bengal coal. The production of cement in the Dalmiapuram Factory was 187,559 tons as against its rated capacity of 225,000 tons a year. The Andhra Cement Company, Limited, with a rated capacity of 30,000 tons a year continued to keep up its usual production during the year and was taking steps to instal an additional plant with a capacity of 60,000 tons. India Cements, Limited, Talayuthu (Tirunelveli district) with a capacity of 100,000 tons a year maintained peak production during the year. On the whole during this year the production of cement in this State was much in excess of the demand with the result exports of cement was allowed on a liberal scale.

Chemical industries.—The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Madras, continued to produce several chemicals including sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, etc. To meet the increased demand for sulphuric acid for manufacture of superphosphate and other chemicals this company is installing a new contact acid plant with a capacity of 25 tons of acid per day. The Mettur Chemical and Industries Corporation, Limited, received most of the plant and machinery ordered in connexion with the expansion of the factory and the major part of the erection work was completed. Owing, however, to the restrictions in power supply they could not put the plant in operation.

Tea and coffee.—The tea crop in South India during the year is said to be satisfactory. A major portion of the crop was purchased by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. A notable achievement of the tea industry during the year was the definite improvement in the quality of tea. The coffee crop during the year was an average one.

Cotton and Jute Mills

Cotton mills.—Seventy-three cotton mills were working in the State during the year 1950-51 with 1,782,468 spindles and 6,677 looms as against 71 cotton mills with 1,761,848 spindles and

9,651 looms during the year 1949-50. There was a general fall in the production of cloth and yarn in the State due to shortage of cotton, cut in electricity supply, etc. The position with regard to cotton remained critical throughout the year and standard qualities were maintained only with great difficulty by the spinning mills. The production of Madras handkerchiefs was markedly lower than what it was in the previous year. The price of handkerchiefs were high and consequently overseas business was not attracted to an appreciable extent.

Jute mills.—Four jute mills were working in the State during the year with 14,556 spindles and 528 looms as against the same number of looms with 26,761 spindles and 1,042 looms during the previous year. The consumption of raw jute by the mills was 76,175 bales of 400 lb. as against 140,851 bales of 400 lb. during the previous year.

Minor Industries (1950)

Particulars of factories running the minor industries are given below :—

Nature of factory.	Number.	Number of workers employed on an average.
Owned by Government and Local Fund departments.	120 (122)	19,676 (28,863)
Engineering concerns	915 (538)	32,431 (24,314)
Minerals and metals	248 (144)	6,452 (6,082)
Factories engaged in the process of manufacturing food, drink and tobacco.	4,459 (2,087)	106,501 (63,567)
Factories manufacturing chemicals and dyes.	133 (146)	2,676 (4,218)
Paper and printing presses ..	585 (444)	13,539 (11,490)
Factories dealing in the process of wood, stone and glass.	205 (183)	6,461 (9,319)
Ginning and pressing factories ..	461 (423)	14,177 (14,536)
Other miscellaneous factories ..	394 (117)	8,116 (6,642)

Factories (1950)

A significant feature of the administration of the Factories Act during 1950 was the commencement of licensing of factories. Licences were issued to 8,836 factories and approximately Rs. 6,46,000 were collected by way of licence fees. Licensing has secured centralized control over the location, construction and functioning of factories. For more effective administration of the Act, the Inspectorate was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, and more staff in the factory offices.

Number of factories and their inspections.—There were 5,598 factories at the beginning of the year as against 4,167 factories

at the beginning of 1949. During the year 5,189 factories were brought on the registers and 457 factories were removed from the purview of the Act. The number of factories at the end of the year was 10,330 of which 10,061 factories were in commission. The number of power factories employing ten and more persons was 4,677. The number of non-power factories employing twenty and more persons was 2,086. The increase in the number of factories was chiefly due to the extension of the application of the Act to non-power factories employing ten and more persons. The average number of workers employed daily was 391,457 as against 323,950 in 1949. The increase in the number of workers is due to the increase in the number of factories. The number of inspections and visits made increased from 11,511 to 21,538.

Wages and welfare.—There was a slight increase in the earnings of the workers. The cost of living index number was 321.2 in January 1950 and 325.6 in December 1950, the average prices from July 1936 to 1937 being taken as 100. Thus the cost of living index rose to 4.4 points in Madras City during this year.

Strikes.—There were 81 strikes in 1950 as against 56 in 1949. Conciliation by the Labour department proved successful in nineteen cases.

Accidents.—The total number of accidents reported during the year was 6,423 as against 6,133 in the previous year. Of these 6,423 accidents reported 42 were fatal as against 44 in the previous year. Majority of the non-fatal accidents were reported by the Railway Workshops and the Textile Mills.

The managements of factories continued to take interest in the welfare of workers. Nineteen more factories provided housing accommodation to workers and 7 factories provided schools for the benefit of the workers' children. The existing co-operative stores in factories continued to function satisfactorily. Sundays or substituted days were observed as weekly holidays in all the factories. Where the factories were exempted from the provisions of section 52 of the Factories Act, compensatory holidays for weekly holidays so lost by the workers were given in all factories as required by section 53 of the Act.

Prosecutions.—Occupiers and managers of 262 factories involving 267 persons were prosecuted during the year. Convictions were obtained against 180 factories involving 182 persons. Prosecutions against 82 factories were pending disposal at the end of the year.

The Madras Maternity Benefit Act and Rules.—The provisions of the Act are applicable to women employed in a factory or factories, of the same employer for more than 240 days within a period of one year immediately preceding the date of notice of confinement. Of the 10,061 factories in commission during the

year 3,864 factories employed women as against 2,787 factories in the previous year. The average number of women employed daily in 3,296 factories from which returns were received was 88,526 as against 69,871 in 1949. No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the date of confinement.

General.—One thousand three hundred and forty-six plans were scrutinised during the year as against 713 in 1949. Five hundred and eighty-two complaints were received during the year chiefly in respect of dismissal and suspension of workers, non-payment of wages, bonus, dearness allowance, etc., from the workers. Enquiries were made and action taken wherever necessary. The Government have since sanctioned the reorganization of the Factories department. The State has been divided into 8 regions, each in charge of a Regional Inspector of Factories, who will inspect big factories and supervise and control the work of Inspectors of Factories and Assistant Inspectors of Labour. It is hoped this reorganization will help to increase the efficiency of the factory administration.

Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, are applicable to all factories covered by section 2 (m) (i) and (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948; to non-power factories employing between 10 and 19 persons notified under section 85 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and also to tramways, omnibus services and plantations in this State.

Ten thousand three hundred and thirty factories were covered by the Act during the year. Of these, 269 factories did not work during the year and only 7,437 factories submitted the returns in time.

The average total number of persons employed during the year in all factories from which returns were received in time was 385,369 and in the other industrial establishments 36,169. The total amount of wages paid in those establishments in the year including deductions under clauses (d) to (j) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act was Rs. 18,52,95,481-5-2 in factories, Rs. 10,42,247-13-3 in tramways, Rs. 1,10,12 137-3-9 in plantations and Rs. 16,37,002-3-11 in motor omnibus services. The average earnings of one worker in factories amounted to Rs. 40-2-0 per month, in tramways Rs. 97-11-2, in plantations Rs. 27-13-6 and in motor omnibus services Rs. 58-12-0.

Prosecutions.—Ninety prosecutions were launched during the year mostly for failure to furnish annual returns for 1949 and in other cases for failure to display notices. Convictions were obtained in 63 cases and 26 cases were pending disposal. In one case the employer was acquitted.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—Two hundred and fifteen cases were pending at the commencement of the year. Five

hundred and ninety cases were filed during the year and five were received from other Commissioners for disposal, making a total of 810 cases for disposal as against 852 in the previous year. Of these 810 cases, 575 were disposed of and two were transferred to other Commissioners for disposal.

Accidents (fatal).—Seventy-eight reports and petitions were pending at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and sixty-four reports under section 10-B (i) of the Act were received from employers and 106 petitions were received from dependents of deceased workmen during the year. Compensation was paid in 124 cases. One hundred and sixty-eight cases were lodged and 156 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Accidents (non-fatal).—Three hundred and twenty-five reports and petitions were pending at the beginning of the year. Nine hundred and forty-one reports and 188 petitions were received during the year. Compensation was paid in 297 cases. One thousand and nine cases were lodged and 148 cases were pending at the close of the year.

The total amount of compensation deposited with the court during the year was Rs. 2,53,255-1-10 as against Rs. 3,09,077-8-1 in the previous year. The compensation allotted to women and persons under legal disability was as usual invested on their behalf in the Post Office Savings Bank for payment to them in instalments. Five hundred and twenty-two Post Office Savings Bank accounts were opened during the year.

Twenty-three appeals were pending in the High Court of Judicature at Madras at the beginning of the year. Nine appeals were filed during the year. Five appeals were disposed of during year.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—No notification was issued under section 1 (3) of the Act during the year 1950-51. There were about 740 industrial establishments covered by the Action 31st March 1951. Standing orders of 629 industrial establishments were certified under the Act up to 31st March 1951. The draft standing orders of 92 establishments were pending certification at the close of the year. One appeal was filed against the order of the Certifying Officer and it was dismissed by the Industrial Tribunal as it was time-barred.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.—The Commissioner of Labour, Madras, continued to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Madras. There were 593 unions on the register at the beginning of the year. One hundred and seventy-four unions were registered under the Act during the year. The number of members in the registered trade unions decreased from 316,274 in the previous year to 174,608 during the year. The registered trade unions had a balance amount of Rs. 4,33,225-0-9 in the General Fund at the end of the year. The number of agricultural unions

at the end of the year was six. The total number of members of these unions at the end of the year was 1,354. One hundred and nine unions availed themselves of the concession of the free official audit as against 97 in the previous year.

Working of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (1949)

The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, and the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, framed thereunder are applicable to all factories under section 2 (m) of the Factories Act, 1948. For the purpose of the Census these factories have been classified under 63 industries. The Government of India have, however, limited the scope of the census for the present to factories in 29 industries which use power and employ twenty or more persons on any day.

The total number of factories from which returns were due was 1,471. Returns were received from only 1,458 factories. Of these 1,458 factories, 100 factories remained closed during the year. The largest number of factories (610) was in the rice milling industry. The vegetable oil industry (397), the general engineering industry (153), the cotton textiles industry (95) and tanning industry (47) followed next in order.

The total amount of capital invested on the undertakings engaged in the 29 industries was Rs. 25.42 crores. In all these undertakings, 186,588 persons were employed, and a total amount of Rs. 35.42 crores was paid to them as wages and salaries. The average number of days on which a factory worked ranged from 168 in the vegetable oil industry, 321 in the cement industry, the overall average being 267 days. The total value of materials consumed amounted to Rs. 96.50 crores and the value of finished products to Rs. 121.17 crores.

Textile Control (1950-51)

The following Textile Control Orders were in force during the year 1950-51:—

(a) Control Orders of the Central Government—

- (1) Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948.
- (2) Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948.
- (3) Cotton Textiles (Export) Control Order, 1949.
- (4) Cotton Control Order, 1949.

(b) Control Orders of the Madras Government—

- (1) Madras Cloth (Dealers) Control Order, 1948.
- (2) Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948.
- (3) Madras Khadi (Control) Order, 1948.

NOTE.—Item 3 is directly dealt by the Government in the Rural Welfare Department.

Cloth.—During the year under review there was no accumulation of cloth with the mills. Nevertheless, the concession to the mills to sell their one-third monthly production to dealers of their choice was continued throughout the year. The reduced retail ceiling rate of 14 per cent over ex-mill which was fixed by the Government of India in respect of cloth packed after 31st October 1949 was continued throughout the year under review.

The Representative Buyers of this State experienced considerable difficulties in procuring cloth from Bombay Surplus Area and there was generally a scramble for the productions of the better class mills. In order to overcome these difficulties, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, made a beginning in March 1950 by taking over himself the distribution of the productions of some of the better mills in the several States in the Indian Union. Since then the Textile Commissioner has taken up the distribution of a total of 63 mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner effected a drastic cut in the total allotment to this State from September 1950 onwards due to contracts entered into by mills for export of cloth and revision of prices of superfine and fine varieties of cloth and also due to strike in the mills in Bombay.

Licensing.—Under the single licence scheme which was introduced from 10th November 1949, the retail dealers were not able to get surplus area cloth at reasonable margins and it was feared this class of wholesale dealers would gradually disappear from the trade. It was also feared that there will be a breakdown of the cloth trade if the state of affairs continued. In these circumstances, the Government reintroduced the two classes of dealers, viz., the wholesalers and retailers with effect from 1st June 1950. The linking of dealers was also restored from this date. In December 1949, the Government ordered that the Co-operatives which were dealing in mill cloth from the beginning of this control should take solely to the marketing of handloom cloth produced by the Handloom Co-operative Weavers' Society. Accordingly no quota of mill cloth was allotted to the Co-operatives from January 1950 onwards. They were however, permitted to purchase mill cloth from the open market according to the strict needs of the members.

Cotton yarn—Licensing.—One class of dealers under the name "licensees" are continuing to transact all kinds of business in yarn. No new licences for yarn are issued in view of their short supplies of yarn. The available limited quantity of yarn placed by mills at the disposal of the Director of Controlled Commodities are distributed as follows:—

From the total offers received from mills, the quantities allotted to consumer-quota-holders, miscellaneous consumers like producers of rope, nets, tap, etc., and Fisheries department are deducted and the balance is divided between co-operative societies, and the trade at 36 per cent and 64 per cent respectively. As

regards the yarn that passes through trade channels, the distribution is made to different districts strictly according to the percentage for the district fixed at the beginning of the control on the basis of the looms in the districts, any variation in the number of looms being assumed to be more or less in the same proportion in all districts.

Cotton.—The Cotton Control Order, 1949, which came into force from 12th September 1949 has been replaced by the Cotton Control Order, 1950, with effect from 13th September 1950. The price of kapas (unginned cotton) is not controlled. The prices of different varieties of ginned cotton for the season 1950-51 have been notified by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, fixes the annual quota of cotton which each spinning mill can purchase in a year from different zones. If any mill finds it difficult to purchase its requirements of cotton within the quota, it may seek the assistance of the Textile Commissioner, on whose recommendation, the State authorities will requisition the cotton required from the stocks available with the local dealers. The Collectors of the districts are also authorized to requisition cotton. A licence is necessary for dealing in cotton and also for storing cotton by persons other than manufacturers. These licensees have to send a fortnightly return showing the purchases, sales and closing stock of cotton to the licensing authority.

Most of the mills were working only two shifts in 1947-48 as against three shifts in some of the mills at present. In order to adjust the inadequate supplies to the maximum extent possible, some of the mills have switched over to the production of finer counts of yarn. The Textile Commissioner, Bombay, directed that cotton could not be transported from one place to another within the same State as well as to places outside the State without a valid permit issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, or others authorized by him. But this restriction does not apply to cotton purchased by, and consigned to manufacturers of yarn. In order to preserve the purity of cotton, the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, has sealed off the Madras zone and further divided this, into different A, B and C according to the types of cotton grown in these areas. The Textile Commissioner has appointed nominees for the different zones to purchase cotton for the mills. The mills can obtain only ginned cotton, pressed or loose, through the nominee and the nominees in turn will purchase cotton from the licensed dealers at rates which are specified by the Regional Advisory Committee from time to time. The shortage of cotton continues to be acute, and the mills are struggling hard to avoid closure.

