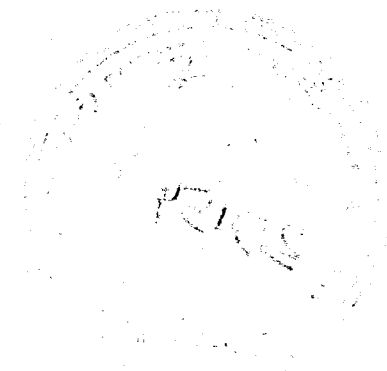




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**MADRAS STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1951-52**

PART II



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1954



STATE OF MADRAS

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT



INTRODUCTORY

The State Administration Report has been written in two parts. Of these, Part I is a General summary of the events of the calendar year 1952 and focusses attention on the features of the administration during that period. It is published separately under the title "Madras in 1952". Part II is in detail with the work of each department for the year 1951-52, unless the contrary is stated, and is published under the title "Madras State Administration Report, 1952".

The Ministry under the leadership of Sri P. V. Narayana Swami Raja which was in office throughout the period was engaged in preparing and introducing schemes of re-organization and development for the betterment of the condition of the people of the State.

The most important event during the year 1951-52 was the holding of the first general elections under the Constitution of India, on the basis of adult franchise.

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 1951-52

CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE

Changes in Administration

Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar, continued in office as Governor of the State of Madras till the forenoon of 12th March 1952. Shri Sri Prakasa succeeded Sri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji as Governor of Madras on the 12th March 1952.

At the beginning of the year under review, the Ministry consisting of the following members under the leadership of Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja was 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.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi resigned office on 11th April 1951 and Dr. T. S. S. Rajan resigned his office on 17th September 1951. Sri Kala Venkata Rao was appointed as Minister with effect from the 26th September 1951.

The Ministry held office till 8th February 1952 when Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Sri K. Madhava Menon, Sri K. Chandramouli and Sri Kala Venkata Rao resigned their offices with effect from the afternoon of that date. From that date the Ministry consisting of the following members continued in office till the end of the year under report :—

Sri P. S. Kumaraswami Raja (*Chief Minister*).
„ H. Sitarama Reddi.
„ A. B. Shetty.
„ B. Parameswaran.
„ C. Perumalswami Reddi.
„ J. L. P. Roche Victoria.

The Governor's Tours

His Highness Commodore Maharaja Raol Shri Sri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., continued in office till 12th March 1952, when Shri Sri Prakasa assumed charge as Governor of Madras.

Tours in the State.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar toured the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool to study the local economic conditions and visited educational institutions, co-operative concerns, medical institutions, etc. His Highness stressed the need for public co-operation in solving the food problem and in maintaining law and order in the State; for efficient administration of local self-governing bodies, communal harmony, adult literacy, etc. In April 1951, His Highness made a special tour of Coimbatore district to study the food and economic conditions in some of the areas which had been affected by the failure of the monsoon. In March 1952, Shri Sri Prakasa visited the Rayalaseema districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur to study the conditions in the scarcity affected areas of these districts.

Tours outside the State.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar visited Bangalore and Mysore in July 1951. While in Bangalore, His Highness visited the Madras Engineering Group Centre (Corps of Engineers) and the hostel attached to it.

Engagements.—The following is a record of the more important engagements undertaken by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Shri Sri Prakasa.

In April 1951, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar took the salute at a parade in Tambaram in connection with the 18th anniversary of the I.A.F., presided over the Institute Day celebrations of the Indian Institute of Engineering Technology and inaugurated the Southern Railways at the M.S.M. Railway office, Park Town. In July 1951, His Highness opened the Venkatesapuram Housing Colony. In August His Highness took the salute at a ceremonial parade on the Independence Day and addressed a joint session of the Madras Legislature. In September, His Highness presided over the centenary celebration of the Hindu High School, Triplicane. In the same month he opened the Annual Exhibition of paintings, drawings, etc., of the Progressive Painters' Association, and presided over the Annual Day of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society. His Highness presided over the 26th Anniversary of the Madras Vigilance Association in October. In November, His Highness presided over the Golden Jubilee of the South Indian Athletic Association and also the centenary celebration of the Madras Museum which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. In December His Highness opened the Annual sale of the School

for the Deaf at Mylapore and presided over the Annual Day celebration of the Madras Cricket Association.

In January 1952 His Highness presided over the annual meeting of the Guild of Service at Rajaji Hall and also the Madras Veterinary College Day and the Diamond Jubilee celebration of Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar High School. On the 26th January he hoisted the National Flag and took the salute at a ceremonial parade on the Island Grounds. In February 1952, His Highness opened the XV Indian Olympic games in Madras and presided over the 107th Anniversary celebration of the Chintadripet High School. In March 1952, His Highness presided over the "Home Day" celebrations of the Sri Ramakrishna Students Home. In the same month Shri Sri Prakasa inaugurated the Madras State Famine Relief Fund, presided over the conference of Representatives of the Primary Land Mortgage Banks and opened the Exhibition of Child Art at the Government Museum.

While in Ootacamund His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presided over the Parents' Day celebration of Shri Shanti Vijaya Girls' School, Coonoor, at the end of April. In May he inaugurated two conferences, one of Scout Commissioners, Secretaries, etc., of the Bharat Scouts and Guides and the other of Adult Education Workers, at Coonoor, on the 12th and 20th May 1951 respectively. His Highness inaugurated the Tree Planting Week in Ootacamund in July 1951 and in August he inaugurated the Annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of South India at Coonoor. In October His Highness opened the new buildings of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial High School at Kotagiri and inaugurated the Compost Week at a village close to Ootacamund.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and Shri Sri Prakasa presided over the meetings of the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund as often as required.

Apart from his engagements in Madras and Ootacamund, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presided over the opening of the Jamal Md. College in Tiruchirappalli in July 1951 and inaugurated the Golden Jubilee of the Kodaikanal Observatory in September 1951 in Kodaikanal. He also took the opportunity to attend the annual function of the Skippo Rural Mobile Hospital in Kodaikanal just then. In October 1951 on his way from Hyderabad, His Highness attended the Indian Conference of Social Work at Vijayavada.

In March 1952 Shri Sri Prakasa visited Arantangi and Karai-kudi and opened the new railway link between these two places.

At a parade held in March 1952, His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presented the Medals to the Police.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar visited the Government Museum and Shri Sri Prakasa visited the Madras Institute of Technology. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar also visited the Sericultural Farm at Coonoor, the Government Cinchona Plantations and the Government Quinine Factory at Naduvattam.

During this period His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar visited the slum areas in Madras City on various occasions and inspected the improvements effected by the Corporation.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar presided over the Annual Convocation of the Madras University in August 1951 and in December he presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

CHAPTER II—THE LEGISLATURE

Strength of Parties

Legislative Assembly

The distribution of parties on 31st March 1951 and on 31st March 1952 was as follows :—

	Position of parties on 31st March 1951.	Position of parties on 31st March 1952.
Congress Party	168	131
Muslim League Party	20	17
United Peoples' Party	16	13
Europeans	3	3
Communists	2	1
Independents (unattached)	5	6
Vacant	..	26
United Democratic Front	..	17
	214	214

During the period between 1st April 1951 and 31st March 1952 there were three by-elections.

Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri K. T. Kunhikamaran Nambiar both resigned their seats and got themselves re-elected. Mr. E. F. G. Hunter was elected in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. B. W. Batchelor. Mr. T. T. P. Kunhi Packer was disqualified for not filing his return of election expenses and his seat subsequently became vacant. Seven more seats became vacant consequent on the resignation of Sri T. S. Arunachalam, Sri G. Sanyasi Rao, Sri V. Shanmugasundaram and Sri Mohamed Rafiuddin Ahmed Ansari and the demise of Sri K. Natchiappa Gounder, Srimathi R. Lakshmipathi and Sri V. S. Mohamed Ibrahim.

Eighteen more seats became vacant by reason of the members of the Assembly having been elected as members of either the House of the People or the Council of States or the Madras Legislative Council.

There was a change in the strength of the parties in March 1952 and the United Democratic Front became the Party in the Opposition with Sri T. Viswanatham as their Leader, during the Budget Meeting in March 1952.

Legislative Council

The distribution of parties on the 31st March 1951 and on the 31st March 1952 was as follows :—

	Position of parties on 31st March 1951.	Position of parties on 31st March 1952.
Congress Party	39	29
Muslim League Party	4	3
United Democrats	7	7
Praja Party	..	2
Independents (unattached)	5	5
	—	—
Vacant	55	46
	—	—
	55	55
	—	—

During the period between 1st April 1951 and 31st March 1952 only one by-election was held in which the Congress retained its seat. One nominated member died and another was nominated in his place. Three members left the Congress Party and formed themselves into a separate party under the name 'Praja Party' and sat in opposition. Nine seats became vacant by reason of the members of the Legislative Council having been elected as members of either the Madras Legislative Assembly or the House of the People.

During the period 1951-52, Sri B. Gopala Reddi continued to be the Leader of the House and after his resignation Sri A. B. Shetty was the Leader of the Lower House (Assembly). Sri K. Madhava Menon continued to be the Leader of the Upper House (Council) till the 7th March 1952 when Sri C. Perumal-swamy Reddy was appointed Leader.

(N.B.—The party position in the Assembly and the Council shown above refers to members elected to the Legislatures under the previous Constitution. The General Elections were held in January 1952 but the members elected to the Legislatures in the elections did not take seats till after the end of the financial year 1951-52.)

Assembly and Council Sessions.—During the period from 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952, the Legislative Assembly was in session for 31 days and the Legislative Council for 19 days.

Course of Legislation

In the official year 1951-52, 37 Acts were enacted by the Madras Legislature. Five Regulations were made during the official year.

Acts

1. Act V of 1951 [The Tungabhadra Project (Prevention of Speculation in Land) (Amendment) Act, 1951] amends the principal Act so as (1) to extend (from three to ten years) the

period within which the State Government may acquire land from persons owning more than fifty acres in the Tungabhadra Project area; and (2) to lay down in the Act itself the method of ascertaining the purchase price and of determining the fifty acres which may be retained by the owner of any land under section 3 of the principal Act. The amending Act also provides that any acquisition of project land in excess of the maximum specified in the permit granted under the Act will be null and void and that the State Government may acquire any land, the acquisition or alienation of which is null and void under the Act.

2. Act VI of 1951 [The Madras General Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1951], provides for the constitution of an independent Appellate Tribunal for hearing appeals against assessments made by departmental authorities under the principal Act and also removes certain difficulties which were experienced in the working of the principal Act. The orders of the Appellate Tribunal will be subject to revision by the High Court on any point of law. In the case of orders passed by the Board of Revenue *suo motu*, the assessee will be entitled to appeal direct to the High Court on points of fact as well as of law, without going to the Appellate Tribunal.

3. Act VII of 1951 [The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) (Amendment) Act, 1951] (1) makes it clear (a) that the recovery of rent at the reduced rates under the principal Act, viz., Madras Act XXX of 1947 [The Madras Estates (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947] should be effected only by the Government and not by the landholder and (b) that section 3 (4) applies to an estate irrespective of whether Madras Act XXVI of 1948 applies to it or not, (2) empowers the Government to collect interest on arrears of rent in the same way as is being done in ryotwari areas, (3) makes applicable the kistbandi in ryotwari areas to the estates, and (4) provides for the dismissal of pending proceedings instituted by a landholder, and the modification of decrees and orders already passed by the Court, to the extent to which they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

4. Act VIII of 1951 [The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) (Amendment) Act, 1951] removes certain practical difficulties experienced in the working of the principal Act. The Act empowers the Government to apply all or any of the provisions of the Act to any non-municipal areas in the State by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. An obligation is laid on every landlord to give a receipt for the rent or advance paid by the tenant, and provision has been made for the tenant depositing the rent before a prescribed authority in certain specified cases. Provision has also been made for the Controller pronouncing his orders in open Court and for the award of costs in proceedings under the Act.

A new section has been inserted providing that any order for the eviction of a tenant passed under the Act should be binding on all sub-tenants under such tenant, whether they were parties to the proceeding or not, provided that such order was not obtained by fraud or collusion. The above are only some of the more important of the provisions of the Amending Act.

5. Act IX of 1951 [The Madras Hackney Carriage (Amendment) Act, 1951] excludes wheeled vehicles owned by the State Government from the scope of the term "Hackney carriage" defined in section 3 (3) of the principal Act, as such vehicles do not ordinarily ply for hire.

6. Act X of 1951 [The Madras Wild Elephants Preservation (Amendment) Act, 1951] empowers the District Collector concerned to grant special licences under the principal Act, to shoot or destroy wild female elephants found upon waste or forest lands within a district without being specially authorized by the Board of Revenue, as in the case of wild male elephants.