Enforcement of textile control.—The Collectors of the districts in the State have been given powers to deal with offences under textile control and sanction prosecutions in all matters except those relating to contraventions under the Cotton Textiles (Contro

of Movement) Order, 1948, in which cases they have been asked to obtain the prior approval of the Director of Controlled Commodities before sanctioning prosecutions.

Statement of departmental punishments awarded and prosecutions sanctioned from 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1952.

(a) Number of dealers prosecuted.	Number of dealers whose licences were cancelled.	Number of dealers whose licences were suspended.	Number of dealers who were warned.
(b) Number of prosecutions against mills.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) 297	330	370	987
(b) Nil.			

Labour

Industrial disputes.—During the year 1950–51, 8,075 complaints and industrial disputes were investigated by the Labour Department. Out of this 2,310 related to demands for re-instatement of discharged workers, 1,222 for increase in the rates of wages and 849 for bonus.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 93 strikes during the year resulting in a loss of 319,939 man-days. An amount of Rs. 5,42,332 by way of wages was lost on account of these strikes. The main cause of these strikes was the demand of the workers for increased wages, dearness allowance and re-instatement of the discharged workers. Mediation by Officers of the Labour Department resulted in the settlement of 56 disputes. The workers resumed duty unconditionally in 28 cases abandoning the strikes and in 9 cases the parties to the dispute settled their differences by direct negotiation.

Industrial disputes referred for adjudication.—In cases where amicable settlements were not possible either by mediation or by conciliation the disputes were generally recommended to Government for adjudication. Steps were taken to see that the terms of the awards of Industrial Tribunals were implemented by the respective managements. Prosecutions were launched against the managements in cases where the awards were not implemented. Government referred 100 cases to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication and awards were passed in 92 cases, during the year.

Public utility services.—The Electric Tramways Services, Motor Transport Services, Cotton Textiles, Coal, Sugar and Salt Industries Transport by water in minor ports and the industries engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers and heavy chemicals in the State were declared as public utility services by Government under sub-clause (VI) of clause (n) of section (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Unlawful associations.—The notifications issued in 1949 declaring the Tamilnad Communist Party, the Andhra Communist

Party, Kerala Communist Party, the Karnataka Communist Party, all Committees, Sub-Committees and Branches affiliated to them and Trade Unions under Communist control as unlawful associations were cancelled by Government.

Amendments and allied matters.—The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950, came into force during the year. It provides for the establishment of an Appellate Tribunal in relation to Industrial Disputes and for certain matters incidental thereto. Certain provisions for the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, were also made in section 34 of this Act. The important amendments were to sections 17, 19, 33 and 36 of the said Act.

Works Committees.—Works Committees were formed in 174 industrial establishments during the year under report. This brings the total number of Works Committees functioning in the State to 401. The committees are reported to be functioning satisfactorily. Works Committees in the remaining industrial establishments numbering 338 could not be formed due to the non-co-operation of some of the Trade Unions. The amendment of the Madras Industrial Disputes Rules, 1948, to overcome these difficulties has been suggested and is under the consideration of the Government.

Standing orders.—Good progress has been made during the period under review in the matter of certification of Standing Orders. The Standing Orders of 276 establishments were certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, during the year, bringing the total number of establishments where Standing Orders were certified to 629. Necessary action is being taken to certify the Standing Orders in respect of the remaining establishments numbering 110.

High Court decisions.—The management of Prabhat Talkies was prosecuted before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, for non-implementation of the cinema award. The management filed an application in the High Court to quash this criminal proceedings against it. In November 1950, the High Court, Madras, quashed the proceedings declaring the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act, 1949, *ultra vires* and invalid after the Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950. Government have filed an appeal against this decision in the Supreme Court.

Unit Production Committees.—Unit Production Committees were constituted in 110 industrial establishments in the State. They are reported to be working satisfactorily. The workers and the employers have realized that without internal co-operation, production cannot be stepped up and the condition of workers improved.

The State Labour Advisory Board.—A meeting of the State Labour Advisory Board was held on 11th August 1950. The Minister for Labour presided. The representatives of both the employers and the employees were present. Industrial Housing, abolition of Kangany System in Plantations, Works Committees and their composition, amendments to the Madras Shops and Establishments Act were some of the subjects discussed at this meeting.

Mines and Quarries (1950)

The principal minerals worked in the various districts of the State and their output in 1950 are given below:—

Mineral.	District in which worked.	Output in 1950.	Output in 1949.
Asbestos	Cuddapah	118 tons	76½ tons.
Barytes	Anantapur	2,891 "	6,866 "
	Cuddapah	15 cwt.	
	Kurnool	818 tons.	8,945½ "
		828 "	871 "
			18 cwt.
Bauxite	Salem	1,014 "	1,471 tons.
		25 cwt.	
Calcite	Anantapur	80 tons.	1,558 "
China clay	Cuddapah	"	882 "
	Malabar	515 "	799 "
Corundum	Salem	"	5 "
Chromite	Krishna	1,115½ "	788 "
			10 cwt.
Felspar	Nellore	80 "	40 tons.
Gypsum	Tiruchirappalli	29,419 "	43,763 "
	Nellore	"	2,103 "
Gold	Chittoor	70.1 ounces	46.6 ounces
		valued	valued
		Rs. 25,000.	Rs. 15,422
		1,000 tons.	100 tons.
Kyanite	Nellore	"	1,800 "
Limestone	Anantapur	"	126,752 "
	Tiruchirappalli	271,491 "	289,356 "
	Coimbatore	3,49,914 "	83½ "
Lime shell	Nellore	95 "	86,507 "
Manganasite	Salem	48,528 "	"
Mica	Nellore—		
	Crude mica	9,490½ "	"
	Dressed mica	402½ "	533 "
	Waste rounds	1,466½ "	2,836 "
			484 lb.
	Nilgiris—		
	Trimmed mica	28,701½ lb.	14,720 lb.
	Flimsy mica and waste mica	64,910 "	49,635 "
	Scrap mica	244 "	"
Phosphatic nodules	Tiruchirappalli	319 tons.	589 tons.
Steatite	Anantapur	355 "	554½ "
	Nellore	8,963 seers.	17,250 "
Slate stones	Kurnool	148 tons.	353 "
	Nellore	730 "	"
Yellow ochre	Kurnool	1,188 "	846 "
Quartz	Nellore	140 "	"

Accidents.—Accidents were reported from the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nellore, Chingleput and Tiruchirappalli. Of the accidents reported, only three proved fatal.

Health of workers.—The general health of the workers in all the districts was satisfactory except in Nellore district where cholera, small-pox and malaria were prevalent. The epidemic was, however, brought under control by the Health staff. The three hospitals opened by the Mica Labour Welfare Committee at Sydapuram, Valichedu and Talupuru treated on an average 100 patients a day. Anti-malarial operations were also continued in some of the areas. The Maternity Benefit Act was in force in all mines and the working of the Act was supervised by an officer of the Mines Department of the Government of India, Medical Officers attended on the workers working in the stone quarries in the Chingleput district. Milk was distributed to about 30 labourers' children at 10 oz. per child per day free of cost.

Fisheries

During the year under report the general activities of the Fisheries Department with regard to the various aspects of development, utilization, exploitation and research were intensified in every district of the State. The Indo-Pacific Fisheries Conference chose Madras as the venue for the third meeting of the Council and the Council held its meeting from 1st to 16th February 1951. The Research Officers of the Fisheries Department read valuable papers at the meeting of the Council. During the year the following six important schemes under food production were put into operation:—

- (1) Intensive seed collection and distribution.
- (2) Provision of quick transport facilities.
- (3) Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle.
- (4) Salt subsidy for fish-curing yards.
- (5) Supply of yarn, catamaran-logs at subsidized rates.
- (6) The necessary supervising staff.

Research.—Fisheries research was directed towards problems relating to the ecological conditions of the important fishing grounds on both the coasts, productivity of the seas, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc., the efficiency of fishing gear, introduction of new methods of fishing, culture of fresh-water fishes, acclimatization and transport of fish fry and fingerlings for stocking, suitability of estuarine swamps and backwaters for marine fish farms, the types of nurseries and farms, chemical composition and nutritive value of important kinds of fish, the relationship of the population and age to the fatty condition and the nutrition value, prevention of spoilage of fresh, iced and cured fish, proper utilization of the wastes from fish and the various aspects of refrigeration and insulation related to this industry. The marine and estuarine fishery research was conducted in the Fishery Biological Stations at Krusadai, West Hill, Tuticorin and Ennur, the freshwater fishery research at the Fresh Water Biological Station at Madras,

Hospet and Bobberlanka, the Technological research at Fisheries Technological Station, Kozhikode. The main lines of investigation in the Biological Stations were directed towards the annual and seasonal fluctuations of the economically important fisheries, the bionomics of these forms, the effect of fishing on these catches, etc. The mackerel is one of the most important species in the West Coast which is landed in millions during the fishing season, cured and sent to the interior districts. Length frequency studies, age determination, effect of food on fat variation and the study of fat variations as indices of different size groups and age groups of the mackerel were undertaken in the West Hill Biological Station. A series of fishing trials and improved methods of whiffing were made at Rameswaram and Tuticorin. Special designs for live fish containers to transport about 3,000 fingerlings in each have been worked out and a few containers constructed have proved to be very successful. During the dull season of the monsoon months a general enquiry on the socio-economic conditions of the fisherman community was conducted.

Marine Fisheries

Fish-curing yards.—The activities in the fish-curing yards had increased considerably during the latter half of the year due to the issue of salt at subsidized rate. During the year more than 1,380,000 maunds of fish were brought for curing in the West Coast as against 7.5 lakhs of maunds in 1949-50. This increased activity was solely due to the supply of good quality salt at subsidized rates. This had necessarily improved the quality of the product also as there is effective technical supervision in the fish-curing yards.

Chank fishery.—A total of 666,195 chanks were fished during the year under review on the Tirunelveli, Tanjore and South Arcot coasts. In addition to the enhanced rates of five annas six pies per chank for the divers, a scheme for the compulsory savings by which the withholding of one anna on every chank from each diver has been brought into force. During the year a net profit of Rs. 4.87 lakhs was realised on pearl and chank fishery operations.

Deep-sea fishing.—During the year there were 17 deep-sea fishing centres functioning on both the coasts of this State as against 21 during the previous year. A total quantity of 2.8 lakhs lb. of fish was landed during the year as against 4.33 lakhs lb. last year. The deep-sea fishing operations resulted in a net loss of Rs. 2.26 lakhs during the year. In several centres share system and wages-cum-share system were adopted in order to induce the fishermen to greater effort. The deep-sea fishing experiments conducted by the Department during the past few years have made it possible to estimate with some amount of accuracy where good fishing grounds exist and a hart

is under preparation. It is hoped that this chart will enable the Department to conduct deep-sea fishing operation more effectively.

Craft and tackle.—Experiments on the different kinds of fishing years and studies on their efficiency in different kinds of waters were made. Research on the many kind of material for preparing fishing nets were carried out with some good results. Considering that cotton has become scarce and costly for making fishing nets, other suitable substitutes were discovered. Calotropis fibre, parachute silk nylon thread Dunlop twine has already been tried and advocated as far superior to cotton in service and strength. The Government sanctioned the construction of six small boats provided with engines for demonstrating to the fishermen the possibility of fishing in the inshore waters with small powered boats. Of the six motor boats sanctioned under this scheme, four have been completed and launched from the West Coast and two are being completed at Mettur to harvest the immense potential wealth of fisheries of the reservoir.

Inland Fisheries

Rural Fishery Demonstration Units.—The Rural Fishery Demonstration Units in the State continued to contribute a great deal in fisheries survey, in giving advice to private parties on fish cultural practices, supplying fry and fingerlings to interested pisciculturists, locating new centres of collection, demonstration of growth of fish and marketing of fish grown in the departmental demonstration ponds. Two thousand three hundred and seven tanks and 58 wells covering in all a water spread area of 34,193.74 acres were surveyed by the units. Out of the total collection of 18,170,518 fry and fingerlings under the Intensive Seed Collection and Distribution, the Rural Fishery Demonstration Units were responsible for the collection of over a crore of fry and fingerlings. The total quantity of fish caught and the amount realised from the Rural Fishery Demonstration Farms and other departmental fish farms amounted to 87,135 lb. and Rs. 38,101-14-5 respectively.

The development and exploitation of the Mettur Reservoir, Collair lake, Poondi, Veeranam, Kadamba and Hope lake and Ootacamund lake had been taken up on scientific lines. The revenue realised by the sale of licences and fish amounted to Rs. 59,412 and Rs. 81,933-7-3, respectively. The provincialized waters in the divisions of Vijayavada, Vellore, Tanjore, Tuticorin, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Malabar fetched a revenue of Rs. 1,99,958-6-8 during the year.

Socio Economics

Fishermen co-operative societies.—There was considerable increase in the activities of the fishermen co-operative societies

during the year. There were 155 co-operative societies during the year as against 105 during the last year. Yarn distribution was effected to all the fishermen co-operative societies wherever they were in existence.

Supply of yarn, catamaran logs, etc., at subsidized rates.—The scheme for the supply of yarn, catamaran logs and other materials at subsidized rates was sanctioned in September 1950. According to this scheme, Rs. 8 lakhs worth of materials were to be purchased and distributed to the fishermen at 75 per cent of cost. During the year under report, 746 bales of yarn were purchased from mills for Rs. 5,29,681-8-0 and 308 bales were distributed to fishermen. Twenty depots have been opened throughout the State.

Scheme for quick transport facilities.—The Government sanctioned a scheme for the purchase of ten vans for providing quick transport facilities. In Madras City an additional quantity of four tons of fish per day is brought from neighbouring fishing centres like Ennore, Lattice Bridge and Arambakkam. This is a substantial contribution to the City's food supply.

Education.—There were 61 fisheries schools on both the East and West Coasts. The total number of children studying in the schools was 9,808, of which 7,652 children belonged to the fishermen community.

Fisheries marketing and information.—This section has done good work this year in all directions. Good results have been achieved in the popularization and marketing of departmental products especially Mettur dry fish and semidried prawns.

Finance.—The total revenue of the department for the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,07,101 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,40,085 as against the revenue of Rs. 10,81,899 and the expenditure of Rs. 23,07,762 during the previous year. The revenue for the year does not include a sum of Rs. 2,87,149 which was the Government of India's share of the subsidy on account of the fisheries schemes under Intensive Cultivation Schemes sanctioned in 1950-51.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Irrigation

Gross revenue and expenditure.—The receipts from irrigation works amounted to Rs. 343.58 lakhs as against Rs. 342.83 lakhs in the previous year, while the expenditure (including capital outlay on new works) amounted to Rs. 908.34 lakhs as against Rs. 764.70 lakhs in the previous year. The area charged as irrigated was 8,276,722 acres, showing a decrease of 185,744 acres over the acreage of the previous year. Productive works showed a return of 4.60 per cent as against 4.43 per cent in the previous year.

Irrigation works.—Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for two classes of works, viz.—

(a) Irrigation works; and

(b) Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

Irrigation works are divided into 'productive' and 'unproductive', and the Navigation, etc., works are all 'unproductive'.