7. Act XI of 1951 [The Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Act 1951], (a) provides for the transfer of inmates of Borstal Schools in this State who belong to other States in India to their home States concerned and *vice versa*, (b) makes probation work under the principal Act. [The Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925 (Madras Act V of 1926)] a statutory function of the probation officers, and (c) substitutes the Superintendent of Borstal School in the place of the visiting committee as the authority who should report to the Government on the incorrigibility of the persons detained in the school.

8. Act XII of 1951 [The Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1951] amends section 71 of the principal Act in two respects. Firstly, it enables the State Government during a period of two years from the commencement of the principal Act, that is, the 1st April 1951, to set apart for distribution among Class II panchayats, i.e., panchayats having a population below 5,000 and an annual income below Rs. 10,000 only such sum not exceeding twelve and a half per cent of the total land revenue collected in the year as may really be necessary for the panchayats actually in existence. Secondly, it provides that no Class II panchayats constituted after the 31st December in any financial year should be entitled to any grant in respect of that year. The Act also makes it clear that, in computing the total land revenue, the net additional revenue derived by the Government from estates taken over under the Act abolishing the Zamindari system of tenures in the State of Madras, i.e., the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), should not be taken into account, so long as the excess is required for meeting the compensation payable to landholders under that Act.

9. Act XIII of 1951 [The Madras City Police and Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Act, 1951] provides that any person who is found smoking during the 'prohibited period' in the auditorium or (except as part of the entertainment) on the stage, of any enclosed place or building where a public entertainment (e.g., cinematograph exhibition or drama) is held, may be ejected by a Police Officer and also be prosecuted and punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. It empowers the Government to exempt any class of entertainments from the prohibition imposed by it.

10. Act XIV of 1951 [The Madras Repealing and (Amendment) Act, 1951]—(i) repeals certain enactments which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary or have ceased to be in force, otherwise than by express repeal, and

(ii) makes some formal and consequential amendments to certain other enactments.

11. Act XV of 1951 (The Madras Warehouses Act, 1951) encourages the establishment of warehouses and provides for their proper supervision and control. The Act applies, among other things, to foodgrains, oil-seeds, fibres, jaggery, sugar, spices and condiments and potatoes. It also provides for (1) the inspection of licensed warehouses, (2) the issue of licences to qualified persons entitling them to act as weighers, samplers and graders, and (3) the appointment by the Government or an authority prescribed by them, of a Board or Board of Arbitrators for deciding appeals against the refusal to grant or renew licences in respect of warehouses or to weighers, samplers and graders, or against the suspension or cancellation of such licences. The receipt issued by a warehouseman licensed under this Act is transferable by endorsement.

12. Act XVI of 1951 [The Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1951] enhances the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsifs from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 and the maximum limit of the small cause jurisdiction from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 in the case of District Munsifs and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 in the case of District and Subordinate Judges. The Act also empowers the Government to notify the village courts which can exercise pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs. 100 instead of up to Rs. 50 only under section 13 of the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888.

13. Act XVII of 1951 [The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into ryotwari) (Amendment) Act, 1951] *inter alia* prevents a court from ordering or continuing execution before the notified date against the landholder's interest in the estate or his other immovable property and also requires the court to set aside any sale or foreclosure of his estate or other immovable property which may have taken place on or after the 19th April 1949, when the principal Act came into force, if the landholder makes an application in that behalf within a specified period. The Act also applies the principle of *res judicata* contained in section 11 of the Civil

Procedure Code, 1908, to the decisions of the Tribunals and Special Tribunals under the Act or of a Judge of the High Court hearing a case under section 51 (2). A creditor whose claim has not been satisfied in full under the Act and who desires to proceed against the other properties of the debtor-landholder in a Civil Court is also given the right to exclude the time taken by him for prosecuting his claim before the Tribunal and the Special Tribunal under the Act, for computing the period of limitation applicable to a suit.

14. Act XVIII of 1951 (The Madras Anatomy Act, 1951) provides for the supply of unclaimed bodies of dead persons to teaching medical institutions for the purpose of anatomical examination and dissection, as with the expansion of medical education in the State, there is great need for a large number of such bodies for this purpose.

15. Act XIX of 1951 (The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951) consolidates the law relating to Hindu religious and charitable institutions and endowments of the State and specifies the following controlling authorities: (i) the Commissioner, (ii) the Deputy Commissioners, (iii) the Assistant Commissioners and (iv) the Area Committees. The Act empowers the Commissioner to exercise general superintendence and control over the administration of all religious endowments. The Area Committee will have jurisdiction over the temples and specific endowments attached to the temples with an annual income of less than Rs. 20,000. The Act requires the trustee of every religious institution to keep regular accounts of all receipts and disbursements, and also provides for the payment annually to the Government by every such institution of a contribution not exceeding 5 per cent of its income in respect of the services rendered by the Government and their officers.

16. Act XX of 1951 (The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1951) which replaces Madras Act IX of 1937 provides for the salaries and allowances of Ministers, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, Parliamentary Secretaries and members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Legislative Council and for the removal of certain disqualifications imposed on Parliamentary Secretaries for being chosen as, and for being, members of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council.

17. Act XXI of 1951 [The Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1951] omits from the principal Act (The Madras District Boards Act, 1920) (Madras Act XIV of 1920), the provisions relating to the reservation of seats for Muslims, Indian Christians and Europeans, as the Government consider that it will not be in accordance with the spirit of the New Constitution to reserve seats in district boards for any community other than the Scheduled Castes and Anglo-Indians. The Amending Act also limits the total number of

reserved seats for members of the Scheduled- Castes, Anglo-Indians and women to one-fourth of the sanctioned strength fixed for the district board. The change will, however, take effect only from the date of the next ordinary elections to the district board or if any such district board is dissolved before that date, from the date of the first elections to the board after such dissolution.

18. Act XXII of 1951 [The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1951] gives power to the Government to extend the term of office of the existing Councillors and Aldermen of the Corporation of Madras to such date (not being later than the 1st November 1952) as may be fixed by them in order that fresh elections to the Corporation may be held on the basis of electoral rolls prepared in pursuance of adult suffrage.

19. Act XXIII of 1951 [The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1951] amends the principal Act [The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939 (Madras Act VI of 1939)] so as to provide that in the case of supplies of motor spirit made to *importers, wholesale dealers or retail dealers resident outside the State*, the prescribed monthly returns need not contain certain specified particulars and that in the case of supplies made to such *importers and dealers resident within the State*, no return at all need be submitted. The Amending Act, however, requires importers and wholesale dealers to submit returns regarding the quantities of motor spirit sold by them in retail.

20. Act XXIV of 1951 [The Madras District Municipalities, District Boards and Village Panchayats (Amendment) Act, 1951] amends the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, and the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, so that the portion of the Assembly rolls and the alterations therein which relate to the area within the jurisdiction of a local body may be published as the electoral roll for the local body and as alterations in such roll. The amendments have been made in view of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Central Act XLIII of 1950), under which the electoral rolls prepared under the New Constitution for the State Legislative Assembly will be revised and corrected annually and maintained up to date, and can thus be used straightaway for purposes of elections to local bodies.

21. Act XXV of 1951 [The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) (Second Amendment) Act, 1951] continues the life of the principal Act (Madras Act XXV of 1949) up to and inclusive of the 30th September 1953; and also makes certain amendments of a formal nature in the provisions inserted in the principal Act by Madras Act VIII of 1951.

22. Act XXVI of 1951 [The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Act, 1951] continues the life of the principal Act (Madras Act XXIX of 1949) up to and inclusive of the 31st December 1952.

23. Act XXVII of 1951 [The Madras Drugs (Control) Amendment Act, 1951] omits from the principal Act (Madras Act XXX of 1949) the provisions relating to requisitioning and acquisition of drugs on payment of the prescribed compensation, as the drugs market was fairly steady and as there was no need for these provisions in this State.

24. Act XXVIII of 1951 [The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Act, 1951] continues the life of the principal Act (Madras Act XXIV of 1949) up to and inclusive of the 7th October 1953.

25. Act XXIX of 1951 [The Andhra University (Amendment) Act, 1951] amends the principal Act (Madras Act II of 1926) so as to substitute references to "Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam" for the references to "Vizagapatam" occurring in the principal Act, as the Vizagapatam district has been bifurcated into the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts with effect from the 15th August 1950. The Amending Act also validates certain elections which were held after that date, as if there had been no such bifurcation.

26. Act XXX of 1951 [The Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Act, 1951] continues the life of the principal Act (Madras Act XXVII of 1949) up to and inclusive of the 2nd December 1953.

27. Act XXXI of 1951 [The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1951] provides that the powers of entry and inspection and the power to arrest without warrant conferred by sections 30 and 32 (a) respectively of the principal Act should extend also to offences under sections 4-A and 5.

28. Act XXXII of 1951 [The Opium (Madras Amendment) Act, 1951] enhances the maximum punishment for opium offences from one year's imprisonment combined with fine of Rs. 1,000 to two years' imprisonment combined with a fine of Rs. 2,000. The Act also invests specified officers of the Prohibition department with the powers of the officers in charge of Police stations so that they may also investigate offences under the Act.

29. Act XXXIII of 1951 [The Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951] amends the principal Act (Madras Act XIV of 1930) with a view to check arbitrary eviction and rack-renting of tenants in the district of Malabar, abolishes the system of renewals and renewal fees and increases the cultivating tenants' share of the produce. The Amending Act provides for the fixation of the fair rent of all holdings by the Rent Settlement authorities whose decisions will be subject to an appeal to a prescribed authority. Provision has also been made in regard to the manner in which the assessment and local cesses are to be borne as between the landlord and the tenant.

30. Act XXXIV of 1951 [The Madras Town Nuisances (Amendment) and Extension to Pudukkottai Act, 1951] amends the principal Act (Madras Act III of 1889) so as to enable officers of or above the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police to pass orders on applications for the use of sound amplifiers. The Act also extends the principal Act as so amended to the merged territory of Pudukkottai in the interests of the efficient policing of that territory.

31. Act XXXV of 1951 [The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Act, 1951] amends section 54-B of the principal Act (Madras Act XXVI of 1948) so as to make post-settlement under-tenure estates also eligible for the additional compensation payable under section 54-B. The Amending Act also makes it clear that a creditor whose claim has been satisfied already will not be entitled to apply for the payment of any portion of the additional compensation deposited under section 54-B.

32. Act XXXVI of 1951 [The Madras Weights and Measures (Amendment) Act, 1951] inserts suitable provisions in the principal Act (Madras Act XXXII of 1948) on the lines of the provisions contained in sections 11-A and 31-A of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, with a view to enable the Government to regulate all transactions, dealings or contracts in any specified trade or class of trades by weight only, or by measure only and also to prescribe the weights, measures, or weighing or measuring instruments that may be used therein.

33. Act XXXVII of 1951 [The Madras Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1951] provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet the supplementary grants made by the Legislative Assembly for the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1951.

34. Act XXXVIII of 1951 [The Madras Merged States (Laws) Amendment Act, 1951] provides for the automatic extension to the merged territories of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur, of rules, notifications, orders, etc., made under the enactments extended to those territories by the principal Act (Madras Act XXXV of 1949).

35. Act XXXIX of 1951 [The Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Second Amendment Act, 1951] provides that where the rent in respect of ryoti land of any class is payable in kind or partly in kind or partly in cash, the aggregate money value of the reduced rate of rent should not exceed the highest rate of ryotwari assessment for the same class of land in the district. The amendments have been given retrospective effect so as to give relief from the commencement of fasli 1357 and where rent has been already paid in excess of what would be payable under the Act as now amended,

the excess is to be adjusted towards the rent payable for subsequent faslis. But where the estate is taken over by Government under the Zamindari Abolition Act of 1948, before the excess is so adjusted, the Act confers a right on the ryot to claim a refund from the landholder or landholders concerned.

36. Act I of 1952 [The Madras Appropriation Act, 1952] 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 expenditure of the State Government for the year 1951-52, and

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

37. Act II of 1952 [The Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Act, 1952] provides for the withdrawal from the consolidated fund of the State, of the moneys required to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Legislative Assembly in respect of the estimated expenditure of the State Government for a part of the year 1952-53, and

(b) the expenditure charged on the said fund for the same part of that year.

Regulations.

1. Madras Regulation I of 1951 [The Madras Scheduled Areas (Validation of Succession Certificates) Regulation, 1951] validates the succession certificates granted before the 15th August 1950, by the Courts of Special Assistant Agents in the Scheduled Areas in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

2. Madras Regulation II of 1951 [The Madras Agency Rules (Amendment Regulation, 1950)] amends rule 1 (1) of the Madras Agency Rules so as to make the Collector and District Magistrate of the Srikakulam district also the Agent for the Agency tracts in that district. The amendment has been made as the Vizagapatnam district has been bifurcated into Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

3. Madras Regulation III of 1951 [The Scheduled Areas Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Regulation, 1951] applies the provisions of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Act, 1949 (Madras Act XXXIX of 1949) to the East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Agencies except the Nugur taluk in the East Godavari district and certain muttas, mokhasas and sub-muttas in that district.

4. Madras Regulation IV of 1951 [The Madras Scheduled Areas Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation, 1951]

applies the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 and the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1950 (Madras Act I of 1950), to certain Scheduled Areas in this State.

5. Madras Regulation V of 1951 [The Madras Village Police (Amindivi Islands Amendment) Regulation 1951] amends the Madras Village Police Regulation, 1816 (Madras Regulation XI of 1816), so as to enable the State Government to appoint any person to be the head of a village or the Police Officer of a district in the Amindivi Islands and confer on him all or any of the powers exercisable under this Regulation by the head of a village or the Police Officer of a district as the case may be.

General Elections, 1951-52.

General elections to the Madras State Legislative Assembly and to the House of the People on the basis of adult franchise under the New Constitution took place in January 1952.

The elections to the Madras Legislative Assembly and the House of the People commenced on the 7th November 1951 and after all the required formalities under the Representation of the People Act, 1951, were complied with, the elections were completed by the 11th February 1952.

The direct elections to the Madras Legislative Council commenced on the 30th January 1952 and were completed on the 25th March 1952.

The indirect elections to twenty-four seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Council of States commenced on the 4th March 1952 and ended on the 27th March 1952.

Administrative Machinery.

State level.—The Chief Electoral Officer, Madras, who was also the Additional Secretary to Government in the Public (Elections) Department, was the head of the elections department and was in general superintendence and overall control of the conduct of elections in this State. He was assisted by a civilian Deputy Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries to Government, together with the necessary non-gazetted staff.

District level.—In the districts the Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers, with the assistance of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars performed the duties relating to elections. Special temporary staff was also sanctioned to assist them.

Returning Officers.—The Returning Officers are officers statutorily responsible for making all necessary arrangements for the proper and efficient conduct of elections in their constituencies. The Returning Officers for Parliamentary Constituencies had

generally each two to three constituencies under them and the Returning Officers for Assembly Constituencies had similarly three to five.

(i) **Parliamentary constituencies.**—The District Collectors were generally the Returning Officers for Parliamentary constituencies; the Personal Assistants to Collectors were Returning Officers in seven Parliamentary Constituencies and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, was the Returning Officer for Madras City.

(ii) **Assembly constituencies.**—The Revenue Divisional Officers were generally the Returning Officers for the Assembly Constituencies. For thirty-four Assembly Constituencies, the Personal Assistants to Collectors or Special Deputy Collectors were Returning Officers, and in eight constituencies the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, or the Commissioners of municipalities were Returning Officers.

Legislative Council and Council of States.—The concerned Collectors were the Returning Officers for the direct elections to the Madras Legislative Council (Graduates' and Local Authorities') Constituencies and the Deputy Secretary, Madras Legislative Council, was the Returning Officer for the indirect elections to the Madras Legislative Council and to the Council of States.

Polling Stations.—The total number of polling stations was 17,246 consisting of 42,467 polling booths in respect of both the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies.

Presiding Officers and Polling Officers.—Each polling station had a Presiding Officer whose duty it was to keep order at the polling station and to see that the poll was fairly taken. He was assisted by 2 polling officers. The Presiding Officers and Polling Officers were drafted from the staff in the State and Central Government's Offices (gazetted and non-gazetted) and from Local Bodies and Aided Educational Institutions excluding those who were engaged in essential services, and they performed the duties entrusted to them on nominal remuneration given to them to meet their expenses. There was good co-operation on their part.

Nominations.

House of the People.—The number of seats to be filled by election was 75. Four hundred and forty-one persons filed their nominations. Of these, the nominations in respect of six candidates were rejected. One hundred and forty-two candidates withdrew their nominations. The number of candidates that finally contested the election was therefore 293.

State Legislative Assembly.—There were 375 seats to be filled by election, distributed in 309 constituencies (243 single member constituencies, 62 two-member constituencies in each of which a seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes and 4 two-member constituencies in each of which a seat is reserved for Scheduled Tribes).

In respect of the above 375 seats, 2,507 persons filed their nomination from 18 parties. Nominations in respect of 79 candidates were rejected. The number of candidates for whom the electors went to the polls arranged according to Parties is given below :—

					CANDIDATES.
Independents	..	..	..	..	667
Congress	..	..	..	..	367
Socialists	..	..	..	..	163
K.M.P. Party	..	..	..	..	148
Communists	..	..	..	..	131
Krishikar Lok Party	..	..	..	..	63
Scheduled Castes Federation	..	..	..	..	37
Tamil Nad Toilers Party	..	..	..	..	34
Commonweal Party	..	..	..	..	13
Hindu Mahasabha	..	..	..	..	10
Justice Party	..	..	..	..	9
Republican Party	..	..	..	..	6

State Legislative Council.—There were 72 seats to be filled in the Council, of which 60 were to be filled by election and the remaining 12 by nomination. Out of the 60 seats to be filled by election, 36 were by direct election and 24 by indirect election. There were 5 two-member constituencies, 6 three-member constituencies, and 2 four-member constituencies. There was no reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Council. All the seats to be filled by election were contested. The method of election prescribed was proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The method of personal voting was adopted for the indirect election and that of postal voting for the direct elections.

For the 36 seats to be filled by direct election, the number of nominations filed was 191. Of these, five nominations were filed by women candidates of whom one belonged to the Scheduled Castes. For the 24 seats to be filled by indirect election, 62 persons were nominated of whom 2 were women candidates and 4 belonged to the Scheduled Castes. The rejection of nominations for the elections to the Council was only 11 out of 253. The number of withdrawals was 35. The total number of candidates who contested the elections according to Parties is shown below :—

					CANDIDATES.
Independents	..	..	..	..	174
Congress	..	..	..	..	14
Communists	..	..	..	..	7
Praja	..	..	..	..	5
Socialists	..	..	..	..	2
Toilers	..	..	..	..	2
Federation	..	..	..	..	1

Council of States.—Twenty-seven seats were allotted to this State in the Council of States and they had to be filled by indirect election, viz., by the elected members of the Madras Legislative Assembly. All the 27 seats were contested. There were no seats reserved for any particular class or category. The election was by the method of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and personal voting was adopted.

For the 27 seats there were 65 nominations, one of which was a woman candidate and three were from the Scheduled Castes. No nomination was rejected. There were 11 withdrawals. The partywar figures of the candidates who contested the elections are given below:—

CANDIDATES.				
The Independents	..	..	..	31
Congress	..	..	..	12
Communists	..	..	..	6
Praja	..	..	..	2
Krishikar Lok Party	..	..	..	1
Socialists	..	..	..	1
Justice	..	..	..	1

Writ petitions.—Twenty-two Writ Petitions were filed in the Madras High Court against rejection of nominations and the High Court dismissed them all on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction.

Election Agents.—The law allows every candidate to appoint in writing either himself or some other person to be his election agent. During the last general election, 85 persons in respect of elections to Parliament and 499 persons in respect of elections to the Assembly appointed as their election agents persons other than themselves.

Time for poll.—The hours of poll fixed in this State in respect of Assembly and Parliamentary Elections at the general elections were 7 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. (i.e.) nine polling hours in all as against the minimum of eight hours laid down in section 56 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Legislative Council.—In respect of direct election to the Legislative Council, the hours of poll fixed were 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. In respect of the indirect election to the State Legislative Council and the Council of States the hours of poll fixed were 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Counting of votes.—The counting of votes took place in all constituencies almost immediately after the date of polling or as soon thereafter as possible.

Rejection of Votes.

Assembly constituencies.—The total number of votes rejected by the several Returning Officers at the time of counting was 909,003 (4·31 per cent of the total number of papers issued). Out of this number 809,973 or 89·11 per cent were rejected in two-member constituencies as they were cumulative votes; 58,496 or 6·44 per cent as being unauthorized ballot papers issued by the polling staff by mistake; 1,612 or 0·18 per cent of the ballot papers as bearing marks or writing by which the voters could be identified; 902 or 0·10 per cent as being so damaged or mutilated that their identity as genuine ballot papers could not be established; and 38,019 ballot papers or 4·18 per cent as being unauthorized for use in the booths in the ballot boxes in which they were found.

Adjournment of polls, etc.—In respect of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies there were fresh polls in 28 polling stations, adjourned polls in four and supplementary polls in two. The reasons were generally wrong issue of ballot papers, mob violence, shortage of indelible ink, rowdiness and certain irregularities committed by the polling personnel. Fresh polls, adjourned polls or supplementary polls, as the case may be, were held under instructions from the Election Commission. Considering the colossal number of polling stations in this State and this being the first general election under adult franchise, the number of fresh polls or supplementary polls, etc., was negligible.

Marking with indelible ink.—To prevent personation of electors, marking with indelible ink was enforced and it was found to be an effective safeguard. Voters did not object to their being marked with indelible ink except in a very small number of cases in Madras City.

Election offences.—Offences and malpractices detected during the general elections included instances of attempts at false personation, misuse of ballot papers (as sale, etc.) and fraudulent removal of ballot papers from polling stations, etc. The total number of cases in which the offence of false personation was committed was 57 and out of these, the offenders were prosecuted in 56 cases. The electoral offences committed under sections 127, 129, 130, 131, 133, 135 and 136 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, were 17. Offenders were suitably dealt with in these cases also.

Results.

Assembly.—Out of the 1,677 contesting candidates, 1,302 were unsuccessful, and of the latter 789 forfeited their deposits. Of

the 375 persons who won, two were women. Of the 375 seats—

Congress secured	152 seats.
Independents secured	62 do.
Communists secured	62 do.
K.M.P. secured	35 do.
Tamilnad Toilers secured	19 do.
K.L.P. secured	15 do.
Socialists secured	13 do.
Commonweal Party secured	6 do.
Muslim League secured	5 do.
Marxist Party secured	3 do.
Scheduled Castes Federation secured.	2 do.
Justice Party secured	1 do.

The percentage of those who voted, to the total electorate in the contested constituencies of the Assembly in the General Elections was 52.12.

Council.—The total number of voters was 64,992. The total number of voters who voted was 51,643 (i.e.) 79.46 per cent of the total electorate.

Out of 207 contesting candidates only 60 were successful. Of the successful candidates only two were women candidates.

Of the 60 seats to be filled by election—

Independents secured	41 seats.
Congress secured	11 do.
Communists secured	4 do.
Praja secured	3 do.
Socialists secured	1 do.

Return of election expenses.—Every person nominated as a candidate at an election has to submit a return of election expenses incurred by him and his agent within 45 days from the date of publication of the result of election in the official gazette under section 67 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. A number of candidates defaulted in this respect and were therefore disqualified by the Election Commission. The total number of persons thus disqualified was 499. In a number of cases the Election Commission has removed the disqualifications on sufficient cause being shown by the person disqualified.

Election petitions.—Thirty election petitions have been filed. These were pending at the end of the period under report.

Expenditure on elections.—The total expenditure incurred on the last general elections to both the Union Parliament and the State Legislature was approximately Rs. 87 lakhs (complete and accurate figures were being worked out).

Details of the expenditure are as follows:—

	RS.
1 Cost of extra staff and several items of contingent expenditure (including cost of ballot boxes)	83,80,000
2 Cost of printing of forms, etc.	1,50,000
3 Cost of paper, metal, seals, etc.	1,80,000

The above expenditure is to be shared by the Government of India and this Government in the ratio of 50 : 50, and the Government of India will accept their share when final figures become available.

CHAPTER III—LAND REVENUE AND PROHIBITION

Land Revenue—Sources and Realization

(Fasli 1360—1st July 1950 to 30th June 1951)

Seasonal conditions—South-west monsoon.—The south-west monsoon set in along the West Coast on the 27th May somewhat in advance of the usual date, causing widespread and locally heavy rainfall. On the whole the total rainfall during the south-west monsoon period (June to September 1950) was normal or near 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. 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 the heavy rains in the second week of September 1950.

North-east monsoon.—The north-east monsoon set in along the Coromandel Coast on the 16th October. On the whole in the north-east monsoon period (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 standig crops in the Circars was generally satisfactory except in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts where the paddy crop suffered extensive damage on account of prolonged drought, and in the 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.

Hot weather period.—Dry weather prevailed generally with good thunderstorm activity in May in the Circars, the Deccan, the Southern and the West Coast districts.

The season during the fasli continued to be unsatisfactory as in the previous years.

Ryotwari villages.—The total number of ryotwari villages in the State was 21,579 (21,559). The increase is due to enclave villages from Mysore and Sandur States being added to the Bellary district and five enclave villages in Chittoor district being taken over. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 28,240,403 acres as against 28,085,248 acres in the previous fasli. The increase was due to the fresh assignments made, to taking over of estates and to the change of classification. The total area cultivated in ryotwari holdings was 21.02 million acres as against 20.78 million acres during the previous fasli.