The following table gives the details for each class of works:—

	Productive. RS. IN LAKHS.		Unproductive RS. IN LAKHS.	
Irrigation works—				
Capital expenditure	34.14	(31.24)	600.87	(456.34)
Gross revenue	247.64	(240.16)	12.69	(14.20)
Working expenses	134.60	(142.24)	9.04	(10.43)
Remissions	31.11	(38.44)	2.74	(1.92)
Navigation, etc., works—				
Receipts			1.95	(1.65)
Charges			3.99	(8.52)
Net profits			— 2.04	(— 6.87)
Area charged as irrigated—				
	Acres in lakhs.		Acres in lakhs.	
Under first crop	41.03	(40.49)	2.72	(2.93)
Under second crop	7.80	(8.36)	0.37	(0.50)

A major portion of the expenditure on 'productive works' was incurred in the Godavari Delta system, Krishna Delta system, Lower Coleroon Anicut system and Cauvery-Mettur Project. The bulk of revenue under 'productive works' was as usual, derived from the Cauvery, Godavari and Krishna Delta systems and the Cauvery-Mettur Project. The bulk of the remissions granted was under Godavari Delta system, Krishna Delta system and Cheyyar Anicut system under "productive" and Palar Anicut system under "unproductive". The "unproductive" navigation works included the Buckingham and Vedaranyam canals. The expenditure was as usual large on the Buckingham canal owing to the need to maintain it in a fit condition for traffic throughout the year.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept.—Details of these works are given below :—

	RUPEES (IN LAKHS).	
Irrigation works—		
Receipts	79.85	(85.42)
Expenditure	126.15	(135.37)
	ACRES (IN LAKHS).	
Area charged as irrigated	30.85	(32.34)
	RUPEES (IN LAKHS).	
Navigation, etc., works—		
Receipts	1.46	(1.40)
Expenditure	16.45	(13.91)

Investigation of Projects.—Of the schemes under consideration last year, 24 important ones were sanctioned for execution during the year. Investigations of other important schemes were in different stages of progress.

Tank Restoration Scheme.—An area of 4,976 square miles was investigated during the year, as against 4,037 square miles in the previous year. Under the Tank Restoration Scheme, an area of 102,500 square miles, had to be investigated. During the year 99,719 square miles were investigated, works were completed in 86,115 square miles and in the remaining 13,604 square miles the works were either in progress or were still to be started. Forty-one works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.31 lakhs were sanctioned during the year and expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 15,516 including centage charges.

Tank Improvement Schemes.—The sphere of activities of the special food production engineering staff was extended to the districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. A new executive division with headquarters at Chittoor was formed in May 1950 for the execution of Tank Improvement Scheme Works in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor. Altogether seven Executive Engineers, 32 Assistant Engineers and 141 Supervisors were engaged on Tank Improvement Scheme Works during the year 1950-51. Estimates for 1,393 works costing Rs. 1,08,03,580 were sanctioned. One thousand three hundred and fifty-one new works in addition to the incomplete works of the previous year were taken up for execution. Two hundred and twenty-seven works were completed benefiting an additional area of 7,975 acres yielding 5,334 tons of foodgrains. The total expenditure on works alone was Rs. 76,82,474.

Tank Improvement Schemes executed by the regular Public Works Department staff.—Four hundred and fifty-four new schemes were sanctioned under Tank Improvement Schemes during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,56,062. These schemes were in addition to the 99 schemes which were sanctioned in 1949-50 but not completed. Four hundred and ten schemes were executed

during the year and a sum of Rs. 14,88,350 was spent on them. Work on the remaining schemes was in progress.

Kudimaramat Works.—Repairs to about 174 channels at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,89,218 were taken up during the year 1950-51 and an amount of Rs. 2,25,442 was spent on these works.

Contour Bunding.—The topographical survey was continued in 2,043 acres in Anantapur district and 3,166 acres in Bellary district. A scheme of countour bunding in an area of 4,800 acres in Guntakal in Anantapur district, and Alur and Hagari in Bellary district was sanctioned, and the work was in progress.

Grow More Food Schemes.—Several major schemes taken up for execution last year were carried on to completion or were in an advanced stage of execution during the year. Ninety new schemes at an approximate cost of Rs. 84.82 lakhs to irrigate an approximate ayacut of about 46,052 acres (both new and existing) were sanctioned under Intensive Cultivation Programme during the year. It was expected that an additional yield of 21,339 tons of foodgrains would be produced by completing the above schemes.

Post-war Reconstruction Schemes.—The schemes for the improvement of drainage in the Cauvery Delta were almost completed. Work on the improvement of drainage in the Krishna Delta was in progress. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes during the year was about Rs. 21,88,318 against an estimated cost of Rs. 128.02 lakhs.

Lower Bhavani Project.—This is the biggest project sanctioned by Government since the popular Government came into office in 1946. It consists of a dam partly in masonry and partly in earth work about 5½ miles long on the Bhavani river below the junction of the Moyar and Bhavani rivers in Coimbatore district and a main canal, about 125 miles long. It will irrigate dry crops (cotton and food crops) on an area of about 207,000 acres in the taluks of Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharapuram in Coimbatore district. Hydro-electric power will also be developed to the extent possible.

Headworks.—The first and second stages of coffer dams to divert the overflow of the river to the right and the left margins of the river were completed.

Masonry dam.—Excavation was completed to the full length of the masonry dam for a depth of more than 40 feet below the original assumed levels to obtain good foundation rock. The foundations were all covered with masonry for the entire length of the dam.

Earth dam.—In the right flank the earth dam was completed between bench marks number 16 and 20 for a length of nearly 1½ miles. Work was in progress between bench marks numbers 11 and

16. In the left flank work was completed between bench marks numbers 0 and 4 for a length of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. In the central portion which was the most difficult portion of the work foundations were opened out for a length of about 2,000 feet. Foundation rock was drilled and grouted at 10 feet intervals, with test holes at five feet intervals wherever necessary.

Canals.—On the whole 37.7 masonry cubic feet of the work excluding 6.3 masonry cubic feet of rock blasting were carried out during the year. The main canal was aligned on the ground from head to 89/0 and the extension canal from 89/0 to 117 $\frac{1}{4}$. Six drainage culverts were completed and work on 12 culverts was in progress. Fifteen bridges were completed during the year. Twelve cross-drainage works were completed and work on 46 cross-drainage works was in progress.

Housing of workers.—About 400 quarters for the staff, mechanics and labourers were completed. Twenty-two sets of four blocks of temporary sheds for mechanics and skilled labourers and 48 lines of 6 houses were completed. Buildings for workshops, power house, office buildings, treasury and Police Station were all completed. An information office was opened at the entrance to the colony where models and charts were available for visitors to inspect.

Malampuzha Project.—This project consists of a storage reservoir formed by constructing a dam across the Malampuzha river and of a main canal, 20 miles long with distributories. The final ayacut proposed under the main left side canal will be 47,200 acres of first and second crop area and a new ayacut of 5,800 acres and about 12,000 acres of third crop area. The reservoir will also supply water to Palghat town.

The main arm of the dam 1,806 feet long across the river proper and the area to the left of it were taken up for execution during the year. The course of the river was diverted along the left half by constructing a masonry dam and excavation of foundations completed for a length of 144 feet to the left of the coffer dam. Excavation for foundations in the reaches, left and right of the river proper for the entire length of the arm was also taken up simultaneously and was almost completed. In the masonry dam, the clearance of site and excavation of foundations was in progress.

Excavation of main canal was taken up to mile $13\frac{1}{2}$ and about 35,000 units of earth work were completed during the year. Most of the cross-masonry works of main canal up to $13\frac{1}{2}$ were taken up for execution.

Mettur Canal Scheme.—The Mettur Canal Scheme was sanctioned in 1949 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,66,84,800. An area of 45,000 acres of existing dry lands in Tiruchengode and Mettur taluks of Salem district and Bhavani taluk of Coimbatore district will be benefited by this scheme. About 50,833 units of earth

work is involved in the Right Bank Canal excavation and more than half of this was completed. Out of the proposed 48 undertunnels, 6 drops, 20 bridges and 5 regulators across the main canal, 4 masonry drops and 5 undertunnels were completed.

Manimuthar Reservoir Project.—The project was sanctioned in October 1950 at an estimated cost of Rs. 398 lakhs. It consists of a storage reservoir formed by constructing a dam across the Manimuthar river at a place about 3 miles above its confluence with Tambraparni river. The reservoir will have a new canal, about 30 miles long and about 12 distributaries will take off at various points. It is expected to fill 321 tanks in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Nanguneri, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks of Tirunelveli district with an ayacut of about 20,000 acres. Preliminary work on the project was in progress and the expenditure incurred on the project during the year was Rs. 4,13,204.

Krishna-Pennar Project.—Alternative alignments for the Krishna dam were examined. Estimates for various component works were prepared and submitted. Fixing of bench mark stones and alignment stones were in different stages of progress in the several canals. Pumping tests and pile driving tests were done in the Pennar reservoir.

Tungabhadra Project—Headworks.—Excavation of foundations for the dam in the portions previously occupied by Roya and Basavanna channels was taken up during the year and practically completed after diverting the channels through temporary openings in the dam masonry. The work on the dam masonry was pushed through according to programme.

Canals.—Further excavation of the canal system together with the construction of masonry works on it was being done. Nearly 133 miles of the canal was excavated out of the 188 miles taken up. The total progress on the construction of the masonry works on the main canal to the end of the year was about 40 per cent.

The work on the Hagari aqueduct was practically completed. Excavation of five distributaries together with the execution of masonry works on them was taken up and was being pushed through. The localization of ayacut under the distributaries was also being done side by side. An amount of Rs. 2.29 crores was spent on the project during the year.

Irrigation Research Station, Poondi.—There was considerable progress in the class and variety of the work done at the research station during the year under report. Efficient and economical solutions were furnished for a number of problems some of which were of unusual complexity necessitating development of special experimental technique.

Hydraulic model experiments.—Most of the studies pertained to projects, namely, Lower Bhavani Project, Tungabhadra Project and

Krishna-Pennar Project and schemes sanctioned under the Grow More Food Campaign. Studies relating to the problems of maintenance of existing structures and also investigations of a basic nature which would be of value for general application in the design of new structures were also carried out. The research station participated in the international Engineering Exhibition opened on 11th January 1951 at New Delhi.

Soil Engineering Research Station.—Many important equipments were added to the station during the year under report. From the middle of the year 1950, the work of the laboratory was standardized so as to test six samples each day. Soil surveys were continued in connexion with the Mylavaram dam, Lower Bhavani Project, Malampuzha Project, Manimuthar Project, Panyam Reservoir Scheme and Tigaleru Project. Sand samples from bore holes in the Krishna and Pennar Dam sites were tested for their particle size distribution and permeability characteristics. Water samples from Mettur Dam, Krishna and Pennar rivers and Tammileru Project were tested for suspended and dissolved solids.

Concrete Laboratory and Designs Office.—Preliminary designs, estimates and drawings of Krishna Dam and Pennar Dam were completed. Detailed drawings and designs of Krishna Dam and Pennar Dam were being prepared. Detailed designs and drawings for High level off take of Mettur Canals were completed. An important addition to the Concrete Research Laboratory during the year was the opening of the Building Research Unit. During the year, the laboratory got the necessary apparatus from the Polavaram Division which was closed. Work was also carried out at the laboratory for the U.P. Irrigation Department, the Travancore-Cochin Government and the Kandla Harbour authorities.

Gauging Division.—Joint Gaugings at Chinchinkatta and in the Low-level Channel of Krishnarajasagar were continued during the year. A report on the histories of all anicuts across cauvery and its tributaries above and below Krishnarajasagar in Mysore limits with brief descriptions of important religious and industrial centres around them was prepared. Good progress was made in the preparation of water year books for the three selected river basins, namely, Tambraparani, Vaigai and Vellar.

Electricity

General.—During 1950–51, the progress of supply of electricity was generally satisfactory. The salient features in the administration of the department during the year were :—

(1) Works connected with the “Five-Year Plan” of power development in the State were in various stages of progress and capital expenditure on new projects and extensions during the year totalled Rs. 7.37 crores again constituting a record,

(2) The Nellore Thermal Station designed to serve the Nellore district commenced operation on 2nd October 1950 with two 2,500 K.W. transportable steam turbo-alternator sets and associated oil-fired boilers.

(3) The Madurai Thermal Station intended to supplement the output of the Papanasam Hydro Electric Station was commissioned on 19th February 1951 with a 4,000 K.W. steam turbo-alternator set and associated coal-fired boilers.

(4) The IV turbo-alternator set of 1,500 K.W. capacity was commissioned during March 1951 in the Visakhapatnam power house.

(5) The IV 7,250 KVA transformer at Papanasam power house was erected and tested.

(6) One thousand three hundred and ninety-five miles of transmission and distribution lines were added to the departmental power net-work.

(7) Power demands totalled 147,500 K.W. and energy generated by the department amounted to 681.59 million units.

(8) Due to feeble north-east monsoon in the Mettur catchment area and the extended period of irrigation discharge at Mettur, water conditions at Mettur became unsatisfactory necessitating the imposition of a 15 per cent cut on all consumers except a few essential classes of consumers in the hydro-electric areas from 15th February 1951. Good inflows in April, however, enabled removal of the cut early in May 1951.

(9) Electricity was extended to 288 villages and to 2,729 irrigation pumpsets during the year. The villages and townships electrified in the State so far number 1,957 and the electric pumpsets number 16,654.

(10) The following licensees' undertakings vested in the Government on the dates noted :—

(i) Bellary Municipal Undertaking	10th May 1950.
(ii) Hindupur Municipal Undertaking	30th June 1950.
(iii) Prodattur Licensee Undertaking	29th December 1950.
(iv) Alandur Panchayat Undertaking	25th January 1951.
(v) Villivakkam Panchayat Undertaking	15th February 1951.
(vi) Narasaraopet Licensee Undertaking	26th February 1951.
(vii) Hospet Municipal Undertaking	16th March 1951.

(11) The valuation of the assets of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation taken over by the Government in 1947 was settled by negotiation at Rs. 215 lakhs leaving for arbitration only the question of payment for service connexion portion paid for by

consumers. The balance amount due to the company was paid in March 1951.

(12) The department participated in the International Engineering Exhibition held at New Delhi in January and February 1951. The models in the departmental stall won the appreciation of all visitors including the Prime Minister of India.

(13) The gross revenue earned by the department during the year was Rs.377.64 lakhs, indicating an increase of 19.8 per cent of over last year.

Load development.—In view of the shortage of generator and transformer capacity in all the systems of the department, the load development during the year was mostly confined to agricultural, domestic and essential industries. The aggregate of power demands on the Government systems was 147,500 K.W. and the units generated 681.59 million units against 129,137 K.W. and 605.8 million units respectively in 1949-50 as shown below:—

Name of system.	Demand in K.W.	Units generated (in millions).
Government—		
Hydro-Electric—		
Pykara	41,450	227.80
Mettur	41,100	183.10
Papanasam	20,500	99.27
Thermal—		
Madras	27,800	120.80
Madurai	4,000	1.07
Visakhapatnam	3,000	13.40
Vijayavada	4,902	22.63
Kakinada	1,100	3.67
Kurnool	360	0.876
Cuddapah	200	0.694
Anantapur	110	0.28
Sandur	38	0.047
Nellore	600	1.05
Power purchased from Mysore—		
Ceded districts	2,160	6.7
Hindupur	180	0.20
Total	147,500	681.587
Licensees		4.65
Total generation in the State		686.237

The total generation in the State showed an increase of about 10 per cent over last year's figure. The department was responsible for more than 99 per cent of the power output in the State.