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

- (i) Peshkash or revenue from permanently-settled estates;
- (ii) Shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent levied on inam villages;
- (iii) Assessment including water-rate on lands held under ryotwari tenure; and
- (iv) Miscellaneous revenue.

The demand under the several heads is compared below with that of the previous fasli:—

	Fasli 1359. RS.	Fasli 1360. RS.
Peshkash on permanently-settled estates ..	33,78,926	16,47,555
Shrotriyam jodi	7,32,796	8,36,948
Ryotwari and miscellaneous	7,13,65,622	7,59,80,087
Cesses on—		
Whole inam villages	12,03,867	12,49,975
Ryotwari and miscellaneous	2,15,47,463	2,45,24,986
Permanently-settled estates	32,70,865	15,40,523

Demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cesses.—The current demand under the land revenue and cesses during the fasli was Rs. 10,51,52,485. A sum of Rs. 9,68,12,102 was collected within the fasli. A sum of Rs. 13,20,002 was written off the accounts. The total arrear demand under all the heads amounted to Rs. 1,83,41,357. A sum of Rs. 47,61,841 was collected and a sum of Rs. 9,22,854 was written off the accounts. The balance outstanding under arrears and current at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,96,77,044 (1,82,88,678).

As reported by the Collectors in their demand, collection and balance statements for September 1951, the balance at the beginning of the fasli 1361 was Rs. 2,14,90,535. Up to the end of September 1951 a sum of Rs. 57,00,794 was collected and a sum of Rs. 25,183 was written off the accounts. A sum of Rs. 30,197 was collected or adjusted after the close of the treasury month,

and a sum of Rs. 20,51,165 was covered by orders of suspension or postponement. A sum of Rs. 95,70,131 relates to the arrears of peshkash and cesses due from the proprietors of estates and from the villages notified under the Rent Reduction Act and a sum of Rs. 95,066 was considered irrecoverable. Deducting these amounts, the net collectable balance as on 1st October 1951 was Rs. 40,17,999.

Process under Act II of 1864.—The number of processes issued during the fasli is as follows :—

	Fasli 1359.	Fasli 1360.
Demand notices	116,008	105,517
Distrain notices	19,994	5,775
Sale notices	1,724	936
Sales	63	40

Percentage of attachment to the total number of demand notices.—The statement below shows the percentage of attachment to the total number of demand notices for the current fasli and the previous fasli :—

	Fasli 1359.	Fasli 1360.
Personal property	53·10	48·85
Real property	0·45	0·17
Total distraint	53·55	49·02

Sales.—The percentage of sales to sale notices had increased to 4·3 from 3·6 in the previous fasli.

Advances under the Loans Acts.—The advances made under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the year amounted to Rs. 223·41 lakhs as against Rs. 129·09 lakhs in the previous fasli. No amount was advanced during the year under the Madras Agriculturists' Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, for the relief of agricultural indebtedness because this scheme was suspended.

Loans—Demand, collection and balance.—Including the uncollected balance at the end of the previous year, the amount (principal) repayable during the year under both Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts was Rs. 73·39 lakhs as against Rs. 52·22 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 30·97 lakhs was collected.

Minor irrigation.—Four thousand one hundred and eighty-five minor irrigation works were repaired in the fasli out of 36,321 works in the State. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five works have been proposed for repairs in fasli 1361.

Charges debitable to land revenue.—The charges in the Land Revenue Department are shown in the accounts under the head "25. General Administration—District Administration and Miscellaneous". The District Administration charges excluding village establishments amounted to Rs. 210·75 lakhs during fasli 1360 as against Rs. 207·92 lakhs during fasli 1359. The village

service charges including those of the proprietary estates during the fasli under review were Rs. 241·74 lakhs as against Rs. 242·50 lakhs in the previous fasli. The total charges during fasli 1360 amounted to Rs. 452·49 lakhs.

In this connexion, it may be mentioned that the above expenditure does not represent merely the cost of collecting land revenue dues. The Revenue Department performs multifarious duties, of which the control and collection of land revenue is one. The village establishment of the Revenue Department in particular is the servant of all Government departments. In addition, a considerable portion of the time of Collector and his subordinate officers is occupied with magisterial work, Civil Supplies work, and the many post-war reconstruction schemes launched by the Government. The actual cost of collecting land revenue alone cannot be assessed with any degree of accuracy, but it is clearly far less than the amount of expenditure shown.

Survey, Settlement, Revenue Records and Registration (1951–52)

Work of the Range Offices.—In addition to the regular items of survey sanctioned by the Board of Revenue from time to time, the four Survey and Land Records Ranges located at Kakinada, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Madurai attended to urgent items of work required by the Collectors and to 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) Estate surveys,
- (2) Survey of ryotwari areas—Initial cadastral survey,
- (3) Survey of towns and panchayats,
- (4) Road survey,
- (5) Boundary survey, and
- (6) Miscellaneous.

In view of the urgency of the survey of estates taken over under the Madras Estates Abolition Act, the ranges were also entrusted with the survey of some minor estates.

Work of survey parties.—Two more survey parties, in addition to the four parties that existed at the commencement of the year, were formed during the year, one at Salem and the other at Visakhapatnam.

During the year, total area surveyed by survey parties and ranges in estates was 2,037 square miles (941). Four Assistant Collectors and two Probationary Deputy Collectors were given training in survey and maintenance of revenue records and registration during the year.

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

	SQUARE MILES.
Cadastral survey—	
Ryotwari villages	453.16 (64.36)
Estate villages	6.04 (4.8)
Special cadastral survey of municipal towns ..	0.64 (0.08)
Street survey in municipal towns and panchayat boards.	27.81 (49.81)
Road survey	37.65 (43.10)
Boundary survey	Nil.

Central Survey Office.—The main items of work related to the preparation and printing of maps under the various categories shown below :—

- (i) Village maps—165 villages. Area 1,010 square miles.
- (ii) Town and panchayat maps including revenue block maps and composite maps and record of measurements—Vellore, Karur and Eluru towns and two panchayats, Kadaladi and Timiri.
- (iii) Madras City maps—Record of measurements for three divisions.
- (iv) Taluk maps—Fourteen taluks completed in drawing and 21 taluks in printing.
- (v) District maps—Five districts completed in drawing and four districts in printing.
- (vi) General maps—(a) Road map and wall map, (b) district atlas and (c) special maps.
- (vii) Preparation of sketches of roads for the Highways Department.

A special feature of the year's work was the preparation of small-scale maps of districts to be enclosed in the pamphlets issued by the Publicity Department, explaining the activities of the Government during the last five years. As the pamphlets were printed in the languages of the districts concerned, the maps were also printed similarly. Maps for election purposes showing the constituencies in each district were also printed under the orders of the Government.

Cost of work.—The aggregate value of departmental maps published during the year was Rs. 1,78,488. The cost of work charged to other departments of the Government, local and

statutory bodies was Rs. 1,02,456. The amount realized by the sale of maps to Government departments and private bodies was Rs. 31,046. Copies of traverse and cadastral survey records were supplied to various departments and the preparation of special sketches and maps required by the Board and Government was also attended to. The value of this work, free of charges, was Rs. 41,290. Maps valued at Rs. 67,637 were also supplied free of cost to Collectors and other officers. The cost of work charged to private parties was Rs. 1,696. The total expenditure on account of this office was Rs. 4,19,317.

Revenue Records and Registration.—Regular maintenance was in progress throughout the ryotwari tracts of the State, except in the seven hill villages of Harur taluk, Salem district, which have not yet been surveyed.

Statistics of the work done are given below :—

Number of enjoyment cases reported by village officers	25,670 (23,297).
Number of succession cases reported by village officers	38,206 (36,816).
Number of cases of wrong registry by Revenue Inspectors	6,803 (16,571).
Number of subdivisions sanctioned	53,375 (43,505).
Number of subdivisions mapped in the taluk copies of Field Measurement Book	70,814 (38,434).
Number of stones overchecked by the Taluk Surveyors in ryotwari villages	1,019,202 (706,346).
Number of stones requiring renewal	497,229 (458,871).
Number of stones renewed by Taluk Surveyors	129,765 (136,356).
Number of stones renewed by ryots	26891 (20,231).
Number of applications for transfer of revenue registry disposed of	560,106.

Working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (Fasli 1361)

Suits and applications instituted.—The total number of suits and applications under the Estates Land Act instituted during fasli 1361 was 11,063 (20,839). There was considerable decrease in the number of suits in all the districts except in the districts of East Godavari and Nellore where there was a slight increase. Similarly there was decrease in the number of applications in all the districts except in the districts of Srikakulam and Tirunelveli. The fall in the total number of suits and applications during the current fasli was due to the fact that the Government had taken up the collection of the arrears of rent from fasli 1357 onwards under section 3 (4) of the Rent Reduction Act and from fasli 1356 onwards under section 55 (1) of the Abolition Act, in the cases of estates taken over under that Act. The landholders would file only suits relating to the arrears of the prior faslis.

The total number of proceedings pending at the beginning of fasli 1361 was 10,253. Together with 11,063 received during the fasli the total for disposal was 21,316. Out of these, 16,493 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,823 at the end of the fasli.

Most of the estates have been taken over under the Abolition Act. In the estates not taken over, the working of the Estates Land Act was satisfactory.

Wards' Estates (Fasli 1361)

Salur Estate.—This estate is situated in the Srikakulam district. It was taken under the Court's superintendence on the 9th April 1941, as the proprietor was a minor. The ward attained majority on the 12th May 1948, when his person was released from the Court's superintendence.

The estate consisted of Ayan, Maradam Muttah, J.F.P. Devasthanam and Chatram sections, of which the former two sections were taken over by the Government on the 12th January 1951 under the Estates Abolition Act, 1948, and the remaining three sections were retained under the Court's management and were handed over to the proprietor on 1st September 1952.

Debts due by the estate.—Of Rs. 95,610 outstanding at the beginning of the fasli under review, a sum of Rs. 21,345 was paid.

The total demand of the three sections under the Court's management during the fasli was Rs. 31,409. The collection was Rs. 2,290. The opening balance of the estate at the commencement of the fasli was Rs. 6,725. The receipts were Rs. 1,822 and the charges were Rs. 1,422.

Chundi Estate.—This estate is in the Nellore district. It came under the Court's management on 28th November 1938, as the proprietor was a minor. The ward attained majority on the 2nd August 1944 when his person was released from the Court's superintendence. The management of the estate was retained under section 57 of the Court of Wards Act. The impartible estate was taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act, 1948, on 7th September 1950. The private properties of the ward, however, continue to be retained under the Court's management till such time as the debts are discharged from the compensation deposited with the Estates Tribunal.

The opening balance was Rs. 26,072. The receipts were Rs. 239 and the charges were Rs. 18,500. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions, the entire estate was treated as a famine-affected area and special remission was granted.

Marungapuri Estate.—This estate is situated in the Tiruchirappalli district. It was taken under the Court's management on the 11th July 1927, as the proprietrix, the senior widow, was disqualified under section 9 of the Court of Wards Act. The total demand during the fasli was Rs. 2,14,332 and the collection was Rs. 1,92,811 (including amounts written off). The opening

balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 59,998. Receipts during the fasli were Rs. 2,15,199 and the charges were Rs. 2,14,348.

Sivagiri Estate.—This estate is situated in the Tirunelveli district. It was taken under the Court's superintendence under section 18 of the Court of Wards Act on the application of the proprietor. The impartible section of the estate was taken over by the Government on the 3rd January 1951 under the Estates Abolition Act. The trust and private properties of the ward continued under the Court's management. The demand on the portions of the estate under the Court's management was Rs. 39,139 and the collection was Rs. 5,126. The opening balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 4,092. The receipts during the fasli were Rs. 28,394 and the charges were Rs. 28,593.

The debt outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 2,29,282. No amount was repaid under the fasli under review for want of funds.

Singampatti Estate.—This estate is in the Tirunelveli district. It was taken under the Court's management on the 22nd February 1936 as the proprietor was a minor. The impartible section was taken over by the Government on the 19th February 1952 under the Estates Abolition Act, 1948. The private and trust properties were retained under the Court's superintendence till 29th September 1952 on which date they were handed over to the ward, when he attained majority. The total demand on the private and trust properties of the estate was Rs. 23,260 and the collection was Rs. 4,596. The opening balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 60,894. The receipts were Rs. 80,218 and the charges were Rs. 1,17,173.

The estate was solvent, having to its credit Government securities of the face value of Rs. 2,06,700.

The ward discontinued his studies last year and had some training in the administration of the estate. His marriage was solemnized with the daughter of the Raja of Ramanathapuram on the 14th September 1952.