Power generated was utilized as under :—

Use.	Percentage of power generated.
Industrial supplies	58
Irrigation and agriculture	12
Domestic heat, power, light and fan.	12
Commercial heat, power, lights and fan	8
Public lighting	3
Traction	3
Miscellaneous	4
Total	100

Particulars regarding the number of consumers served, of villages and towns electrified and of agricultural pumpsets in service at the end of the year were as follows :—

	Number of consumers served.	Number of villages and towns served.	(a) Number of agricultural pumpsets served. (b) Total connected load.
By department directly.	110,827	1,101	(a) 12,224 plus 266 * (b) 51,239 KW. †
By licensees distributing Government power.	163,206	826	(a) 4,097 (b) 17,713 KW.
By other licensees	1,664	30	(a) 67 (b) 246 KW.
Total for State	275,697	1,957	(a) 16,654 (b) 69,198 KW.

High priority was continued to be assigned for schemes for agricultural pumping in view of the difficult food position in the State. The target fixed for new agricultural connections for 1950-51 was 3,150 but only 2,280 pumpsets could be connected up. Though the department was ready with the necessary lines, in many cases the consumers were not ready with their pumpsets, to take supply. The demand for power for agricultural purposes continues unabated and a large number of applications are pending in the several systems.

Government transmission and distribution net work increased by 1,395 miles during the year from 7,715 miles in 1949-50 to 9,110 miles in 1950-51. Of the total mileage, 5,099 miles were of high voltage and 4,011 miles were of low voltage.

Rural Welfare Schemes—(1) Southern area.—Eighteen electrification schemes costing about Rs. 17.13 lakhs were sanctioned in the year under the Rural Welfare Scheme for supplying power for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes in a number of villages in the selected firkas of Kundah, Gudalur, Palladam, Tirupur, Avanashi, Kalasapakkam, Kadambuliur, Nagari, Tiruvallur, Veerapandy, Tirumangalam, Malli and

* Represents agricultural services taken over from the North Arcot district licensee.

† Does not include connected load of agricultural services taken over from the North Arcot district licensee.

Palayamkottai. These schemes are intended to supply to nearly 610 agricultural pumpsets. Work on many schemes was in progress.

(2) **Northern area.**—A scheme for extension of electricity to 70 pumpsets and industrial and domestic loads in Rajahmundry firka costing Rs. 3.04 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. Construction works in Dendalur and Rajahmundry Firkas were in progress. Roza village in Kurnool Firka, Pedagadi, Gurampalem and Pendurti villages in Pendurti firka and Kateru in Rajahmundry were given supply. Proposals for extension of supply to Tiruvur, Burugapudi, Proddatur and supplemental scheme for Dendalur Firkas were worked out and were under scrutiny.

Construction activities.—The construction activities of the department expanded considerably during the year and a capital expenditure of nearly Rs. 7.37 crores was incurred on capital works. The following major construction works were in progress during the year:—

- (1) The Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (2) The Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (3) Pykara Plant Extensions-III Stage.
- (4) Papanasam Plant Extension II Stage.
- (5) Madurai Thermal Scheme.
- (6) Madras Plant Extensions.
- (7) The Madras-Mettur Inter-connexion Scheme.
- (8) The Papanasam-Tirunelveli-Kayattar 66 KV line.
- (9) Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai third Circuit.
- (10) South Kanara Scheme.
- (11) Ceded District Scheme.
- (12) 66 KV. extension to and construction of a sub-station at Pollachi.
- (13) Erode-Tiruchirappalli-Dalmiapuram extensions.
- (14) Erode-Salem extensions.
- (15) Chingleput, Kancheepuram, Arkonam extensions.
- (16) Tanjore-Chidambaram-Mayuram extensions.
- (17) West Godavari scheme.

Consequent on the rise in price of materials and labour revised estimates were sanctioned for (1) Pykara III stage extensions, (2) Erode-Salem Extensions and (3) Madras-Mettur Inter-connection Scheme. Besides the above, a number of main and branch line construction and distribution extensions were carried out.

The following major schemes were sanctioned during the year:—

- (1) Tungabhadra hydro-electric scheme which provides for two power houses, one at the foot of the Tungabhadra dam and

the other lower down on the irrigation canal, together with transmission lines and sub-stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 733.01 lakhs.

(2) A scheme for supply of power to South Kanara from the Jog hydro-electric schemes of the Mysore Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.32 lakhs.

(3) The construction of the third circuit for the Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai 110 K.V. line at an estimated cost of Rs. 99 lakhs.

The budget for capital expenditure for 1951-52 was Rs. 9.37 crores and the revised estimates are for Rs. 11.47 crores.

Nationalization of electrical undertakings.—Under the provisions of Madras Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1949, all the local authority electric licensees and eleven private licensees were served with notices declaring that their undertakings would vest in the Government during 1950-51. Proddatur, Alandur, Villivakkam, Narasaraopet and Hospet undertakings were taken over by Government under the Act. Bellary and Hindupur undertakings were also taken over by Government by mutual consent.

Operation branch.—The operation and maintenance of the five operating systems comprising this branch, viz., the three hydro-systems in the south, Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam and the two thermal systems, Madras and Andhra were satisfactory. A number of extensions major or minor, were carried out in various systems for electric supply mostly to agricultural and industrial loads. The demand for power especially for agricultural purposes continued to be great but this could not be fully met due to the general shortage of generator and transformer capacity as well as paucity of line materials in all the systems.

The restrictions imposed in hydro-electric system last year due to failure of monsoon were relaxed in June-July 1950 with the advent of south-west monsoon. The restrictions had again to be imposed from February 1951 in all hydro-systems due to unsatisfactory water conditions resulting from failure of north-east monsoon in the Mettur catchment area. The Pykara System was running continuously in parallel with the Mettur and Papanasam Systems during April to July 1950. Later, it was running in parallel with Mettur and Madras during peak load periods to facilitate maintenance work at the power houses and to afford peak load relief to Madras.

The Madurai Thermal station intended to supplement the Papanasam hydro-systems was inaugurated by the Minister for Public Works, on 19th February 1951 with 4,000 K.W. steam turbo-alternator and associated boilers, etc. Two 600 K.W. diesel sets and one new 1,500 K.W. steam turbo set were commissioned in Visakhapatnam power house giving considerable relief to the power position in the Visakhapatnam area.

The Nellore Thermal Scheme designed to meet the power demands in the Nellore area was inaugurated by Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Finance, on 2nd October 1950. It has two 2,500 K.W. transportable turbo-alternator sets with two 33,000 lb. per hour oil fired boilers. Bulk supply was given to Nellore licensee.

A transmission line circle for the construction of major transmission lines in the Andhra area was formed and placed under the charge of Chief Operation Engineer (North).

The following licensee undertakings were taken over by the Department during the year :—

(1) Bellary (local authority electrical undertaking)	10 May 1950
(2) Hindupur (local authority electrical undertaking)	30 June 1950
(3) Prodattur (Company)	29 December 1950
(4) Alandur (local authority electrical undertaking)	25 January 1951
(5) Villivakkam (local authority electrical undertaking)	15 February 1951
(6) Narasaraopet (Company)	26 February 1951
(7) Hospet (local authority electrical undertaking)	16 March 1951

The financial position of the operating systems is given below :—

Name of System.	Total Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue.	Working expenses including Depreciation Reserve Fund and Special Reserve Fund.	Net revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Hydro-Electric Systems—	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Pykara	1,506.73	220.58	102.94	117.64
Mettur				
Papanasam				
Thermal Systems—				
Madras	588.22	153.51	123.78	29.73
Vijayawada				
Visakhapatnam				
Kakinada				
Kurnool				
Cuddapah				
Anantapur				
Sandur				
Rajahmundry	70.41	3.55	2.99	0.56
Nellore				
Power purchased from Mysore—				
Ceded Districts Scheme				
Hindupur				

The receipts from the Inspectorate amounted to Rs. 15.01 lakhs.

Pykara Electricity System.—This was the 18th year of operation of system. Supply to Lower Bhavani Project was effected during the year charging the Erode-Shenbagapudur section of the Pykara-Moyar-Erode 110 KV line at 66 KV and erecting a temporary 66 KV. sub-station at Shenbagapudur. For improving the voltage of 22 KV. feeders three boosters, each of 2,500 KVA capacity were erected one each at Iyerpady, Koilpalayam (Coimbatore) and Theni. The water condition of the system was causing anxiety towards the end of May 1950 due to the late setting in of the south-west monsoon and the power consumption cut for industrial consumers had to be increased to 75 per cent for a short period from the fourth week of May till the beginning of June when the south-west monsoon broke out. All restrictions except peak load restrictions were relaxed in June 1950 when the water position improved.

Mettur Electricity System.—This was the 14th year of operation of the system. The demand for power in the system has been continuously on the increase and can only be met satisfactorily after the completion of the Moyar scheme and Pykara III Stage extensions which are in progress. Arrangements to avail additional relief from Pykara via Pykara-Moyar-Erode line at Erode were completed.

The inflow into the reservoir during April and May was very poor. The inflow reached a record low figure of 14 cusecs on 25th April 1950 and 68 cusecs on 28th April 1950. The reservoir level came down gradually from 694.55 feet on 31st March 1950 to 684.0 feet on 1st June 1950, the lowest level reached during the year. Later due to floods brought about by the south-west monsoon, however, there was a rapid rise in the lake level during September. The restrictions and power cuts, imposed during the previous year on account of acute water conditions in the hydro-systems were continued during the months of April and May 1950 and a maximum of 75 per cent cut on industrial consumers was imposed for a short period from the fourth week of May till south-west monsoon broke out. All the restrictions were relaxed from 8th July 1950. Restrictions in working hours and a small cut in industrial power consumption had to be imposed again from 12th February 1951 due to failure of north-east monsoon in 1950-51 and the extended period of irrigation discharge up to 12th February 1951.

Papanasam System.—The year was the seventh year of operation of the system. All the three generating units of the Power House were running satisfactorily. The Madurai thermal station with a 4,000 K.W. steam Turbo-set and connected boilers, etc., was commissioned on 19th February 1951. Two 5,000 KVA transformers (one at Samayanallur and another at Pasumalai) were commissioned in connection with this scheme. The fourth 7,250 KVA transformer at Papanasam Power House was erected and tested. The erection of the IV generating set at Papanasam was in progress.

The reservoir storage was very poor in April and May 1950 and the power consumption cut for industrial supplies had to be increased to 75 per cent for a short period from 22nd May 1950 to 3rd June 1950. The cuts were completely lifted in June 1950. The north-east monsoon was fairly satisfactory and the lake was full for eight days from 17th January 1951. However, a 15 per cent cut in consumption had to be imposed from 15th February 1951 consequent on the failure of north-east monsoon in the Mettur catchment area and the extended period of irrigation discharge at Mettur.

Madras Electricity System.—The undertaking completed the third year of operation, as a Government owned undertaking on 29th August 1950. The operation and maintenance of the three thermal stations in the system were satisfactory. Negotiations with the Madras Electric Supply Corporation regarding the purchase price of the undertaking were completed with the acceptance of a value of Rs. 215 lakhs by the Corporation for all the assets. The balance of amount was also paid to the company on their executing the conveyance deed. The question of payment for the portion of Service connections paid for by the consumers was to be settled by arbitration.

A new rectifier station was erected and commissioned at West Cost Road. The 2nd 7,500 KVA/5KV/11KV transformer and the 2nd 10,000 KVA/11KV/33KV transformer were erected in temporary plinths at Basin Bridge in connection with interchange of power between Mettur and Madras.

The demand for power, especially for domestic services continued to be heavy. Voluntary change over from D.C. to A.C. was being continued. Investigations for extension of supply to Tinnanur, Ponneri, Minjur and other villages near Madras were in progress. The system afforded relief to Mettur System during the adverse water conditions from 9th March 1950 to end of June 1950 and again from January 1951 to the end of the year. The peak load restrictions imposed on industrial loads due to system peak having gone beyond safe limit had to be continued. Alandur and Villivakkam Panchayat Board Electrical undertakings were taken over in January 1951, and February 1951 respectively.

Andhra Power System.—This system comprises (i) the steam electric stations at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Nellore; (ii) the diesel stations at Kakinada, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Sandur and (iii) the Ceded Districts and adjoining areas fed by hydro-electric power from the Jog Scheme of the Mysore Government. The operation and maintenance of all the stations were satisfactory. The Nellore Thermal Station was inaugurated and commissioned in October 1950. The installation and commissioning of two 600 K.W. diesel sets at Visakhapatnam and two 500 K.W. sets at Vijayawada and two 267 K.W. diesel sets at Kakinada relieved the power shortage to certain extent. A new 1,500 K.W.

turbo-set was also commissioned at Visakhapatnam. Bellary town was completely changed over to A.C. To augment the generating capacity in the Rajahmundry licensee's area, one 267 K.W. diesel act was erected and commissioned in 1950. Another 235 K.W. set was under erection. There is heavy demand for power in Vijayawada area and the present difficult position is likely to ease on the commissioning of 3,000 K.W. set under erection. The local authority electrical undertakings of Bellary, Hindupur and Hospet were taken over on 10th May 1950, 30th June 1950 and 16th March 1951 respectively. The Proddatur and Narasaraopet Companies' undertakings were also taken over on 29th December 1950 and 26th February 1951.

Licensees' Electrical Supply Undertakings.—There were 68 licensees' undertakings at the close of the year out of which 28 were managed by local bodies and the rest by private companies. Three undertakings, viz., Rameswaram, Sembiam and Kasargod were operating under section 28 of the Indian Electricity Act in addition to the above. The East Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, commenced supply from 2nd September 1950 and the Kanara Ceramics, Limited, Kasaragod, commenced full supply from January 1951. As the provisions of clauses 8 (a) and 8 (c) of the Ponnani Electrical Licence were not complied with by the Ponnani licensee, the licence was revoked with effect from 25th August 1950. In order to enable South Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, to extend supply to rural parts of Musiri and Kulithalai taluks of Tiruchirapalli district and in Sivaganga taluk in Ramanathapuram district, a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned to the licensee.

One thousand two hundred and three cinemas were functioning at the end of the year out of which 479 were permanent and 724 temporary.

The total number of electrical accidents including those on lines owned and operated by Government was 189 of which 47 were fatal. In the Construction Branch there were in all 195 non-electrical accidents (149 in the Machkund Circle, 32 in the Moyar Circle and 14 in General Construction Circle) of which 14 were fatal.

Public Works (excluding Communications)

Scarcity of labour and increase in the wage of labourers and cost of building materials continued to exist during the year under report. There was improvement in the staff position in respect of technical posts but scarcity of experienced men in non-technical post continued to be felt.

Works.—Some of the important works completed during the year 1950-51 are given below:—

1. Construction of buildings for the Taluk Office and Deputy Tahsildar's Office in the Collector's Office compound, Madurai.

2. Construction of buildings for the Basic Training School, Kallupatti.

3. Converting buildings of the Meat Dehydration Factory at Anantapur into the buildings for an Engineering College.

4. Improvements and reconstruction of temporary Police huts for Armed Reserve, Rajahmundry.

5. Construction of an Out-Patient Department block, Maternity block, Children's ward and extensions to the Pathology Block in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

6. Construction of the buildings for the Basic Training School at Gopannapalem.

7. Construction of additional block for the Queen Mary's College.

8. Construction of a separate block for the Primary department in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.

9. Construction of additional Hostel buildings in the Government College of Indian Medicine.

10. Construction of temporary accommodation for the hospital and construction of temporary buildings for the College and School of Indian Medicine.

11. Construction of a laboratory block at the King Institute, Guindy, for the department of Anti-Toxins.

12. Construction of quarters for the staff working in the Rice Research Station, Tirurkuppam, and an inspection bungalow near the station.

13. Construction of quarters for the Governor's Secretariat staff at Government House, Guindy.

14. Extension to the Secretariat buildings, Fort St. George.

15. Construction of 50 quarters for Government servants at Todhunternagar.

16. Construction of additional buildings for the opening of B.Sc. courses in the Government Arts College, Madras.

17. Construction of buildings for the Basic Training School at Pallipad.

18. Construction of buildings for Basic Training School at Tirur (Chingleput district).

The total value of buildings in charge of the department was Rs. 15,00,16,340. The department spent Rs. 26,11,521 on repairs to these buildings and the occupying departments spent Rs. 5,12,439 during the year.

The total expenditure on works and repairs during the year under all heads was Rs. 157.93 lakhs against an allotment of Rs. 198.97 as compared with the total expenditure of Rs. 150.93 lakhs against an initial budget allotment of Rs. 214.02 lakhs in

the previous year. The figures include deposit works, civil defence and post-war works but exclude the work under the heads military, irrigation and highways. Water-supply and drainage works come under the category of deposit works. The principal sources of revenue from civil works are rents and miscellaneous receipts such as sale-proceeds on Government lands. The receipts under the head "Rent" amounted to Rs. 8,82,405 in 1950-51 as against Rs. 8,20,349 in 1949-50 and those under "Miscellaneous" amounted to Rs. 4,38,018 in 1950-51 as compared with Rs. 4,69,621 in 1949-50.

Consulting Architect Section.—Four hundred and eighty-nine drawings were prepared in this section during the year under report. Detailed estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 86.44 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 199.48 lakhs.

Joint Consulting Architect Section.—The post of Joint Consulting Architect was continued during the year. Five hundred and fifty-two drawings were prepared in this section during the year under report.

Technical Section.—Five hundred and eighty-two estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 787 lakhs were scrutinized in this section during the year. These may be divided under the following heads:—

Serial number and description.	Number of estimates.	Amount. RS.
(a) Buildings	258	3,43,41,965
(b) Educational buildings (grant-in-aid buildings)	222	93,18,371
(c) Water-supply	45	2,20,23,895
(d) Drainage	22	1,15,95,695
(e) Miscellaneous	35	14,27,563
Total	582	7,87,07,489

Workshops.—The value of work done in the workshops in the Madras Circle amounted to over Rs. 9 (8) lakhs, the value of work done in Vijayavada Circle amounted to Rs. 2,27,188 (Rs. 2,24,920) and that of Dowlaishwaram Circle Rs. 7,49,897 (Rs. 4,85,324).

Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, one furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards were double track. The Company owned 75 double-bogie cars and 35 single-bogie cars. Five crores eighty-two lakhs, thirty-two thousand and eight hundred and seven

passengers travelled in these tram cars. Twelve tram cars were reconstructed during this period. The system is equipped with overhead trolley wires; electricity is supplied by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation.

Boilers

The number of boilers on the registers of the Madras State and Coorg at the close of the year under review was 3,681 and 14 respectively as against 3,559 and 15 respectively in 1949-50. There was an increase of 121 boilers in the Madras State and Coorg over the figures for the previous year. During the year under review, 1,865 boilers were examined as against 1,897 in the previous year. One thousand seven hundred and sixteen certificates were issued as against 1,679 in the previous year and 3,590 inspections were made as against 3,774 in the previous year. The working pressures of 23 boilers were reduced, due generally to wastage and groovings to flues and fire box plates. The certificates of 35 boilers were either withdrawn or revoked during the currency of the certificate owing to development of defects, negligence in carrying out the recommendations of the department, or accidents. The renewal of certificates was refused in the case of 47 boilers at the time of annual inspection due to defects caused in the main by neglect, faulty maintenance or bad feed water. The total number of accidents during the year under report was 35. There was no case of prosecution under any of the provisions of the Indian Boilers Act. One hundred and thirty orders for repairs were issued during the year under review. The net receipts and expenditure were Rs. 1,69,440 and Rs. 1,01,511 against Rs. 78,681 and Rs. 1,00,178 respectively in the previous year.

Highways

Organization and staff.—Five Superintending Engineers, 41 Divisional Engineer, 157 Assistant Engineers and 588 Supervisors worked in the department under the control of the Chief Engineer (Highways). The post of Superintending Engineer (Bridges) and the Circle Office were abolished at the end of the year. No special divisions were formed during the year. Three special divisions formed during the previous years were wound up during the year. Eighteen special subdivisions were formed and 14 special subdivisions were closed during the year. The cost of establishment as percentage of the expenditure on works during the year 1950-51 was 5.2 as against 6.1 in 1949-50.

Works undertaken by the department.—The Highways Department is in charge of National Highways, State roads and District Board roads in the State and has been executing all works connected with the maintenance of these roads and with the development of roads in the State in general. During the year

about 54 miles of roads were taken over from the local bodies and 807 miles of roads were newly formed. Ninety miles of Government roads were cement-concreted and 372 miles of Government roads were black-topped and 60 bridges and culverts were constructed. Special repairs were carried out to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs covering 101 works.

Eight hundred and seven miles of new roads sanctioned by the district boards were formed and 145 bridges and culverts were constructed. Special repairs were carried out to the extent of Rs. 13.8 lakhs covering 251 works.

Capital works.—The bulk of all the works for improvements to roads such as providing reinforced surface to suit traffic needs, forming new roads and constructing or reconstructing bridges and culverts was done under the Post-War Road Development Programme. The rest of it was done mostly under the Central Road Funds Scheme and grants-in-aid to local bodies under Ex-Post-War Reconstruction. The expenditure incurred up to end of 1950-51 under the Post-War Development Scheme was Rs. 2.99 crores on Government roads, and Rs. 1.97 crores on district board roads, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 93.94 lakhs on Government roads and Rs. 65.80 lakhs on district board roads.

Central Road Fund Schemes.—With the cessation of hostilities the Road Development Fund Works were resumed. Each work was got approved by the Government before commencement. The approval of the Government of India for a list of new works on Government and district board roads at an estimated cost of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs was received in June 1950. Detailed estimates were being prepared for these works.

Grants-in-aid to local bodies under Ex-Post-War Reconstruction.—To enable small works which do not come under the scope of the Post-War Road Development and which are considered essential for local needs to be taken up, Government have been sanctioning grants under Ex-Post-War Reconstruction under the sub-heads:—

- (1) Village communications other than Post-War Reconstruction;
- (2) roads and bridges other than village communications;
- (3) improved surfacing of roads; and
- (4) flood damage to roads.

Government have also been sanctioning grants for unemployment relief works necessitated by adverse seasonal conditions.

Some of the important bridge works which were under execution during the year were the Cauvery bridge at Pugalur on Benares-Cape Comorin road sanctioned by the Government of India for Rs. 26 lakhs; the Pennar bridge near Nellore on the

Madras-Calcutta road estimated to cost Rs. 23 lakhs; the bridge across river Champavathi near Nathavalsala on Madras-Calcutta road at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs; the bridge across river Palar near Chingleput on Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road and the bridge across river Coleroon at Anaikaranchatram to cost Rs. 28 lakhs. The work of cement-concreting the entire road from Coimbatore to Mettupalayam, Madras-Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul road from M. 189/0 to 192/5 and Benares-Cape Comorin road from M. 290/0 to 295/3 were completed during the year. Some important new roads like the Minamalur Ghat road, road from Ramanathapuram to Mandapam and road from Tuticorin to Tiruchendur were under formation.

During the year under report the Firka Development Officers were given training in the preparation of estimates and check-measurement of works after completion in the Gramasevak Vidyalayams. The roads taken up in the Tirumangalam firka were completed.

Maintenance of works.—The Highways department maintained 15,560 miles of Government roads and 23,411 miles of District Board roads at the end of the year. The expenditure on the maintenance of Government roads during 1950-51 was Rs. 3,87,73,748 as against Rs. 3,37,91,000 for the previous year, and the expenditure on the maintenance of District Board roads was Rs. 1,33,63,439 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,29,85,735 in the previous year. The amount spent for the maintenance of District Board roads was far less than the estimated minimum requirements of about Rs. 300 lakhs at current rates. This is mainly due to the inability of District Boards to find sufficient funds for road maintenance.

National Highways.—The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 54.05 lakhs for the maintenance of National Highways during 1950-51. An amount of Rs. 11 lakhs was also applied for and sanctioned for special repairs. The actual expenditure incurred on the National Highways during the year was Rs. 69,59,293. The excess amount of Rs. 4,53,793 was met from the State funds.

Though increasing cost of maintenance may be partly attributed to the higher cost of labour, transport and materials, yet it is clearly indicative of the increasing volume of maintenance work resulting from the increasing complexity of traffic.

There were 13 cases of interruption of traffic due to heavy rains and floods. Prompt action was taken and traffic was restored as early as possible in all these cases.

Costs of labour and materials.—There was no appreciable change in the costs of labour and materials during the year from what it was in the previous years. In the regions surrounding project

works, the prices of materials and wages of labour were much higher than in other areas due to keen competition. As a result, 25 per cent extra rates had to be added to the schedule of rates in the regions near project works. The wages of labour and prices of materials continued to remain high in the ghat and agency areas.

Panchayat roads.—A total grant of Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned to several panchayat boards in the State for improvements or new formation of panchayat roads.

Researches.—Experiments on the following items were conducted during the year:—

1. Burnt stone and blasted stone,
2. Board and narrow gauge metal stocks,
3. Wet stone process in bitumen premix,
4. Bitumen coated sand as binder instead of gravel in macadam,
5. Checcool grouted surface,
6. Colcreting,
7. Soil Stabilisation and
8. Experiments on laying base course with stabilised soil.

Accidents.—During the year, there were three fatal accidents. The victims were coolies employed on road works and it involved payment of compensation to the extent of Rs. 3,060.

Avenues.—During the year 140,018 plants on Government roads and 58,600 plants on District Board roads were newly planted. The expenditure on the maintenance of avenues and the revenue realised were—

	Expenditure. RS.	Revenue. RS.
Government avenues ..	4,92,248	6,24,420
District Board avenues ..	1,15,917	3,03,499

Ferries.—Eighty-nine ferries were maintained by the Department and a sum of Rs. 3,60,427 was realised towards revenue.

Inspection and travellers' bungalows.—Sixty inspection bungalows and 259 travellers' bungalows were maintained by the Highways Department. Expenditure on their maintenance and revenue realised were:—

	Expenditure. RS.	Revenue. RS.
Inspection Bungalows ..	25,874	2,018
Travellers Bungalows ..	1,53,769	77,224

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archæology

Two Archaeological Circles had jurisdiction over this State. The Southern Circle with headquarters at Madras looked after all the monuments in the southern districts and the South-eastern Circle with headquarters at Visakhapatnam looked after all the northern (Telugu) districts.

Southern Circle.—The Southern Circle attended to the general maintenance and upkeep of the monuments by clearing jungle and vegetation and by executing minor repairs. Thirty-nine special repair works were taken up for execution and as many as 28 works were completed during the year.

Mahabalipuram—A sea groyne wall was constructed at the shore temple. The earthen roads on the western side of the hill were gravelled, the culverts were widened and the approaches to the monuments from the main roads were properly formed at the expense of the department. The two roads, one leading to the Shore Temple and the other to the Five Rathas were broadened to a width of 20 feet.

Exploration and Excavation.—A couple of megalithic tombs of dolmenoid cist type were excavated in the beginning of the year at a site called Sanur near Madurantakam (Chingleput district). The tombs revealed ample evidence of the mode of burial practised by the megalithic folk. Terracotta coffins called sarcophagi were entombed in a chamber formed of rough boulders of stones and contained skeletal remains. The stone-chamber was covered at the top by a capstone. The burial furniture consisted of a large quantity of typical megalithic pottery—black and red ware; and a multitude of iron objects—spears, daggers, arrow heads and the like. A preliminary report of the excavation was prepared.

Exploration of Teris.—The Teris or red sand dunes on the coast of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts were explored in August-September 1950 with a view to discover microlithic sites among them. During this exploration a large quantity of microlithic tools in chert and quartz, symbolic of early human habitation and industry was collected along with the samples of the soil of each region. Five new Microlith bearing teris, namely, Kalattur, Kattalankulam, Surangudi, Kuttankuli and Puttan Taruvai were discovered. The enormous materials thus collected was taken up for detailed study by Mr. B. B. Lal, Superintendent of Excavations Branch, New Delhi, under the expert guidance of Dr. Zenner in the British Institute of Archaeology in London.

Three Jain monuments in Madurai taluk were protected by a notification of the Government of India.

Drawings and Photographs.—Besides 26 ferro-print copies and two tracings required for conservation work, twenty drawings were prepared during the year. One hundred and forty-nine photographic negatives of temples, sculptures, bronze images, Forts, etc. in the Great Brihadiswara Temple, Tanjore, and 78 negatives of megalithic sites, microlithic and teri sites, microlithic tools, ancient sites, etc., were recorded. The total number of prints prepared during the year was 1,533.

Fort Museum.—During the year under report about 200 coins (including about a dozen silver coins) covering the period between 1680 and 1947 were received as permanent loan from Mr. Gopala Iyengar of Messrs. Balaji Brothers. They were being classified with a view to exhibit them. The Governor of Madras permitted the exhibition of a remarkable oil painting of Fort St. George dating as early as 1732. The late Sri A. V. Patro presented a fragment of bomb-shell dropped by a Japanese Fighter-craft on Madras on 12th October 1943 which was displayed along with another of a shell fired on Madras during the First Great War by the German Cruiser Emden. Another important acquisition to the museum was the marvellous statue of Lord Cornwallis in marble made by the famous sculptor, Thomas Banks and sent to India in 1800. This statue represents Cornwallis, (Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief) in the robes of a peer over the military uniform. On the base is represented the scene of the presentation of the two sons of Tipu Sultan as hostage for maintaining peace.

The steel etchings of Thomas Daniell, which were loaned to the museum for permanent display by the Government of Madras were exhibited in the Long Hall, the first meeting hall and exchange of the East India Company. A collection of guns, pistols, etc., presented by the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army was exhibited in the Armoury. The total number of visitors to the museum during the year under report was 51,705.

South Eastern Circle—Excavations at Hampi.—The Public Works Department proposed to construct a power station in the protected area at Hampi and that had been done a major part of the protected area at Hampi would have been submerged. The Diwakar Committee which met at Hampi carefully examined the sites and decided that the Archaeological Department should excavate in and around the site chosen and in the light of finds disclosed, should indicate if any modification in the plan already drawn is necessary. Accordingly excavations were started in October 1950 and field work was completed by January 1951. These excavations disclosed that there were three phases of structural activity at Hampi, the earliest of which was either contemporary with Emperor Harihara (1379-1401 A.D.) whose

gold coins were met with at the earliest levels or slightly earlier. A detailed report of the field work done at Hampi was under preparation. For the first time a corpus of Vijayanagara pottery (14th to 16th centuries) will be made available to the scholarly public.