Kuthiravattath Nair's Estate.—This estate is in Malabar district. It came under the Court's management on the 24th January 1950, as a result of the order of the District Judge, South Malabar, adjudging the proprietor to be a lunatic and authorizing the Court of Wards to assume charge of the properties. The properties are situated in ryotwari area. The ward's age at the end of the fasli was 86. The total demand during the fasli was Rs. 1,06,711 and the collection was Rs. 98,222. The opening balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 32,273. Receipts were Rs. 1,12,765 and the charges were Rs. 1,13,273.

The investment in Government securities to the credit of the estate amounted to Rs. 1,02,600. The estate owns forest tracts and steps have been taken to prepare a working scheme in consultation with the District Forest Officer, Palghat.

Excise and Opium

Consumption, Revenue and General.—During the year 1951-52, Prohibition was in force throughout the State, excepting the Agency areas. In the Agency areas abkari and opium shops however remained closed. Consequently there was no consumption of arrack and toddy. There was decrease in the consumption of opium and ganja. The Excise Revenue derived was Rs. 27.80 (40.68) lakhs, while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 84.64 (79.79) 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 of palmyra trees 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 in certain parts of Kurnool and Anantapur districts.

Foreign liquor.—The rate of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, Indian-made rectified spirit and Indian-made wines and medicated wines was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per proof gallon with effect from 1st April 1949. 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 1949. 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 continued during 1951-52.

The scheme for the levy of a fee on the volume of retail sale of foreign liquor, approved by Government in 1936, continued to be in force during the year 1951-52. The consumption of wines, spirits and beer amounted to 44,557 (4,021), 26,356 (23,711) and 66,896 (36,101) gallons respectively and that of denatured spirits 4,050,525 (959,812) gallons. The consumption of methyl alcohol was 'nil' during the year 1951-52. The excise duty realized on Indian-made foreign spirits and rectified spirits amounted to Rs. 12.76 (1.5) lakhs. No foreign liquor taverns and beer shops were sold during the year under review. The licence fees on denatured spirits, gallanage fees, etc., were Rs. 4.66 (12.19) lakhs. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor, Indian-made foreign sprits and rectified spirit was Rs. 17.86 (14.26) lakhs.

Hemp drugs.—There was no cultivation of hemp plants during the year. The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued to

be Rs. 80 and Rs. 40 per seer respectively. The issues of ganja were 10 (13) seers. There were no issues of bhang. The revenue from hemp drugs was Rs. 0.01 (0.01) lakh.

Opium.—The issue price of opium from taluk cutcheries 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 4,159 (5,791) seers. The revenue derived from opium was Rs. 19.91 (26.80) lakhs. The quantity of opium issued to the addicts is reduced annually by 20 per cent with effect from 1st October 1949. This accounts for the decrease under consumption and revenue.

Prohibition

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act continued to be vested in the Prohibition Department (formerly Excise Department) in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Malabar, South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, 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 entire Mysore borders continued to be dry. A portion of the borders of the Travancore-Cochin State still remained wet. Though the Hyderabad Government created a dry belt in areas bordering this State, trees were allowed to be tapped for toddy in certain parts of the belt for supply to the shops situated in the interior. There has been no co-operation, whatsoever from the French Establishments, in the enforcement of Prohibition in this State. This is further evidenced by the fact that the French authorities have allowed, opening of four additional toddy shops in Mahe, very close to the Union territory. Illicit distillation and illicit tapping are reported to be freely allowed in French pockets, not to speak of smuggling of foreign liquor by habitual offenders. The enforcement staff are trying their best to tackle smuggling offences.

The total number of cases reported during the year was 109,558 (84,597). Incidence of illicit distillation crime has been on the increase. In the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Tirunelveli, Nellore and Tanjore, there were number of cases of abuse of sweet toddy tapping and the jaggery manufacturing

co-operative societies were not functioning properly. There were complaints from many parts of the State, particularly East Godavari and West Godavari districts, that only fermented toddy was being drawn under the guise of sweet toddy. This State of affairs is mainly attributed to the fact that the income derived from the jaggery industry is not commensurate with the labour and cost involved in it. As a result of the concerted efforts of the Prohibition enforcement staff, quite a large number of tapping offences were reported during the year.

The co-operation of the Police in the detection of Prohibition offences in the Excise Prohibition districts continued to be satisfactory and pronounced in Bellary and East Godavari districts. Customs officials on the Pondicherry and Karaikal borders played their role fairly well in prevention and detection of smuggling offences. Public co-operation towards the enforcement of the Act has not been up to the mark. The work of the enforcement staff was on the whole satisfactory during the year.

Stamps

The details of revenue under stamp are given below :—

	RS.
Judicial stamps	1,73,68,105 (1,68,75,065)
Non-judicial stamps	3,54,45,730 (3,80,16,691)
Hundies	3,01,580 (3,82,560)
Share transfer	5,47,441 (3,80,867)
Adhesive stamps	19,94,302 (22,63,855)

The increase under judicial stamps was due to increase in litigation. The decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps was due to the general fall in the registration of documents, rigidity of the money market and decrease in the market values of properties in general. The decrease under hundies was due to the dullness in money market for businessmen. The increase under Share Transfer Stamps was due to the expansion of trade industry and banking business in industrial districts. The decrease under Revenue Adhesive Stamps was due to limited money transactions on a reduced scale and advances and loans being granted mostly on substantial securities in view of the tightness of the money market.

Charges.—A sum of Rs. 92,68,289 was incurred as total charges during the year as against Rs. 81,82,208 during the previous year. The increase was due to the enhancement of rates of discount by

50 per cent on court-fee stamps of the value of Re. 1 and less value and to refunds of amounts granted.

In general the administration of Stamp Revenue in the State was satisfactory.

Commercial Taxes

The Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Tax Act, 1939, the Betting Tax Act, 1935, and the Madras Foodgrains Control Order (in regard to issue of licences) continued to be administered by the Commercial Taxes Department during the year.

This department continued to be under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, a member of the Board of Revenue. There are four Deputy Commissioners at Kakinada, Madras, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli assisting the Commissioner in the matter of administration of the Commercial Taxes Acts.

The Madras General Sales Tax Act.—The number of licences of each category current on 31st March 1952 was 24,794 (24,430) and the amount of licence fees derived by the Government during the year was Rs. 48,23,392 (48,45,430). The number of dealers assessed during the year was 114,462 (114,765).

The total demand of tax including arrears was Rs. 17,95,17,768 (17,59,50,367) of which a sum of Rs. 15,49,09,190 (15,84,11,448) was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,46,08,578 (1,75,38,919). The balance represents 13.7 per cent (9.9 per cent) of the total demand. The arrears were partly due to the non-payment of tax by dealers in hides and skins who contended that they were exempt from tax under Article 286 of the Constitution of India.

During the year, the Commercial Tax Officers received 7,308 appeals of which they disposed of 6,782. The Deputy Commissioners received 1,474 revision petitions of which they disposed of 1,262. The number of prosecutions launched under the Act during the year was 24,637 (16,477).

There were 440 suits against the Government. Out of these 346 were pending at the end of the year. Out of the 94 suits disposed of, 33 were decided in favour of the Government, 48 cases against the Government and 13 suits were compromised.

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). This concession has since been extended to the dealers in mutton, fish, meat and eggs.

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

(3) In the case of any cloth woven of handloom, wholly or partly with mill yarn, only sales to consumers is taxable at $1\frac{1}{2}$ pies a rupee.

(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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ pies for every rupee in the turnover when it was Rs. 25,000 or more was levied.

The General Sales Tax Act has been amended in May 1951 introducing the new system of appeal and revision. The Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal was constituted during the year.

The Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, and the Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935.—The total number of entertainments held during the year was 593,361 (576,351). The increase is due to the increase in the number of touring cinemas in the districts. The tax was paid by means of returns for 590,960 entertainments. Admission by mechanical contrivance was adopted only at the Guindy Race as in the previous years.

Nine hundred and twenty-five entertainments were exempted from payment of tax. Out of those exemptions, 326 were under section 8 (1) and 599 under section 8 (2). A sum of Rs. 264 was reported to have been refunded under section 9 of the Act.

Including arrears, the total demand came to Rs. 1,27,83,589 (1,18,25,016). The increase in demand is attributed to screening of new attractive pictures and also to the increase in the number of touring talkies in the districts. The total amount collected was Rs. 1,26,70,482 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,12,229 which works out to 0.88 per cent of the total demand. Out of this balance an amount of Rs. 15,948 has since been collected.

The total demand of tax under section 4 (a) of the Act was Rs. 6,89,533 out of which an amount of Rs. 6,84,939 was collected. Prosecutions were launched in 186 cases.

Out of 26 appeals received by the Commercial Tax Officers during the year, 23 were disposed of. The Entertainments Tax Commissioner received 10 revision petitions and disposed of 9.

As in the previous years, 90 per cent of the gross proceeds of tax collected under section 4 (1) of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act was assigned to the local bodies concerned in whose jurisdictions the entertainments were held.

The Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1939.—The demand for the year was Rs. 1,30,81,522 (Rs. 91,13,233). The increase in demand is due to derationing and election work. A sum of Rs. 1,30,17,592 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 96,022 which works out to 0.73 per cent of the total demand. The consumption of petrol and motor spirit during the year was 44,260,913 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons and 22,874,056 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, respectively as against 29,586,213 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons and 19,136,279 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons in the last year. No appeals were filed before the Commercial Tax Officers. Eight appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioner, Kakinada. Out of these, two cases were modified and six were set aside by him. Only one revision petition was received by the Board during the last quarter of the year and it is pending.

Out of 323 offences reported in the year, 244 were compounded departmentally and punishment was awarded by Magistrate in seven cases.

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.

Statement showing Progress of Revenue.

Head of Account.	Actuals, 1950-51.	Actuals, 1951-52.	Variation.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.		
IV. Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	829.15	915.42	86.27	..
VII. Land Revenue	693.86	656.06	..	37.80
VIII. State Excise	55.28	40.74	..	14.54
IX. Stamps	488.49	454.27	..	34.22
X. Forests	188.56	208.92	20.36	..
XI. Registration	107.97	109.59	1.62	..
XII. Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	348.74	390.14	41.40	..
XIII. Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,895.48	1,921.61	26.13	..
XVII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which Capital Accounts are kept	79.43	78.43	..	0.95
XVIII. Irrigation, Navigation, etc., works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	81.31	83.27	1.96	..
XX. Interest	77.07	53.29	..	23.78
XXI. Administration of Justice ..	84.55	84.48	..	0.07
XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements	20.98	26.67	5.69	..
XXIII. Police	26.86	29.32	2.46	..
XXVI. Education	31.90	54.23	22.33	..
XXVII. Medical	27.07	26.34	..	0.73
XXVIII. Public Health	7.55	9.13	1.58	..
XXIX. Agriculture	118.24	116.60	..	1.64
XXX. Veterinary	5.93	7.88	1.93	..
XXXI. Co-operation	26.45	18.83	..	7.62
XXXII. Industries and Supplies ..	120.39	119.78	..	0.61
XXXIII. Aviation	..	..	..	..
XXXVI. Miscellaneous Departments ..	42.61	41.33	..	1.28
XXXIX. Civil Works	106.47	107.24	0.77	..
XL. Receipts from Electricity Schemes	144.48	123.56	..	20.92
XLIV. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	5.96	5.90	..	0.06
XLV. Stationery and Printing	16.90	19.54	2.64	..
XLVI. Miscellaneous	165.52	104.42	..	61.10
XLVI-A. Receipts from the Road Transport Schemes	15.84	8.67	..	7.17

Head of account.	Actuals, 1950-51.	Actuals, 1951-52.	Variation.	
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	Increase.	Decrease.
L. Miscellaneous Adjustments ..	0.20	0.25	0.05	..
LI. Extraordinary Receipts ..	2.69	122.62	119.93	..
LII-A. Transfers from Revenue Reserve Fund ..	..	..	..	..
LII-B. Civil Defence	0.41	4.59	4.18	..
Total ..	5,918.34	5,943.15	339.30	212.49

TABLE II.

Statement showing Progress of Expenditure.

Head of account.	Actuals, 1950-51.	Actuals, 1951-52.	Variation.	
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	Increase.	Decrease.
7. Land Revenue	46.10	88.65	42.55	..
8. State Excise Duties	79.79	84.86	5.07	..
9. Stamps	25.25	24.10	..	1.15
10. Forest	74.81	80.35	5.54	..
11. Registration	52.19	53.57	1.38	..
12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	93.84	100.73	1.94	..
13. Other Taxes and Duties	147.39	161.31	13.92	..
17. Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	142.21	175.31	33.10	..
18. Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	143.25	145.76	2.51	..
19. Construction of Irrigation works financed from Ordinary Revenues	3.29	0.61	..	2.68
22. Interest on Debt and other obligations	68.20	85.53	..	19.33
23. Appropriation for Reduction and Avoidance of Debt	..	..	..	..
25. General Administration	654.90	745.71	90.81	..
27. Administration of Justice	165.56	176.09	10.53	..
28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	120.37	133.85	13.48	..
29. Police	698.89	737.42	38.53	..
30. Ports and Pilotage	..	..	..	..
36. Scientific Departments	1.64	2.33	0.69	..
37. Education	1,042.65	1,101.10	58.45	..
38. Medical	314.87	353.12	38.25	..
39. Public Health	104.06	165.26	61.20	..
40. Agriculture	275.35	316.49	41.14	..
41. Veterinary	56.69	62.98	6.29	..
42. Co-operation	76.48	76.39	..	0.09
43. Industries and Supplies	157.46	201.67	44.21	..
43-A. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	0.25	0.39	0.14	..
44. Aviation	0.75	0.43	..	0.32
47. Miscellaneous Departments	149.34	167.29	17.95	..
50. Civil Works	827.83	762.59	..	65.24
52. Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	114.36	148.81	34.45	..
52-A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	8.47	2.90	..	5.57
54. Famine	8.00	13.96	6.96	..