Conservation and Maintenance of Ancient Monuments—Hampi Ruins.—The work of protecting the extent 30 feet high cyclopean walls of the Zenana enclosure in Hampi was continued during the year. The dibris and huge boulders that accumulated inside the large temples of Vittala, Pattabhirama and Anantasayi were being cleared. The heavy jungle in the Krishna Bazaar, the Dannaika enclosure and in the area of the Mahanavami Dibba and Audience Hall were being cleared.

Penukonda.—The Penukonda Panchayat Board proposed to widen the road leading through the historic northern gate of the outer fort at Penukonda. If this had been allowed it would have damaged this historic gate. So steps were taken to compensate the Panchayat Board which had acquired the affected area formerly for such purpose.

Lepakshi.—Structural repairs were executed to the temple at Lepakshi. The Governor of Madras paid a special visit to the temple and inspected the paintings and the works done so far.

Chandragiri.—The work of providing bat-proof screens to the Rajah Mahal was taken up during the year. All the modern accretions such as partitions, screenwalls, etc., provided before in order to convert it into an office and Travellers Bungalow were removed. The other Buddhist monuments of Nagarjunakonda, Amaravati, Salihundam, Ramatirtham, Sankaram, Kodavali and Guntupalli were well maintained.

Mogalrajapuram Caves, Vijayavada.—One R.C.C. sunshade was provided over cut stone pillars and two wicket gates were fixed for the exposed sculpture in Cave No. 4. The broken pillars in cave No. 2 were renewed.

Finance.—The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,17,120 under the head "B. Conservation of ancient monuments" to the southern circle. Out of this a sum of Rs. 37,985 was spent under Special Repairs and Rs. 77,457 under annual repairs and maintenance charges. In the southern circle, an amount of Rs. 66,614 was spent on establishment and Rs. 77,280 on conservation of ancient monuments.

Epigraphy

During the year 1950-51, about 174 stone inscriptions were copied and 28 copper plate charters were received for examination.

Of the stone inscriptions which were secured from different parts of Madras State the following are noteworthy :—

At Samanarmalai near Kilakudi, Madurai district, was discovered a Kannada inscription of about the 12th century A.D. engraved on the top of the rock, near a stone lamp post. It mentions the Jaina teachers Ariyadeva, Balachandradeva of Belagola (i.e. Sravana-Belagola), who belonged to the Mulasangha, Ajitasenadeva, Govardhanadeva and another teacher whose name cannot be read. Evidently this locality, where Jaina inscriptions in Tamil of about the 9-10th century A.D. have already been discovered, continued to be associated with Jainism till the 12th century A.D. The connection of a Jaina teacher of Sravana-Belagola in Mysore with this ancient Jaina centre in the Tamil country is of special interest. It may also be noted that the record constitutes the only instance of an inscription in Kannada of that early period found in this area. A Kannada inscription of a hitherto unknown Bana chief who calls himself Chandiyanna and bears all the characteristic titles of the Bana family was found at Sengalaguduru, a village in the Tadapatri taluk of Anantapur district. The record is not dated but may palaeographically be placed in the 9th century A.D.

Two literary works *Jananachintamani* and *Bhaktasanjivi*, are mentioned in two inscriptions copied at Srirangam. The former is referred to in an inscription of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara. It states that provision was made for the daily recital of *Jananachintamani* before the deity. Similarly *Bhaktasanjivi* was recited according to the statement in the other inscription which is of the time of Achyutadevaraya. In another inscription of the time of the same Vijayanagara king Achyuta, copied at Narasingapuram in the Chingleput district, there is mention of a work called *Bhaktisanjivini* which is described as a purana. The *Bhaktasanjivi* of the Srirangam inscription may likewise be a purana if not actually identical with the *Bhaktisanjivini*.

Charitable Institutions

Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri Choultries.—The average number of indoor paupers dieted daily was 44 in 1950-51 as against 42 in 1949-50.

The newly admitted indoor paupers were sent by the following authorities :—

- (1) Government Stanley Hospital, Madras.
- (2) Government General Hospital, Madras.
- (3) Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
- (4) The Madras City Police.
- (5) The Directors of the Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri Choultries.

The average cost of feeding one indoor pauper was Re. 0-5-9 per day.

This institution was experiencing financial difficulties this year and had to approach the Government for a permanent annual grant. It was not possible to continue unaided the outdoor relief with the fixed and limited income and the mounting cost of living, although the expenses were cut down to the minimum.

Triplicane Langerkhana.—The following is the statement of paupers who received aid during the year :—

Number on the roll on 31st March 1950	..	101
Number of casualties due to death and absence	..	10
Number on the rolls on 31st March 1951	..	91
Average strength	..	96

The average cost of aid to each pauper is Rs. 3-5-0 as against Rs. 3-1-10 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—The number of charitable institutions in the State and their annual income for the years 1949-50, 1950-51 are given below :—

	1949-50.	1950-51.
Number of institutions ..	2,601	2,554
Income in cash ..	Rs. 28,54,508	Rs. 52,07,167
Income in grain ..	100 kalams	195 bags, 488 kottas.
Rice ..	2,063 muras	2,063 muras.

The number of charitable institutions slightly decreased when compared with last year. The income in cash increased. The increase is noticed in the districts of Visakhapatnam and West Godavari.

The institutions have been classified under four heads according as they are supported (1) by the Government, (2) by the general public, (3) partly by the Government and partly by the general public and (4) by local taxation. Particulars of the number and income of the institutions under each head are given in the statement below :—

Class of institutions.	1949-50.		1950-51.	
	Number.	Income in lakhs.	Number.	Income in lakhs.
		RS.		RS.
Supported by Government ..	253	22.91	239	25.84
Supported by general public ..	1,746	14.34	1,787	15.71
Supported partly by Government ..	163	5.71	165	5.12
Supported by local taxation ..	439	5.58	363	5.39
Total ..	2,601	48.54	2,554	52.06

The institutions supported by Government and supported by local taxation decreased while there was an increase in other items. The variations as usual were due to the fact that some of the institutions became defunct while some new institutions came into existence.

The nature and object of the charitable institutions and the communities whom they served are detailed in the statement below :—

Nature of institutions.	General.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Europeans.
Poor houses ..	377	103	16	4
Poor travellers ..	840	465	20	..
For orphans ..	67	..	..	2
For relief of blind, deaf and lepers.	57	..	..	..
For sick relief ..	..	6	..	..
For paupers ..	..	..	..	..
For Brahmans ..	..	428	..	..
For byragies ..	..	169	..	..
	1,341	1,171	36	6

The number of persons who were given relief (aided) by the charitable institutions during the year under report was 10,918,341 as against 12,450,401 reported for the previous year. The Collector of Malabar reported that the decrease in the number of persons aided and in his district was due to the stricter enforcement of rationing and procurement scheme. In most cases relief was given as usual in the shape of accommodation.

The extent of lands owned and cultivated by the charitable institutions for the year 1949-50 and 1950-51 is given below :—

	1949-50.	1950-51.
	ACS.	ACS.
Land owned ..	27,472.06	27,719.84
Lands cultivated ..	18,142.26	22,947.65

The extent of lands cultivated during the year as reported by the Collectors showed an increase. They were mostly cultivated with foodcrops in pursuance of the Grow More Food Campaign.

Stationery

The transactions of the Stationery Department for the year 1950-51 are given below :—

	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Opening balance ..	12.85 (5.95)	1.97 (5.21)	14.82 (11.16)
Receipts ..	35.58 (39.74)	10.48 (25.74)	46.06 (65.48)
Issues ..	40.66 (32.84)	10.93 (28.98)	51.59 (61.82)
Closing balance ..	7.77 (12.85)	1.51 (1.97)	9.28 (14.82)

The figures under receipts represent cost of stationery articles purchased for issue. There was a decrease of Rs. 19.42 lakhs under receipts which was due to the purchase of stationery articles at favourable rates consistent with quality. The purchases from London through the Director-General of Stores was also restricted. In purchasing stationery articles preference was given to indigenous articles. The decrease of Rs. 10.23 lakhs under the head "Issues" was due to the vigilant exercise of economy drive by the Stationery office. It was also due to the abolition of certain indenting departments such as the Petrol Rationing, Firewood Rationing, etc. The supply of Indian-made and cheaper variety of stationery in the place of foreign articles also contributed to the decrease under issues.

Government Press

Finance.—The receipts for the year 1950-51 including receipts in England amounted to Rs. 11,65,549-2-9 as against Rs. 29,25,116-9-0 in the previous year, the decrease being mainly due to absence of recovery on account of printing of electoral rolls under the new Constitution. The net expenditure for the year under the Government Press inclusive of expenditure in England amounted to Rs. 26,92,876-15-1 as against Rs. 25,45,628-5-5 in the previous year. This figure does not include expenditure on account of printing at private presses which amounted to Rs. 4,59,352-0-3.

Machining and binding.—The total number of sheets of impressions printed during the year was 176,235,577 as compared with 129,364,081 in the previous year. The total cost of binding work excluding materials amounted to Rs. 4,47,954-6-2 as against Rs. 3,82,043-11-5 in the previous year. There was an increase of outturn in main items of binding work during the year under report. The total production of rubber stamps was 13,087 square inches against 10,277 square inches in 1949-50. The increase is due to supply of stamps to District Magistrates (Judicial) in separation districts and to newly opened Commercial Tax Offices, etc.

Printed forms.—The total number of standardized and non-standardized forms, leaflets and covers printed for supply during the year under report was 433,497,210 as against 311,389,398 in the previous year. These consisted of 383,402,434 standardized forms and 594,776 non-standardized forms. The increase in the case of standardized forms was due to the heavy demands of standardized forms by certain departments and to the forms, covers, etc., supplied to the newly created offices and in the case of non-standardized forms was due to the printing of additional census enumeration pads and other forms and circulars connected with 1951 census.

Plant and stores.—Plant to the value of Rs. 2,75,785-13-0 was added during the year under report as against Rs. 4,64,806 in the

previous year. Apart from the types replaced, printing machines of Royal and Crown folios, four in each, 100 type-high numbering machines and two 'Brehmer' wire stitching machines were received during the year. The stock of stores was as usual verified by an outside Expert at the end of the year and closed with a balance of Rs. 3,51,846-11-9 excluding service postage stamps.

Publication Branch.—The total sales of this branch amounted to Rs. 1,24,025-2-0 as against Rs. 1,24,773-15-9 in the previous year. The number of copies of free issues of priced publications supplied during the year was 283,917 as against 223,407 in the previous year. The increase is due to the reprinting of a large number of priced publications for supply to the various newly opened Government offices. The total number of books, gazettes, papers and proceedings of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council distributed apart from sales was 2,361,904 as against 1,484,405 in the previous year. The increase is due to the large number of journals, official publications and gazettes printed and distributed. Nine hundred and forty four gazettes extraordinary were issued during the year.

Political Pensions

Five pensions amounting to Rs. 755-4-7 per mensem were newly sanctioned and 17 pensions amounting to Rs. 957-1-9 per month lapsed as detailed below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Death 12	501	12	7
Commutation 1	3	5	5
Due to devolution on other pensioners 1.	375	0	0
Discontinued by Government of India 3.	76	15	9
	957	1	9

There were 487 (499) pensioners on 1st April 1951, total amount of pension drawn by them during the year being Rs. 5.77 (4.75) lakhs.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, Carnatic stipends, Tanjore Raj pensions, Miscellaneous other pensions including malikhana allowance not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5.71 (4.65) lakhs.

Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 140,809 references against 123,451 in the previous year.

During the year, a common competitive examination was held for the selection of candidates for appointment to the Madras

Ministerial Service, the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and in the Central Branches of the Madras Secretariat Service. Eight thousand one hundred and thirty-two candidates were admitted to the competitive examination, of whom 2,538 were selected for appointment during 1951.

For appointment as typists and steno-typists in the Madras Ministerial Service, Madras Judicial Ministerial Service and Madras Secretariat Service, 382 candidates were selected out of 648 admitted to the examination. The selection was made on the results of a written competitive examination either in Essay paper only or in all the four papers of the competitive examination. Those who appeared for Essay only and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists only. Those who appeared for all the four papers and obtained qualifying marks were selected for appointment as typists or steno-typists and were declared eligible also for transfer or promotion to other posts in the above mentioned services on the satisfactory completion of probation as typists or steno-typists.

The competitive examination was thrown open as a General Educational Test of the S.S.L.C. Standard to unpassed men already in service and to unpassed employees under the local boards and municipal councils and the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, the Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams and the Market Committees established under the Madras Commercial Act, 1933, for promotion to higher posts or transfer to other services or for confirmation or higher rates of pay. There were 663 candidates of whom 40 obtained the prescribed percentage of marks.

The examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests were held in June and December during the year. There were 10,701 candidates for the examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests held in June 1950, and 10,802 candidates for the examinations held in December 1950.

The Commission selected candidates for 53 classes of posts against 67 in the previous year by competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview.

During the year the Commission held for the third time combined competitive examinations, comprising written as well as oral tests for direct recruitment to the non-technical State Services and to the non-technical Subordinate Services, and recruited candidates. The examinations were held in Madras.

The Commission dealt with 49 references (against 45 in the previous year) relating to the recruitment to the State Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 37 appeals, 11 memorials or petitions, 9 proposals for disciplinary action, 9 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 29 references relating to the grant of pension.

Cost of Public Services

The following statement shows in one view the strength and the cost of several services, the number of pensioners and the pensionary liabilities of the Government in 1950-51:—

Particulars.	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts in 1950-51.	Cost in 1950-51.	Total number of pensioners in 1950-51.	Cost in 1950-51.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	71	* 1,81.02	148	1,97.95
Indian Administrative Service .. .	56			
Other All-India Services .. .	99		298	
State Services .. .	4,548		1,215	
Subordinate Ministerial and Inferior services excluding village establishments.	174,527	10,27.45	37,953	
Village establishments .. .	108,346	1,70.48	..	..
Government contribution payable under I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	0.18
Contribution payable to Central Revenues towards pension, etc., of Military Civil employment.	..	..	69	1.48
Total ..	287,647	13,78.95	39,683	1,99.61
Salaries and Pension ..	..	15,78.56	..	..

State Broadcasting

The State Broadcasting Department completed the thirteenth year of its existence during the year under review.

During the year this department installed sets as shown below, bringing the total under each category, as shown against each:—

Particulars.	Installed during the year.	Total number to end of 31st March 1951.
Rural .. .	183	1,176†
Municipalities .. .	12	249
Private bodies and Government Institutions, etc. .. .	18	119
District Board Schools, etc. ..	11	44
P.A. and Wire Broadcasting ..	9	46
	233	1,634

This department continued to assist other Government organizations as usual in maintaining their equipments.

* Excludes the salary of the Governor, pay of Speaker and Deputy Speaker, President and Deputy President and High Commissioner Establishment.

† Excluding the number withdrawn during the year.

The 500 set installation scheme sanctioned in April 1948, was completed during the year, by installing the remaining sets during the year.

After the successful assembly and installation of the 20 departmental community radio receivers, a further scheme of assembling of 90 community receivers was taken up and 41 sets out of 90 sets were completed during the year under report.

Research work on the design and construction of loudspeakers was continued during the year under review.

The 16 propaganda vans with all their equipments were continued to be maintained by this Department. Out of the 16 sets of Public Address Systems purchased last year, 14 sets were installed in the vans, during the year under report. Six sets of 16 m.m. projectors and generating sets purchased last year were installed in the vans after making suitable modifications for housing the equipments.