Head of account.	Actuals, 1950-51.	Actuals, 1951-52.	Variation.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.		
54-A. Territorial and Political Pensions	1.94	2.04	0.10	..
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	185.24	197.29	12.05	..
55-A. Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues..	9.59	17.18	7.59	..
56. Stationery and Printing .. .	87.10	105.10	18.00	..
57. Miscellaneous	29.76	26.58	..	3.18
63. Extraordinary Charges	106.29	97.05	..	9.24
64-A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund	..	..	..	..
64-B. Civil Defence	0.45	0.05	..	0.40
Total ..	5,945.21	6,443.84	605.83	107.20

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

	On 1st April 1951.	On 31st March 1952.
	RS. (IN LAKHS.)	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Cash in treasuries including cash in transit. ..	71	31
Deposits with the Reserve Bank	— 550	— 393
Total ..	— 479	— 362

NOTE.—Actually, there was a credit balance of Rs. 34.27 lakhs with the Reserve Bank on 31st March 1952. The accounts of the financial year are kept open till the middle of April next for carrying out inter-Governmental adjustments. The minus balance on 31st March 1952 was the result of such adjustments made in the accounts after the 31st March 1952.

Revenue and Expenditure

The revenue in 1951-52 was Rs. 5,943.15 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 126.81 lakhs when compared with the total revenue of previous year. The larger items which contributed to this increase were—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	86.27
Forest	20.36
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act ..	41.40
Other Taxes and Duties	26.13
Education	22.33
Extraordinary Receipts	119.93

There were also smaller increases under some other heads. Against these increases, there were appreciable decreases under the following heads :—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
State Excise	14.54
Stamps	34.22
Interest receipt	23.78
Receipts from Electricity Schemes ..	20.92
Miscellaneous	61.10

The expenditure on Revenue Account in 1951-52 amounted to Rs. 6,443.84 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 498.63 lakhs when compared with the actuals of the previous year (Rs. 5,945.21 lakhs). Larger increases occurred under—

	RS. (IN LAKHS.)
Land Revenue	42.55
Other Taxes and Duties	13.92
Irrigation, etc., works financed from the Revenue Account, including interest charges	32.94
General Administration	90.81
Administration of Justice	10.53
Jails and Convict Settlements	13.48
Police	38.53
Education	58.45
Medical	38.25
Public Health	61.20
Agriculture	41.14
Industries and Supplies	44.21
Miscellaneous Departments	17.95
Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes and other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes ..	28.88
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and commutation of pensions	19.64
Stationery and Printing	18.00

Against these increases, there were appreciable decreases of Rs. 65.24 lakhs under the head of account “50. Civil Works” and of Rs. 19.33 lakhs under the head of account “Interest on debt and Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt”. There were also smaller increases as well as decreases under some other heads.

Receipts on Revenue Account

Taxes on income.—Receipts were Rs. 915.42 (829.15) lakhs. The increase in receipts due to the increase in the divisible pool of the income-tax proceeds assignable to the States as a consequence of an intensive drive for the collection of arrears, led to larger receipts for Madras.

Land Revenue.—The gross receipts under 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 9,20.82 lakhs in 1951-52. 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., for which no capital accounts are kept'. The comparative position in the year 1950-51 and 1951-52 is shown below:—

	1950-51.	1951-52.
	RS.	RS.
	(IN LAKHS.)	(IN LAKHS.)
Land Revenue (gross)	9,50.70	9,20.82
Deduct portion of Land Revenue due to irrigation	— 2,56.84	* — 2,64.76
Total ..	6,93.86	6,56.06

The decrease in revenue was due to the postponement of collection of land revenue and remissions, as a result of the continued failure of the monsoon and consequent prevalence of drought in many districts.

State Excise Duties.—Receipts were Rs. 40.74 (55.28) lakhs. The decrease in receipts was due to the decrease in the collection of arrears of Abkari revenue and also to the progressive annual reduction of 20 per cent in the quantity of opium issued to addicts in Prohibition areas.

Stamps.—Receipts were Rs. 4,54.27 (488.49) lakhs. The fall in receipts was mainly due to a fall in the sales of stamps and court-fees realized in stamps and also due to the fall in transactions affecting immovable properties, the rigidity of the money market and fall in the market value of properties in general.

Forest.—Receipts were Rs. 2,08.92 (1,88.56) lakhs. Larger revenue was mainly due to the adjustment of about Rs. 6.03 lakhs by the Government of India to the Government of Madras as compensation for the loss incurred in 1943-45 on account of the cultivation of pyrethrum in the Nilgiris and Palni areas. The increase was also due to the high prices realized for fuel coupes, in Kollegal, Tirunelveli, etc.

Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.—Receipts were Rs. 3,90.14 (3,48.74) lakhs. The increase was due mainly to the fact that more vehicles were on the road during 1951-52, and new model buses with larger seating capacity were in operation.

Other taxes and duties.—Receipts were Rs. 19,21.61 (18,95.48) lakhs. The increase of Revenue was mainly contributed by larger

* Provisional.

receipts under the Madras Entertainment Tax and Betting Tax (Rs. 10.84 lakhs) and the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Tax (Rs. 41.42 lakhs).

Interest.—Receipts were Rs. 53.29 (77.07) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the reduction in the sale of securities to the extent of about Rs. 8 crores held in the cash balance investment account and consequent reduction in the interest realized on investments of surplus cash balances.

Education.—Receipts were Rs. 54.23 (31.90) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the general expansion of the Department. A sum of Rs. 4.54 lakhs was realized on the value of stock certificates taken over by the Government from the Victory Memorial Blind School, Poonamallee. A sum of Rs. 0.98 lakh being 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the State Government during 1949-50 on further education of demobilized personnel was also credited under this head. There was also a grant of Rs. 25,000 by the Government of India towards the maintenance of the Central College of Karnataka Music.

Receipts from Electricity Schemes.—The net receipts were Rs. 1,23.56 (1,44.48) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the staggering of loads and the diminution of supply in the various Hydro-electric schemes due to water scarcity.

Miscellaneous.—Receipts were Rs. 1,04.42 (1,65.52) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the smaller receipts realized under "Unclaimed Deposits" and "Recoveries of Overpayments".

Extraordinary Receipts.—Receipts were Rs. 1,22.62 (2.69) lakhs. The increase was due to the realisation of a sum of Rs. 1.03 lakhs from the Government of India as grant towards I.C.S. Schemes and a grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the State and raising the level of administration of scheduled areas.

Expenditure on Revenue Account

Land Revenue.—Expenditure was Rs. 88.65 (46.10) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the formation of two additional survey parties and to the additional staff employed in the ranges and Central Survey Office for the survey of estates.

Other taxes and duties.—Expenditure was Rs. 1,61.31 (1,47.39) lakhs. The increase was due to the fact that larger payments were made as compensation to local boards (about Rs. 10 lakhs). There was also an increase under establishment charges (about Rs. 4 lakhs).

Irrigation, etc., works financed from the Revenue Account including Interest Charges.—The expenditure was Rs. 3,21.68 (2,88.74) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to

heavier interest charges consequent on the progressive growth of Capital Expenditure.

Interest on debt and other obligations and appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.—The net expenditure was Rs. — 85.53 (— 66.20) lakhs. 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. As a consequence of the increased capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes, the interest chargeable to those schemes was larger in 1951-52 than in the previous year.

General Administration.—Expenditure was Rs. 7.45.71 (6.54.90) lakhs. Charges that cannot be suitably accounted for under any other major head of expenditure are debited to this head. The increase was mainly due to the staff employed for the management of estates taken over by the Government and also due to the conduct of the General Elections to the Union and State Legislature and the employment of additional staff under the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

Administration of Justice.—Expenditure was Rs. 1.76.09 (1.65.56) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the employment of additional staff for the Civil Courts and for the Criminal Courts set up under the scheme of the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive and to the increased expenditure under "Service Postage" and "Diet and road money to Prosecutors and witnesses", both in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the mufassal.

Jails and Convict Settlements.—Expenditure was Rs. 1.33.85 (1.20.37) lakhs. Increase was mainly due to larger expenditure under diet, and raw materials purchased for jail manufactures and under construction, repair and improvements to permanent warder's huts in jails.

Police.—Expenditure was Rs. 7.37.41 (6.98.89) lakhs. The increase was due to the increased expenditure on account of the stationing of armed reserves and the movement of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units to disturbed localities and on account of the bandobust arrangements made during the General Elections, the employment of additional staff and increased tour of the C.I.D. staff due to increase in work and formation of a new subdivision at Madras and other additional staff and increased tour of the Railway Police staff due to increased activities of the Railway Police.

Education.—The expenditure was Rs. 11.01.10 (10.42.65) lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under primary education. The sanction of new schemes by the Government such as a new

II Grade College at Srikakulam, raising of the Government Arts College, Cuddapah, to the I Grade, opening of a B.A. Course in Physics and Chemistry in the Government Victoria College, Palghat, etc., sanction of teaching grants on the basis of two-thirds of the approved net cost with effect from the year 1951-52, the raising of some of the II Grade Colleges into I Grade ones contributed to the increase. The increase was also due to the employment of additional staff in several offices of the Inspecting Officers, payment of house rent allowances at enhanced rates and increase in the rate of railway fares, etc.

Medical.—The expenditure was Rs. 3.53.13 (3.14.87) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was due to the creation of additional posts in the various medical institutions, purchase of furniture, etc., for the Nursing Staff and Men's Hostel of the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, sanctioned during the course of the year, increase in the cost of medicines and hospital necessities, purchase of hospital necessities for use in the Barnard Institute of Radiology and increase in the number of patients treated in many of the Government Hospitals and the opening of additional wards in certain hospitals.

Public Health.—The expenditure was Rs. 1.65.26 (1.04.06) lakhs. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the extension of the scheme of House Rent Allowance to all Taluk Headquarters, increased expenditure on the existing anti-malarial scheme, drawal of Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance at enhanced rates due to the gazetting of II grade Health Officers and increased grants of local bodies for Maternity and Child Welfare purposes and the prevalence of Plague.

Agriculture.—Expenditure was Rs. 3.16.49 (2.75.35) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to increased expenditure for schemes relating to seed multiplication, control of crop and plant protection, multiplication and distribution of C.O. 4 Cotton, etc., and expenditure on activities of the department in connection with Agricultural Demonstration and Propaganda. The revival of the Contour bunding scheme to the full extent and the purchase of more agricultural machinery, such as, oil engines and pump sets for mechanical cultivation, and larger expenditure on Central Agricultural Engineering Stores also led to the increase.

Industries and Supplies.—Expenditure was Rs. 2.01.67 (1.57.46) lakhs. The increase was due to the purchase of larger quantities of cocoons and adjustment of arrear contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund for the Silk Filatures, Kollegal, increased expenditure under 'Polytechnics' and 'Lignite Investigation' and purchase of additional machinery under 'the workshop expansion schemes'.

Miscellaneous Departments.—Expenditure was Rs. 1,67.29 (1,49.34) lakhs. The larger expenditure occurred in respect of maintenance of hostels, scholarships, schooling charges, etc., for the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.

Civil Works.—Expenditure was Rs. 7,62.59 (8,27.83) lakhs. The decrease in expenditure was due to less expenditure on purchase of new plant and machinery and to the slowing down of the execution of certain works relating to Medical, Veterinary and Industries Departments.

Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes and other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.—Expenditure was Rs. 1,51.71 (1,22.83) lakhs. The increase was consequent on the increase in the capital outlay on which interest is charged.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—The expenditure was Rs. 1,97.29 (1,85.24) lakhs. The larger expenditure was mainly due to the larger number of applications from families of deceased Government servants and to some extent to the grant of gratuities on a more liberal scale. It was also due to the increase in the number of pensioners and to the payment of Government contributions in respect of past service of Government servants who were admitted to the scheme of Pension-Provident Fund-cum-Insurance.

Stationery and Printing.—Expenditure was Rs. 1,05.10 (87.10) lakhs. The rise in expenditure was mainly due to the printing of district-wise pamphlets, revision of salaries of Lino and Mono operators, purchase of rota-print machinery, payment of arrears of pay to the employees of the Pudukottai Branch Press, consequent on revision of their scales of pay and payment of overtime and other allowances in the Government Press, Madras, due to the heavy printing works connected with the Elections.

Extraordinary charges.—Expenditure was Rs. 97.05 (1,06.29) lakhs. The reduction in expenditure was mainly due to the retrenchment of surplus staff in the Department of Civil Supplies consequent on de-rationing and de-control in rural areas, and the giving up of procurement in deficit districts.

Capital Expenditure

Payment of compensation to landholders, etc., on the abolition of the zamindari system.—Expenditure was Rs. 2,03.09 (1,17.87) lakhs. The excess expenditure was due to the deposit of advance compensation for inam estates and deposit of interim payments for all zamins and under te. ure estates.

Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works.—Expenditure was Rs. 9,54.80 (6,62.49) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to the larger expenditure on the Tunga-bhadra, Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha and Manimuthar Projects and also due to the adjustment of a special credit of Rs. 1,06.37 lakhs in the year 1950-51 towards the Government of India subsidy for Grow More Food works.

Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.—Expenditure was Rs. 11.36 (70.62) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the fact that stores required for the Ceramic Industry were not available in the year.

Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.—Expenditure was Rs. 1,14.43 (84.51) lakhs. The increased expenditure was due to the execution of a numbe of works relating to the Police, Medical and Agriculture departments.

Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.—Expenditure was Rs. 8,06.85 (7,37.45) lakhs. The increase was mainly due to construction work on the following schemes :—

Madras-Mettur Inter-connection Scheme.

Maachkund Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Vijayavada Thermal Scheme.

Capital Account of other State works outside the Revenue Account.—Expenditure was Rs. 26.80 (12.27) lakhs. The increase was due to the larger expenditure on the sinking of artesian wells in the South Arcot district.

Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.—Expenditure was Rs. — 4.32 (— 8.83) lakhs. The decrease was mainly due to the write-back of Rs. 8.09 lakhs in 1951-52 representing an erroneous adjustment made in 1950-51.

Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.—Expenditure was Rs. — 2,54.38 (— 1,38.13) lakhs. The larger credit was mainly due to the absence of heavy commitments under sugar transactions on Government Account in 1951-52, larger receipts by way of sale-proceeds under various grains, adjustment of certain arrear credits, deferment of debits, etc.

State Borrowing

The Government raised an open market loan of Rs. 3,01.49 lakhs in 1951-52 carrying interest at 3½ per cent per annum and repayable at par on 17th September 1962. The proceeds were utilized for financing the capital expenditure on Electricity Schemes. In addition, loans amounting to Rs. 7.66 lakhs were also obtained

from the Government of India for financing the expenditure on specific schemes as under—

Purpose.	Amount.	Remarks.
	RS. LAKHS.	
Grow More Food Schemes ..	1,57.00	Includes a short-term loan of Rs. 1,00 lakhs for purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers which was repaid on 31st March 1952.
For financing the expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects	6,00.00	
Industrial Housing Schemes ..	9.00	
	<u>7,66.00</u>	

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 and loans to Government servants amounted to Rs. 18,60.04 lakhs at the beginning of the year 1951-52 and to Rs. 21,78.11 lakhs at the end of that year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 58.52 (38.40) lakhs were advanced to the Madras Corporation, while the mufassal municipalities and local boards got Rs. 50.92 (35.36) lakhs.

Other advances were—

	1951-52.	1950-51.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
To local bodies to cover deficits	7.33	4.43
To cultivators	2,85.48	2,62.95
For New Well Subsidy Schemes	35.89	78.64
For purchase of fertilizers	..	61.21
For the acquisition of house-sites for communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department.	2.92	1.09
To Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks, etc.	1,41.28	1,38.70
State Aid to Industries	11.18	32.82
To Private electric licensees for execution of electric supply works.	..	5.00

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. 0.36 lakh and securities having a market value of Rs. 91.43 lakhs. Interest realized on investments and sale-proceeds of securities during the year amounted to Rs. 32.49 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was drawn from the Fund to recoup the expenditure by way of grants-in-aid to local bodies in respect of the various works undertaken by them for relief of unemployment and distress in the famine areas. The assets of the Fund at the end of year (i.e., on 31st March 1952) were Rs. 60.73 lakhs made up of 2.85 lakhs in cash and securities having a market value of Rs. 57.88 lakhs.

Special Funds

Table III gives a summary of the transactions in 1951-52 of the Port and Marine Funds and Fee Funds of the Universities.

Zamindari Abolition Fund

The Government decided that the surplus revenue collection from the zamindari estates taken over should be funded and invested in Central Government securities so that it might be available for payment of the balance of compensation which would fall due in five to eight years' time. A Fund called the 'Zamindari Abolition Fund' was accordingly constituted in the year. Pending the final determination of the actual surplus that accrued since 1949-50, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was transferred to the Fund in 1951-52 and invested in Government of India securities before the close of the year.

Statement of transactions of the Port and Marine Funds controlled by the Government of Madras and the University Fee Funds for the year 1951-52.

Name of fund.	Opening Balance.				Ordinary Receipts.				Receipts.				Closing Balance.			
	Cash.		Government Securities.		Recovery of loans paid.		Sale of Government Securities.		Face value of Government Securities purchased.		Cash.		Government Securities.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
1. Minor Ports Fund	..	1,27,951	7 10	39,93,400	0 0	6,11,888	13 8	3,01,185	5 7	48,500	0 0	9,13,474	3 3	..	..	
2. Pilotage Fund	..	6,871	1 10	2,67,500	0 0	17,485	11 5	..	..	3,000	0 0	17,485	11 5	..	..	
3. Tuticorin Port Fund	..	90,458	15 4	2,47,100	0 0	1,07,119	3 10	..	..	70,000	0 0	1,07,119	3 10	..	..	
4. Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	..	2,66,520	7 4	13,76,300	0 0	6,73,475	15 1	44,688	0 0	1,20,000	0 0	7,18,103	15 1	..	..	
5. Landing and Shipping Dues Fund	..	3,81,801	11 5	8,61,700	0 0	8,88,107	6 8	20,044	1 1	37,700	0 0	9,08,841	7 9	..	..	
6. Madras University Fee Fund	..	8,08,831	9 6	28,07,900	0 0	21,41,208	6 3	..	..	1,00,000	0 0	21,41,208	6 3	..	..	
7. Andhra University Fee Fund	..	3,67,568	2 1	13,01,250	11 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,01,250	11 6	..	..	
8. Annamalai University Fee Fund	..	1,52,207	14 6	33,11,800	0 0	30,69,600	12 3	..	..	25,000	0 0	30,69,600	12 3	..	..	

Liabilities and Assets.

The statement below shows the Capital Liabilities and Assets of the Madras Government on the 31st March 1952.—

Liabilities.

	RS. LAKHS.
A. Bearing Interest—	
(i) Loans—	
(a) Due to the Government of India	20,20.77
(b) Open market loans	22,41.25
(c) Special irredeemable loans	2.52
(d) Other floating loans	80.00
Total, (i) Loans ..	43,44.54
(ii) Other liabilities—	
(a) State Provident Funds	7,04.16
(b) Depreciation Reserve Funds of commercial undertakings	67.84
Total, (ii) Other liabilities ..	7,72.00
Total, A. Interest bearing liabilities ..	51,16.54
B. Free of Interest—	
(a) Reserve Funds—	
(i) Sinking Funds	5,63.53
(ii) Famine Relief Fund	66.31
(iii) Electricity Reserve Fund	3,56.69
(iv) State Road Fund	0.02
(v) Revenue Reserve Fund	9,41.56
(vi) Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift Fund	1,17.98
(vii) Fund for the development of Rural Water-supply	0.28
(viii) Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	13.53
(ix) Zamindari Abolition Fund	30.00
(b) Other Deposit Accounts	24,93.06
(c) Advances not bearing interest	— 1,50.34
(d) Suspense (excluding Cash Balance Investment Account)	— 78.83
(e) Remittances (net)	— 1,91.90
Contingency Fund	1,00.00
Total, B. Free of Interest ..	42,61.89
C. Grand total—Liabilities	93,78.43

Assets.

RS.
IN LAKHS.

D. Assets Producing Revenue—

(i) Productive—

(a) Productive Irrigation works	16,93.61
(b) Electricity Schemes	39,02.97
(c) Cinchona Plantations	1,22.74
(d) Kerala Soap Institute	1.22
(e) Industrial Engineering workshops	0.44
(f) Hydrogenation Factory	12.09
(g) Loans and Advances (due to Government)	21,78.11
(h) Shares in private industrial concern	1,46.50
(i) Capital Outlay on Madras City Bus Service	77.55
(j) Andhra Paper Mills	25.92
(k) Fish Liver Oil Industry, Kozhikode	0.37
(l) Ceramic Industry	0.18
(m) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal	3.54
(n) Polytechnics	34.30
(o) Artesian wells	14.35

Total (i) Productive .. 82,13.89

(ii) Unproductive—

(a) Unproductive Irrigation works	26,45.31
(b) Navigation works	95.63

Total (ii) Unproductive .. 27,40.94

Total—D. Assets Producing Revenue 109,54.83

E. Other Assets—

Capital outlay on civil works outside the Revenue Account	4,61.51
F. Securities in the Sinking Fund Investment Account *	1,85.72
G. Securities in the Famine Relief Fund *	63.46
H. Securities in the Electricity Reserve Fund *	3,55.67
I. Securities in the Cash Balance Investment Account and in the Revenue Reserve Fund	14,49.30
J. Securities in the Zamindari Abolition Fund	29.92
K. Closing Cash Balance	— 3,62.34

Grand Total—Assets .. 131,37.77

Excess of Assets over Liabilities 37,59.34

* Purchase Price of Securities.

Central revenue.

Income-tax.

There was no change in the taxation limit which in the case of an individual was Rs. 3,600 and in the case of every Hindu Undivided family was Rs. 7,200, subject to certain conditions being satisfied.

Out of 156,490 assessments, 125,978 were completed during the year. The net demand excluding deductions at source under '18-A. Collections under income-tax, supertax, etc.' (deducting refunds) was Rs. 1,736 lakhs. The net collections including arrears of the previous year were Rs. 2,165 lakhs under income-tax all items, Excess Profits Tax Rs. 77 lakhs and Business Profits Tax Rs. 7 lakhs.

Customs

The gross collections of Revenue including miscellaneous receipts, cess, etc., was Rs. 2,291 (1,595) lakhs. Receipts under import duty registered Rs. 1,995 lakhs, while under exports the gross collections amounted to Rs. 296 lakhs. The chief items under imports were motor spirit (Rs. 454 lakhs), tobacco (Rs. 143 lakhs), motor cars (Rs. 142 lakhs), betelnuts (Rs. 115 lakhs), kerosene oil (Rs. 106 lakhs), machinery and mill-work (Rs. 96 lakhs), iron and steel (Rs. 50 lakhs), wood pulp, paper and stationery (Rs. 42 lakhs), lubricating oil (Rs. 42 lakhs) and raw cotton (Rs. 36 lakhs). The chief items under export duty were manganese ore (Rs. 118 lakhs), jute manufactures (Rs. 43 lakhs) and cotton waste (Rs. 14 lakhs). The introduction of export duty on cotton cloth and vegetable oils yielded Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 37 lakhs respectively. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 49 lakhs (Rs. 44 lakhs).

Offences.—One thousand four hundred and seventy-six offences were dealt with at the Port of Madras of which 502 infringed the Merchandise Marks Act, 524 the Trade Control Regulations and 450 the Sea Customs Act. The number of offences dealt with at the out ports were 988, all of them infringing the Sea Customs Act.

Salt

The year under review is the fourth year of its existence as Salt Department after its separation from the Central Excise Department. During this year there was no noteworthy change in the administration of the department.

Directives or Policy.—The policy of improving the quality of salt manufactured was also continued in this year. A minimum standard of 92 per cent NaCl. content was fixed for salt cleared for human consumption from the organised factories. The salt

produced in Bhimilipatnam, Krishnapatnam, Vallur, Chunampet, Marakanam, Vedaranyam—'M' Block and Pakala Factory was found to be below 92 per cent NaCl. content—the minimum standard fixed for the year, and hence it was banned for sales for human consumption. The total quantity affected by this ban was about 4.45 lakhs of maunds. The Government of India under the Press Note, dated 13th August 1951 decided that the standard of edible salt should be raised to 94 per cent NaCl. in 1952 and 96 per cent in 1953. There was some improvement in the quality of salt produced this year. The licensees took more interest in the instructions from the department and proper precautions to scrape clean, good salt so that it might come up to the required standard.