One additional circle has been opened in November 1950 with Headquarters at Kozhikode and six new Service Stations (1 at Madurai, 1 at Tiruchirappalli, 2 at Tenali, 1 at Salem and 1 at Mangalore) were opened during the year.

A scheme to give facilities to 13 students who pass out of Government and other Technical Institutions to work as unpaid apprentices in the Laboratories and Workshops of the State Broadcasting Department at Rajahmundry, Vijayavada, Madras, Coimbatore and Madurai was sanctioned and under this scheme the apprentices joined in January 1951 two at Radio Engineer's laboratory and 1 at Assistant Radio Engineer's laboratory at Rajahmundry.

The receipt and expenditure of the department for 1950-51 are Rs. 6,27,015 and Rs. 7,50,280 respectively.

Resettlement and Employment

There were 25 Employment Exchanges at the end of March 1950. After the Financial Integration of Part B States, the Employment Offices at Bangalore, Travancore and Ernakulam were brought under the direct control of this Directorate from 1st April 1950. At the end of March 1951, therefore, 28 Employment Offices have been functioning, all being under the control of this Directorate.

Up to March 1951, 910,406 persons have been registered at Employment Offices for employment assistance of which 426,271 are ex-servicemen. The total number of persons placed in employment up to 31st March 1951 is 216,572. This figure includes 89,647 ex-servicemen also.

During the year 1950-51, the ex-servicemen training scheme was terminated and the training centres were thrown open to adult

civilians and under this Adult Civilian Scheme, there were 18 centres, catering for 2,000 trainees in this Region, comprising Madras State, Mysore State, Travancore-Cochin State and Coorg. In Madras State there were 10 centers catering for 1,208 trainees. Fifty per cent of the trainees were in receipt of scholarships at Rs. 25 per mensem each. One of the Training Centres in Madras State was entirely catering for women trainees only. There were 55 women under training of whom 47 were scholarship holders. The number of trainees under training during the close of the year was 1,639, of which Madras State contributed 996.

Disciplinary Proceedings

The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings tried mainly cases relating to Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and above and cases against officers drawing less than Rs. 150 connected with them, in respect of matters involving corruption on the part of such Government servants in the discharge of their official duties and also a few cases not involving corruption which the Government considered should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

On 1st April 1950, 72 cases were pending disposal. During the period from 1st April 1950 to 31st March 1951, 109 cases were received. Of these 39 cases were against officers holding gazetted posts and the remaining 70 were against non-gazetted officers.

They relate to the various departments as shown hereunder:—

Names of departments.	Gazetted Officers.	Non-Gazetted Officers.	Total.
Agriculture	1	..	1
Commercial Taxes	..	9	9
Education	3	1	4
Excise (Prohibition)	1	..	1
Forest	1	1	2
Medical (including Health and Indigen- ous Medicine)	11	7	18
Police (including Motor Vehicle Inspec- tors)	1	14	15
Public Works (including Electrical and Highways)	18	13	31
Registration	..	1	1
Revenue	3	21	24
Veterinary	..	3	3
Total	39	70	109

Thus, there were 181 cases for disposal during the year under review. Proceedings were withdrawn in 3 cases. One hundred and thirty cases were disposed of during the period under review. Forty-eight cases were pending disposal on 1st April 1951.

In 54 cases, out of the 130 cases disposed of, the officers concerned were recommended to be acquitted and in the remaining 76 cases, punishments were recommended as shown hereunder:—

Nature of punishment recommended.	Bench.	Chairman.	Member.	Total.
Dismissal	..	17	2	19
Removal from service	..	..	5	5
Compulsory retirement	4	3	11	18
Reduction to a lower post	8	3	8	19
Reduction in pay	..	1	..	1
Stoppage of increment	3	5	2	10
Censure	1	..	..	1
Withholding of amount of Provident Fund	..	1	..	1
Reduction in pension	..	..	1	1
Warning	1	..	..	1
Total ..	17	30	29	29
Acquittal ..	24	21	9	54
Total disposed of ..	41	51	38	130

Final orders accepting the recommendations have been received in 34 cases, out of the 54 cases where the officers were recommended to be acquitted. Orders are still due in respect of the remaining 20 cases.

Final orders have been received in 24 cases, out of the 76 cases where punishments were recommended. In 4 cases the officers have been acquitted and in the remaining 20 cases punishments as shown hereunder have been awarded:—

Final orders are due in respect of 52 cases.

Dismissal	3
Removal from service	2
Compulsory retirement	7
Reduction to a lower post	5
Reduction in pay	1
Stoppage of increment	2
Total ..	20

Final orders were due in 68 cases at the time of the submission of the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1950. Such orders have been received in 59 cases.

In these 59 cases punishments as shown hereunder have been awarded by the Government—

Dismissal	21
Compulsory retirement	10
Removal from service	6
Reversion to a lower post	3
Reduction in pay	1
Stoppage of increment	2
Censure	5
Acquittal	10
Proceedings dropped	1
Total ..	59

Final orders are still due in respect of 9 cases.

During the period under review 4 appeals were referred to the Tribunal for advice and they have been disposed of.

Welfare of Ex-servicemen and their dependants and of families of Ex-servicemen

There are 24 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the Madras State and the State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Madras has been controlling and co-ordinating the activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards, following generally the policies in regard to welfare of ex-service and service personnel laid down by the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, New Delhi. The Government of Madras are continuing to maintain the entire Organization at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 per annum.

Working of the Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.—The State Board continued to administer the "Madras State Military Benevolent Fund" intended to alleviate the distress of destitute ex-servicemen, their families and families of ex-servicemen, incapacitated and deceased service personnel by means of monthly relief grants ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 25 per mensem, pocket money to Tuberculosis and Leprosy patients in Sanatoria, transport charges to the ex-service patients in these Sanatoria to visit their homes, spot financial assistance as immediate relief in deserving cases, and loans to ex-servicemen in straitened circumstances. A sum of Rs. 30,441-11-3 was thus sanctioned during the year.

The State Board has also been responsible for distributing to the District Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Boards grants sanctioned by the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for medical after-care relief to ex-servicemen suffering from Tuberculosis, Leprosy, etc. A sum of Rs. 26,908-3-0 was thus distributed in 153 cases during the year.

Working of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.—The Employment Officers of the Government of India continue to be the ex-officio Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. The Collectors of the districts are the Presidents and the Assistant Recruiting Officers of the respective areas are the Military members and ex-officio Vice-Presidents. The Boards have been meeting once a quarter. The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards have been assisting the ex-servicemen and the families of serving, incapacitated and deceased service personnel in every possible way in the matter of obtaining financial assistance, medical aid, educational concessions for their children and dependants, correspondence regarding disability and family pensions, assignment of land complaints of dispossession of land, etc.

Taluk Soldiers' Committees.—With the co-operation of the district Revenue authorities, the taluk Soldiers' Committees have been formed or reorganized in almost all the taluks and these Committees are serving as a very useful link by taking up with the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards applications and complaints from ex-servicemen, etc., residing in the different corners of the districts. The Tahsildars are the ex-officio Presidents of the Committees. The Committees meet every month.

Ex-service centres.—The six ex-service centres in the District Headquarters of Guntur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore have been functioning satisfactorily in a self-supporting manner. The first five are under the immediate supervision of the Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards concerned and the last one is managed by a Committee. They have been providing accommodation and recreative amenities to ex-servicemen visiting District Headquarters. Annexes are being constructed to the centres at North Arcot and Coimbatore. Sites are being selected for the construction of ex-service centres in 11 more districts.

Disabled ex-servicemen who wish to get married—By means of grants amounting to Rs. 1,100 sanctioned by the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, five disabled ex-servicemen were enabled to get married. Continued efforts are being taken to initiate more cases.

Ex-servicemen's wards in Sanatoria.—There are at present 13 special ex-servicemen's wards containing 208 beds in five T.B. and one Leprosy Sanatoria in the State. In December 1950 a "War Memorial Ward" was opened in the Government T.B. Sanatorium, Tambaram. The building was constructed at a cost of about Rs. 21,500 contributed during the war by the servicing personnel in the various Regimental Units. The State Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund has been meeting the treatment charges up to a maximum limit of Rs. 100 per mensem for every patient.

The patients are admitted through the agency of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.

Ex-servicemen's Rally.—There was an ex-servicemen's Rally on 3rd January 1951 at the Stanley Club, Madras, during the distinguished visit of the Commander-in-Chief, Army. Thousands of ex-servicemen, their families and widows and dependants of deceased service personnel were entertained. The State Board donated Rs. 250 from the Madras State Military Benevolent Fund.

Rural Welfare Scheme (1950)

The Rural Welfare Scheme which was previously known as the Firka Development Scheme aims not only at effecting educational, economic and sanitary improvements in villages but also to revitalise the spirit of the people and make them self-confident. Emphasis was, as usual, laid on the development of rural communications, provision of adequate drinking water-supply, formation of village panchayats, organization of co-operatives, implementation of a programme of sanitation, attainment of self-sufficiency in food and clothing through agricultural, irrigational and livestock improvements and the development of khadi and cottage industries. Two noteworthy features of the scheme are that the works are generally executed on a contributory basis by obtaining for every grant made by the Government a large measure of local contribution in money or in kind or by way of free labour and the execution of works is never entrusted to contractors but entrusted to the villagers themselves.

The scheme which originally came into operation during the last quarter of the year 1946 in 34 selected firkas covering about 1,000 villages was later extended from 1st April 1950 to 50 additional firkas in the State comprising 1,394 more villages, Sri G. Venkatachalapathi, continued to hold the post of the Director of Rural Welfare. The Collectors of the districts were responsible for the successful implementation of the scheme. A group of two or three firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction work is in charge of a Rural Welfare Officer assisted by Gramasevaks and other technical officers like the Public Works Supervisors, agricultural fieldmen, etc.

Rural water-supply.—Provision of adequate water-supply to as many villages as possible is envisaged under this head. During the year under report, 219 new wells were sunk and 230 new wells were under construction. One hundred and eighty-five old wells were also repaired and 67 more were under repair. Forty-one other drinking water sources were repaired, whilst ten were under repair.

Village communications.—Village communication is a main factor in promoting the welfare of village life. Roads were laid

connecting several villages to one another and existing roads wherever possible were connected to the main roads, thus providing easy access to the distant as well as nearby village. This scheme supplements the Post-War Road Development Programme. During the year under report, 184 miles and 2 furlongs of roads were formed in addition to 77 other roads for which linear measurements were not available. One hundred and fifty-seven roads were under construction. Roads to a length of about 41 miles were improved in addition to 49 other roads for which linear measurements were not available. About seven miles of cart-tracks, village roads and foot-paths in addition to 71 items in respect of which linear measurements were not available were also formed. About nine miles of cart-tracks were constructed. One hundred and four culverts were constructed, 47 were under construction, and 20 were repaired. Eighty road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were also constructed.

Education.—Considerable attention was paid to the provision of educational facilities in the selected areas. During the year, 89 elementary schools and 215 night schools, 209 adult schools and 8 basic education schools were started. Fifty elementary schools were converted into basic education schools. Eighty school buildings were constructed and 24 school buildings were under construction. Eighty-nine reading rooms were opened and the condition of 96 reading rooms and libraries was improved. One hundred and sixty-nine branch libraries were opened. Forty-one buildings for libraries and reading rooms were constructed. Eleven reading rooms and libraries were improved. Eighty-five radio sets were installed and 24 radio houses were constructed.

Medical and Public Health.—Adequate attention was paid to sanitation in the rural areas. The importance of clean living was stressed by propaganda work. Periodical films on this subject were exhibited. The preventive and curative measures for the various common diseases were lucidly explained to the villagers. In this work the health staff worked in co-ordination with the rural welfare staff. Three Maternity Centres, 1 Child Welfare Centre, 3 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 6 other dispensaries, 1 Leprosy Clinic and 1 Mobile Dispensary were opened. Two hundred and fifty latrines of the Wardha type and 304 latrines of other types were constructed, while 30 latrines of the Wardha type and 77 latrines of other types were under construction. Thirty-two latrines of the Wardha type and thirty-nine latrines of other types were also repaired. Fifteen septic tanks 132 dust bins, 551 cess-pools and 52 bath rooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of over four miles was also constructed. Fifty-three First-Aid Centres and 865 Grama Seva Sanghams were formed and 4,431 insanitary pits were filled up.

Village Livestock Improvement.—The Village Livestock Improvement Scheme, which aims at livestock improvement in

the villages and which was ordered to be implemented in two firkas by the co-operative department was entrusted to the Ongole Co-operative Cattle Breeding and Marketing Society, Ongole; and the Kangayam Co-operative Cattle Breeding Society at Palladam. Arrangements were being made by the Department of Animal Husbandry to implement the Scheme in the Alur and Saliangalam firkas. Seventy-three stud bulls or buffaloes, 17 rams and 4 bucks were supplied. Six poultry units were also started.

Electricity.—Electricity which greatly helps agricultural operations and village industries was being introduced in the selected areas fairly rapidly. So far as the southern part of the State is concerned, 13 electrification schemes costing over Rs. 9.35 lakhs were sanctioned during the year under report for supplying power for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes to 31 villages and hamlets in Malli, Tirumangalam, Kundah, Kalasapakkam and Avanashi firkas. Over 300 wells with a connected load of 14,000 h.p. and over 850 domestic services with a few industrial and street lighting will be connected up under these schemes. Many of the schemes sanctioned prior to 1950 but not taken up or completed were taken up for execution and completed in 1950. Supply of power was thus extended during the year to 35 villages of the Palladam, Kundah, Tiruvallur, Veerappandi, Tirumangalam, Malli and Avanashi firkas. The electrification of Vedaranyam firkas was entrusted to Messrs. South Madras Electric Supply Corporation. The work relating to the extension of supply to Vedaranyam and Topputhurai villages was completed and the lines energised by August 1950.

In the northern part of the State, work was in progress in Dendulur and Pendurthi firkas. Supply was extended to Roza village of Kurnool firkas in September 1950. A scheme for the extension of supply to 8 villages in Rajahmundry firkas costing Rs. 3.04 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. Preliminary arrangements for taking up the work were being made and the construction of H.T. and L.T. lines had also been taken up.

Village housing.—A scheme for the Housing the Harijans and Ambalagar families in the Arundavapuram village of Saliangalam firkas in Tanjore district was sanctioned by the Government. Under the scheme, a fairly extensive plot of about 54 acres of land was allotted for house building purposes. The land available for house-sites was ordered to be divided into 200 plots of 15 cents each and the remaining portion of land of about 24 acres to be left for common purposes such as streets, pathways, schools, hospitals, playgrounds, etc. The house-sites are to be leased out to the colonists for a nominal annual rent of four annas each in the first instance and are meant to be assigned to them outright at the end of ten years. The villagers themselves are to construct these houses with mud masonry, bamboo and other

cheap materials locally available for which the Government have agreed to pay a subsidy of Rs. 125 for each house. The colony would have five wells, one school, a hospital and a chavadi.

Agriculture.—Special attention was paid to increasing production of foodgrains, cotton and mesta by subsidising the agricultural requirements and offering various facilities to the farmer. Fallow and cultivable waste lands were reclaimed by felling standing trees and shrubs and ploughed with tractors and bull-dozers. The cultivation of subsidiary food crops like sweet potato and tapioca was encouraged by distributing seed free of cost. Similar steps were taken in the case of vegetable cultivation.

In view of the inadequacy of cattle manure, farmers were encouraged to prepare compost manure with waste vegetable matter like grass, weeds, stubbles of crops and other farm wastes.

A subsidy of Re. 1 was paid for every ton or 50 cubic feet or two cart-loads of compost prepared. A batch of teachers was trained in compost making at Dendulur in West Godavari district and Tirumangalam in Madurai district. Special steps were taken to demonstrate remedial measures to be adopted against insects, pests and fungus diseases affecting crops. The pesticides were sold at concessional rate, viz., half the price.

Special attention was paid to demonstrate and encourage bee-keeping as a subsidiary industry. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned to each firka for sale of agricultural implements at half rates to poor cultivators. Demonstration plots were laid out on farmers' fields to convince them of the efficacy of improved methods. This was found to be an effective method.

The Government have ordered that the Registered Model Agricultural farms to be opened in every taluk should be located in the rural welfare area, if there is a rural welfare centre in that taluk. One thousand seven hundred and thirteen acres of waste lands were brought under cultivation. Thirty-five model agricultural farms and two hundred and three agricultural demonstration plots were opened. Fourteen thousand five hundred and twenty-eight manure and compost pits were dug.

Irrigation.—Six ponds and six dams were constructed and 26 supply channels were excavated. One hundred and twenty-three minor irrigation tanks, ponds, etc., 19 channels and 66 sluices were repaired. Eight kudimaramath works were also done.

Co-operation.—During the year under report, there was an all-round progress in the formation and development of co-operatives in the selected firkas. Of 34 firkas originally selected for rural reconstruction work, all the villages in 27 firkas were covered by co-operative societies. At the end of the year there were only 43 villages in 6 more firkas which had not been brought under the co-operative fold. Proposals for the formation of co-operative

Credit Society to cover all the 25 villages in the Madugula firka were under consideration.

In the 50 additional firkas in the State to which the Rural Welfare Scheme was extended on 1st April 1950, there were 801 co-operative societies serving 714 revenue villages and 136 hamlets. Up to the end of the year 79 societies were registered and 132 villages were brought within the co-operative fold.

Village Panchayats.—Panchayats in all about 35 villages in the 34 firkas originally selected for intensive Rural Reconstruction work were constituted. Most of the Panchayats have evinced great interest and commendable zeal in rural welfare work. Their activities covered a wide range and included provision of drinking water-supply, communications, reading rooms, libraries, public bath rooms, street lighting, installation of radios, improvement of sanitation, maintenance of stud bulls, promotion of Khadi spinning, opening of schools and Ayurvedic dispensaries, appointment of tank watchmen for guarding water sources, etc. One panchayat made provision for opening a leprosy clinic.

Training.—Rural Welfare Officers were given training for a short period in the preparation of estimates relating to simple works such as road formation, well digging, drain making and check measurement of these works after completion. In order to enable the Rural Welfare Officers to organize scouting in the villages, they were also given a short course of training in scouting. Two Vidyalayams, one at Kallupatti and the other at Gopannapalam were in existence to impart training to the Grama Sevaks. The grama sevaks were given training in the fundamental principle of rural development. A batch of 33 grama sevaks and a second batch of 39 grama sevaks were trained at Gopannapalam. A batch of 36 grama sevaks and another batch of 37 grama sevaks were trained at Kallupatti.

The Government have decided that rural development work may also be entrusted to non-official agencies engaged in doing constructive work. To start with five non-official agencies will be selected and paid grants for doing rural development work in respect of the following items, viz., provision of communications, provision of drinking water facilities, improvement of sanitation, improvement of agriculture, development of khadi and other village industries, and other items of constructive work.

Finance.—During 1949-50, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was added to the one crore part of the special fund for village reconstruction and Harijan uplift. The expenditure on account of the rural welfare programme for 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 19.70 lakhs as against Rs. 19.84 lakhs in 1949-50.

Khadi Scheme

The Khadi Scheme was framed in 1946 as part of a comprehensive plan which the Government had in view to make the villages

of the State self-sufficient economic units. The Government had for that purpose constituted a special fund of Rs. 4 crores out of which Re. 1 crore was intended to be utilized for the promotion of Khadi. The scheme was framed in two parts, Extensive and Intensive. The Intensive part of the Scheme was intended to be worked in certain selected centres of the State and the Extensive part of the Scheme was designed to pave the way for the introduction of the intensive scheme in due course.

The intensive part of the scheme was introduced early in 1947 in seven selected centres of State. The scheme was extended in the current year to another centre, namely, Koilkuntla in Kurnool district. Provision has been made in the scheme for the supply of charkas and implements at cost price the cost being recovered in instalments. Cotton also is supplied to spinners who are in need of it, at cost price. As the cost of weaving of Khadi is higher than in the case of cloth made of mill yarn, a subsidy at the rate of six pies per hank is paid in the Kotauratla and Erragondapalem centres and nine pies per hank in the other centres except in the case of the newly opened centre at Koilkuntla and two sub-centres newly added to the Santanutalapadu centre.

The Extensive Khadi Scheme was introduced in 19 firkas during the year 1949 and it has been extended to 36 more firkas in the current year. Under this scheme charkas are supplied to spinners at concessional rates equal to about half the price. Spinners are also supplied with other implements and cotton where necessary at cost price. A subsidy at the rate of 8 pies per hank of yarn is paid to the spinners. The Government took power under the Khadi Control Order, 1947, to introduce a system of licensing private producers and dealers. The Order was replaced in 1949 by the (M.K.D.) Order, which is in force now. Under this Order, licences have been issued to 137 producers and 359 dealers.

The benefit derived by the local population in the centres from the scheme may be judged from the fact that during the year there were as many as 43,627 spinners under the scheme and a sum approximately of Rs. 7.26 lakhs was paid to them as spinning wages. The number of weavers as on 31st December 1951 was 1,993 and the amount of weaving wages paid to them during the year was Rs. 4,49,983.

Women's Welfare Department

Organization.—The Training Institutes at Gandhigram and Seethanagaram were closed during the year retaining only the Training Institute at Madras City. The post of nine organisers in the City were reduced to four and the remaining five posts were converted into three additional posts of Assistant Women Welfare Officers with a view to extend the welfare activities of the Department to rural areas. Previously one Assistant Women Welfare

Officer attended to women's welfare activities in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts. During the year one officer was posted in each district.

Field work.—The main aim of the Department is to impart instruction to women in health, hygiene, maternity, child welfare, cottage industries or home crafts and to secure employment to those who are unemployed. During the year, some of the town branches were shifted to rural areas and in all 9 branches were opened in rural areas. Twenty-seven city and urban branches, 45 rural branches and 1 Toda Mund were working at the close of the year.

The Toda Welfare Scheme was entrusted to the Department for execution. The Toda women were keenly interested in knitting, needlework and games. The progress shown by them in literacy was remarkable.

Family welfare.—The total number of families coming under survey during the year under report was 14,300. Ten thousand three hundred families were visited more than three times and 5,060 families received assistance and guidance after careful study of their needs and problems.

Community Service Centres.—The services rendered in the Homes were followed up in the Community Service Centres. There were 156 centres for the lower middle classes and 141 centres in Harijan colonies. Social education and adult literacy classes were held 15,400 times in the course of the year with an average attendance of nearly 20 and 10 respectively. On thousand one hundred and eighty-eight monthly meetings were held and 520 demonstrations in nutrition, cooking, first-aid home remedies and child care were organized. Important social and national festivals were celebrated and educational excursions were arranged.

Pre-Basic Classes.—Classes were conducted in every branch both in the office and in the slum centres for children between 2½ and 7 years. On an average 20 children attended these classes.

Maternity assistance.—As help and advice on maternity and child care were required by many families, a scheme was drawn up according to which the mid-wife and the Organizer worked in co-operation in such of the places where there were no hospitals. Government sanctioned 22 posts of mid-wives to work in villages where the branches of the department functioned. The mid-wives took care of the health of the Pre-Basic Class children, gave advice on maternity, child care, sanitation and general health of the members and their families. During the year mid-wives contacted 710 families and attended to 60 delivery cases.

Cottage Industries.—The Government sanctioned an advance of Rs. 200 to each Assistant Women's Welfare Officer for purchasing raw materials to start subsidiary industries in selected branches.

Weaving, spinning, mat weaving, coir weaving and knitting were started. The finished articles were marketed and wages were paid to the members. The introduction of spinning at Kallupatti, Pudukatti and Madurai was successful.

Service Homes.—One Service Home was run by the Department and another Service Home at Gandhigram (Madurai district) was subsidized by the Government. There were 150 inmates in the Service Home run by the department. The maximum strength of the children's section during the year under report was 35, out of whom 6 were from Certified Schools. General and special training was given to the adult inmates. Crafts like spinning, weaving, cane work and needle craft were taught to all the inmates. The following is the number of candidates who went for the various examinations during the year under report:—

	Number of candidates appeared.	Number of candidates passed.
E.S.L.C.	14	11
Needlework (Lower Grade) ..	16	6
Needlework (Higher Grade) ..	20	2
Music	7	6
Hindi (Madhyama)	5	3
Midwifery	2	2

Eleven inmates were sent to the Industrial Training Centre for training and 12 inmates were sent for midwifery training.

Industrial Training Centre.—The Ministry of Labour, Government of India, opened an Industrial Training Centre for women at Madras in July 1950. The Women's Welfare Officer is the Principal of the Centre. There were 64 students in the Centre during the year under report. Training was given in weaving of saree borders, towels, manufacture of glass beads and chalk making.

Rural Colleges.—Three Rural Colleges for women were started at Tanjore, Kozhikode and Waltair in January 1950 and the running of these colleges was entrusted to the Department. These colleges are intended for those who have studied up to III Form but could not continue their studies further. The course is for two years at the end of which examinations were held and certificates issued to successful candidates. There were fifty students in the rural colleges for women during the year.

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.
Governor's Tours	Report from the Secretary to the Governor.
CHAPTER II.	
Strength of Parties	Note of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature.
Legislation	Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.
CHAPTER III.	
Land Revenue, Sources and Realization.	Jamabandi Report.
Revenue Records and Registration.	Settlement and Land Records Report.
Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.	Jamabandi report and report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act.
Wards' Estates	Court of Wards' Report.
Prohibition and Opium	Report of Board of Revenue (Excise).
Stamps	Report of Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Commercial Taxes	Report of Board of Revenue (Commercial Taxes).
CHAPTER IV.	
State Finance	Notes prepared by the Finance Department.
Revenue and Expenditure ..	Do.
Receipts on Revenue Account.	
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	
Capital Expenditure	
State Borrowing	
Loans and Advances by the State Government.	
Famine Relief Fund	
Special Funds	
Assets and Liabilities	
Income-tax	Report from the Commissioner of Income-tax.
Customs	Report from the Collector of Customs.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER V.	
Police	Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras State.
Motor Vehicles	Report on the Administration of the Transport Department.
Habitual Offenders' Settlement.	Reports of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D.
Criminal Justice	Statistics of Criminal Courts.
Prisons	Administration Report on Jails.
Borstal Schools	Administration Report on Borstal Schools.
Probation Department	Report of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
Certified Schools	Report of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.
Vigilance Department	Administration Report of the Vigilance Department.
Arms, Explosives and sulphur licences.	Annual Reviews in Government Orders.
The Chemical Examiner's Department.	Chemical Examiner's Report.
Civil Justice	Statistics of Civil Courts.
Registration	Administration Report of the Registration Department.
Notaries Public	Notarial Administration Report.
Fire Services	Administration Report of the Fire Services Department.

CHAPTER VI.

Local Boards	Report on the working of the Local Boards.
District Municipalities	General Municipal Review.
City of Madras	Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras.
Town-Planning	Report of the Director of Town-Planning.
Hindu Religious Endowments.	Report of the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

CHAPTER VII.

Vital Statistics	Report of the Director of Public Health.
Public Health	Do.
Emigration	Report from the Controller of Emigration.
Sanitary Engineering Branch	Report of the Sanitary Engineer to Government.
Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine.	Report on the working of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras State from the Surgeon-General.

Subject.	Source of information.
CHAPTER VII—cont.	
Indigenous System of Medicine.	Report of the Principal, College of Indigenous Medicine.
King Institute	Report of the Director of King Institute.

CHAPTER VIII.

Education	Report on Public Instruction.
Government Examinations	Report of the Commissioner for Government Examinations.
Government Museum, Madras, the Pudukkottai Museum.	Report of the Superintendent, Government Museums.
Connemara Public Library	Report of the Librarian, Connemara Public Library.
Oriental Manuscripts Library	Report of the Curator, Madras Record Office.
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms.	Report on Public Instruction.
Astronomy	Report of the Director, Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.
The Zoo	Administration Report of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.
Madras Record Office	Report of the Madras Record Office.
Literature and the Press	Report on newspapers and the periodicals from the Public Works (Information and Publicity) Department.
Registration of Books	Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the working of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

CHAPTER IX.

Utilization of Land	Season and Crop Report from the Economic Adviser to Government.
Condition of the Agricultural Population.	Do.
Weather and Crops	Do.
Agriculture	Report of the Director of Agriculture.
Horticulture	Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.
Cinchona Plantations	Administration Report of the Government Cinchona Department.
Animal Husbandry Department.	Administration Report of the Animal Husbandry Department.
Co-operative Societies	Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies in the Madras Province.
Forests	Administration Report of the Forest Department.

Subject. Source of information.

CHAPTER IX—cont.

Harijan Welfare Department ..	Annual Report of the Director of Harijan Welfare.
Scheduled Areas—Agency Areas.	Administration Reports of the East Godavari, West Godavari and Visakhapatnam Agencies.
West Coast Islands	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.
Sea-borne Trade	Report of the Collector of Customs.
Industries	Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce.
Factories	Administration Report of the Labour Department, Annual Report on the working of the Factories Act, Annual report on the working of the Payment of Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and the Trade Unions Act.
Textile Control	Report of the Textile Control Department.
Industrial Labour	Annual Report of the Labour Department.
Mines and Quarries	Report on the working of Indian Mines Act.
Fisheries	Annual Administration Report of Fisheries Department.

CHAPTER XI.

Irrigation	Report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
Electricity	Administration Report of the Electricity Department.
Public Works	Administration Report of the Public Works Department.
Tramways	Report from the Agent and Chief Engineer for Madras Electric Tramways.
Boilers	Report on the Administration of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923.
Highways	Administration Report of the Highways Department.

Subject. Source of information.

CHAPTER XII.

Archæology	Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey for 1950-51.
Epigraphy	Report of the Government Epigraphist for India, Ootacamund.
Charitable Institutions	Reports of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries, of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and of the Board of Revenue.
Stationery	Report of the Superintendent of Stationery for 1950-51.
Government Press	Report of the Superintendent, Government Press, for 1950-51.
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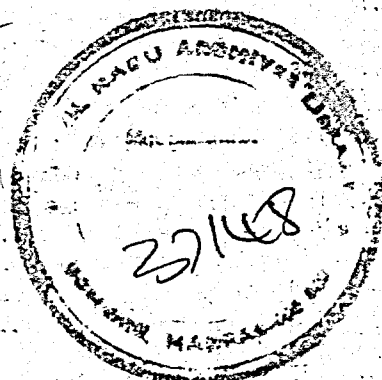
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