Manufacture of salt without any license under 10 acres concessions expanded considerably this year. Under this concession a quantity of 15.5 lakhs of maunds was produced by 4,609 persons this year as against 3.40 lakhs of maunds produced by 954 persons in 1950. The unlicensed private manufacture of salt was concentrated in and around the salt factories of Kayalpatnam, Keeranur and Morekulam in the Tuticorin Division and Covelong, Tada, Iskapalli, Pakala, Kanuparthi, Chinna Ganjam North and South, Guruzanapalli and Penuguduru in the Kakinada Division. These manufacturers are free from any Government control and are not required to pay any cess on their production. They can move their salt anywhere by road or by rail under ordinary traffic. Hence they were able to undersell their salt and this has adversely affected the production in organised factories. Some of the organised factories were on the verge of closure due to severe competition from private manufacturers. The position was being carefully watched by the Government.

One of the important recommendations of the Salt Experts' Committee was that small-scale manufacturers should be persuaded to consolidate their holdings into economic units of 100 acres or more by forming into co-operative societies. The small-scale manufacturers did not like the proposal to form co-operative societies nor were they inclined to relay their works on a joint basis.

Production.—The year under review was not so favourable for salt manufacture as the previous year. Frequent rains impeded salt manufacture in general. Severe competition in sales by private manufacturers retarded production in factories north of Madras. Shortage of brine supply and heavy dust winds hampered production in factories south of Madras. The quantity manufacture in the year under review was 169.46 lakhs of maunds or 14.69 lakhs of maunds less than the quantity produced in 1950-51. Sales in 1951-52 were 163.51 lakhs of maunds against 172.86 lakhs of maunds in 1950-51. The decrease in sales was due to unsatisfactory wagon supply and severe competition from the un-licensed private manufacturers who are in a position to undersell their salt.

Prices.—The average wholesale price per maund ex-gunny at the factories for 1951-52 worked out to Re. 0-10-0 as against Re. 0-10-7 in the previous year. The average retail price of salt at the District headquarters ranged from Rs. 1-6-7 to Rs. 4-5-0 per maund including gunny as against Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 4-7-4 per maund in the previous year. Stocks in the districts were adequate and the prices ranged within the controlled rates fixed by the Collectors of the district.

Finance.—The total receipt on account of establishment charges, etc., during the year amounted to Rs. 23.70 lakhs as against Rs. 23.97 lakhs in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 12.41 lakhs as against Rs. 15.31 lakhs in the previous year. The fall in receipts was due to decrease in the quantity of salt removed from the factories and the fall in expenditure was due to the non-payment of the instalments under "A-11. Royalties and Compensation" to the French Government.

Zonal Scheme.—The wagons supplied by the Railway authorities to the salt trade fell short of the quota allotted under the Zonal Scheme. Consequently the manufacturers and merchants experienced considerable difficulty in getting wagons and at important loading stations salt bags were stacked in large quantities awaiting supply of wagons. The stock position of salt throughout the State however was adequate.

Labour.—The relationship between labourers and employers on the whole was cordial.

CHAPTER V—LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

Police (1951)

Like the previous year, the year 1951 was a very difficult one for the Police throughout the State on account of anti-social activities, labour unrest and severe adverse economic conditions. In spite of the most trying conditions the police acquitted themselves with great credit and maintained a high standard of morale and efficiency.

The subversive activities of the anti-social elements continued during the year. The first half of the year witnessed widespread lawlessness on the part of the subversive elements in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nellore and Cuddapah districts, the most affected district being Kurnool. Subversive elements also used to cross over into this State from Hyderabad State and commit offences. There were on the whole 59 such incidents in the State during 1951. The organizations of the Village Vigilance Committees in districts were useful in helping the police to combat this menace.

In the later half of the year extensive police bandobust arrangements had to be made for the proper conduct of General Elections.

The sanctioned strength of the permanent Force, exclusive of the Malabar Special Police on the last day of the year was 38,622 as against 37,998 at the end of 1950. The increase was mainly due to the permanent retention of some of the temporary posts which were in existence for more than five years.

Recruitment.—There were 438 vacancies in the force on the last day of the year as against 559 vacancies in 1950. There was some difficulty in most of the districts in getting men for recruitment even though the physical and educational standards have been lowered and this was due to the fact that the present pay and allowances of the constabulary are not considered sufficiently attractive.

Casualties.—The total number of casualties in the force was 2,140 as against 2,076 in 1950 showing an increase of 3.08 per cent. The increase was mainly under pensions, resignations, discharges, desertions and deaths. Six police officers were killed and 151 injured during the year in the course of their duty as against 12 and 130 respectively in the previous year.

Health.—The health of the force was fairly satisfactory. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 138.23 against 122.68 in 1950. The percentage of men absent from duty on account of

sickness was 3.63 during the year as against 3.39 in 1950. The usual anti-malarial measures were taken, and the periodical medical examination of the members of the subordinate police was also held.

Training college and schools.—The 15 gazetted officers who were undergoing training in the Police Training College, Vellore, were sent to the districts. Three hundred and ninety-six Sub-Inspectors were trained in the College during the year and were sent to the districts. In addition 62 Excise Sub-Inspectors and Probation Sub-Inspectors were trained in the College.

Judicial punishments.—The total number of police officers and men punished by criminal courts during the year was 58 against 46 in the previous year. Of these, 21 were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity and 37 for offences committed in their private capacity as against 15 and 31 respectively in 1950.

Cost.—The total cost of the department for the financial year 1951-52 including the expenditure in England was Rs. 7,16,87,754 as against Rs. 6,73,47,972 in 1950-51.

Buildings and housing the Force.—The housing of the force continues to be a problem. 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.	
		1950.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Sergeants-Major and Sergeants	147	51.8	54.8
Sub-Inspectors	578	38.6	38.1
Head constables	2,348	56.7	56.3
Constables	17,919	58.3	55.9

The Government have sanctioned 15 residential schemes at a cost of Rs. 23,90,850 and 2 non-residential schemes at a cost of Rs. 80,000. The cost of the 15 residential works has to be spread out over three years beginning from 1951-52 at the rate of Rs. 8 lakhs approximately per year.

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 25,683 members at the end of the year and the total paid-up share capital was Rs. 7,39,339. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 24,555 and Rs. 7,09,441 respectively.

Work of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.—The efficiency and standard of work of Circle Inspectors were generally satisfactory.

A large number of head constables continued to be in charge of the police stations owing to the defection of permanent Sub-Inspectors from their regular duties. In as many as 695 out of 1,267 police stations in the State excluding Madras City, head constables officiated as Sub-Inspectors or held charge of stations for over three months during the year. On account of the fact that a very large number of stations could not be manned by regular Sub-Inspectors, the standard of work of Sub-Inspectors as a whole was not quite up to par.

Armed Reserve.—The Armed Reserves were kept up to the strength and they were mobilized during the year.

Tear Smoke Squads.—Tear smoke squads are now functioning in the Madras City and in the Armed Reserves of all districts. A squad with half the strength of the normal squad was newly formed this year in the Cannanore Reserve of the Malabar district.

Malabar Special Police.—The Malabar Special Police Force was kept up to full strength. The bulk of the force continued to be on special duty in the Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, West Godavari and East Godavari districts. The morale and efficiency of the companies of the Force continued to be satisfactory.

Special Armed Police.—Like the Malabar Special Police the Special Armed Police also was strained to the full in countering the activities of the subversive elements in several districts. This force rendered great assistance to the local police in the maintenance of Law and Order and it continued to maintain a high standard of efficiency and discipline.

Police Radio Branch.—There are 30 Stations (including 4 control and 1 Inter-State Police Radio Station at Madras) and 29 Transportable stations in the State Police Radio Network. All the Static and Transportable stations are working. To combat the activities of anti-social elements, 25 State transportable Radio Stations out of the sanctioned number functioned in the Guntur, Kurnool, East Godavari, Cuddapah, Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts. There is a radio station in Madras which is linked to the All-India Inter-State Police Radio Network. The mobile stations in the Madras City Police Radio Network were greatly useful during outbreaks of fire, labour strikes and other disturbances and in general maintenance of Law and Order. The Urban Radio Networks of Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli also proved themselves very useful in the Maintenance of Law and Order.

Statistics of crimes.—There was slight increase in crime due primarily to the deterioration in economic conditions and unemployment of the rural population. Excluding offences under the Special and Local Laws and the "nuisance" sections of the

Indian Penal Code, the total number of true cases of cognizable crime reported during the year was 89,466 as against 82,348 in 1950, recording an increase of 7,118 or 8·6 per cent. The total number of cases under the Special and Local Laws increased during the year to 270,885 from 262,172 in 1950, indicating an increase of 3·3 per cent. The increase was due to the enforcement of various control orders and the Prohibition Act throughout the State. Grave crimes increased from 61,871 in 1950 to 66,740 in 1951 indicating an increase of 7·9 per cent. The number of true cases of murder was 1,428 as against 1,261 in 1950 showing an increase of 13·2 per cent.

Riots and disturbances.—The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly including activities due to unsocial elements showed a slight increase from 1,715 to 1,745 but the public peace on the whole was well-maintained. On 38 occasions, the police had to open fire in order to maintain Law and Order as against 97 occasions in 1950. This year, as in the previous year, the Moharrum and Dasara festivals synchronized. Adequate police precautions were taken and the festivals passed off without incident. There was slight communal tension between Hindus and Muslims in the Guntur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madurai Rural, Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts. Fourteen incidents were reported and in all two persons were killed while 119 were injured. On the agrarian front the anti-social elements were active in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Malabar, Ramanathapuram and Madurai Urban districts. Suitable precautionary measures were taken and the situation was under control throughout. There were 266 strikes during the year as against 134 in the previous year.

Detection and prevention of crimes.—The percentage of detections in the last three years is shown below :—

Year.	Percentage of detection of total cognizable crime.			
(1)	(2)			
1949	...	...	...	44·0
1950	..	..	..	43·7
1951	..	..	..	42·0

The percentage of detections fell by 1·7 per cent. With the heavy increase in the volume of total cognizable crime a decrease of 1·7 per cent in the detection should be regarded as negligible. The fall in detection was mainly due to 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 drop in detection in many districts was the violent activities of subversive elements in many districts during the first half of the year, demanding a great

deal of attention of all ranks of the Force to the detriment of normal Police work.

Prosecutions.—The number of cases decided by the Courts was 41,100 against 36,492 in 1950. Of those 72.9 per cent ended in conviction as compared with 75.9 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 Security Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code :—

Cases under	Number disposed of by courts in 1951.	Number pending in courts on 31st December 1951.	Total.	Percentage of pending cases on the total number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Indian Penal Code ..	41,100	17,285	58,385	29.6
Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act.	47	262	309	84.8
Security Sections ..	6,938	2,191	9,129	24.0

Escapes.—One hundred and thirty-three prisoners escaped from Police escorts, 6 from Police lock-ups and 48 from sub-jails in 1951 as against 110, 11 and 44 respectively in 1950. One hundred and fifty-one escapees were recaptured.

Four thousand and forty old offenders received enhanced punishments under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 3,919 in 1950. Four hundred and fifty-five convicts were ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code. Nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five persons were put up under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 7,892 in 1950.

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, etc. The department worked in close liaison with the District Intelligence Bureau as usual, co-ordinating their work and functioning as the central agency for dealing with organized crime. Better results were achieved during the year in the use of scientific aids to investigation. There was an increase in the number of calls made on the services of experts, especially in coin and currency. The foot-print expert examined 82 cases and was summoned to give evidence in courts on 14 occasions. The Special Branch continued to function efficiently.

Finger-Print Bureau.—There were 518,706 finger-print slips on record at the beginning of the year. Thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-eight slips were received for record and 127,026 were removed during the year bringing the total number on record on the last day of the year to 426,248. Sixty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety search references were received in the Bureau

against 66,141 in 1950. Of these, 59,232 related to this State, the largest number coming from Madras City. Fourteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five or 25.0 per cent were traced as against 23.5 per cent in 1950. Of the remaining 8,938 references received from outside, the State of Bombay, as usual, made the largest number of references (6,195) followed by Mysore (745), Hyderabad (509), Ceylon (275), Bengal (224), Orissa (218) and Travancore-Cochin Union (211). Of these 824 or 9.2 per cent were traced as against 9.11 per cent in 1950. One hundred and fifty-seven references were made for the identification of dead bodies and 4 were identified, the corresponding figure for 1950 being 132 and 5 respectively.

Finger-print experts visited scenes of crime in three cases. Photographic enlargements of latent-impressions were received in the Bureau in 196 cases. The experts gave evidence in courts on 554 occasions and expert opinion given in 470 cases, as against 513 and 516 respectively in 1950.

The Shorthand Bureau.—The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau is 5 Inspectors including one temporary Inspector and 40 Sub-Inspectors. The staff attended 1,613 political and labour meetings and 63 conferences as against 751 and 63 respectively in 1950. The standard of work in the Bureau was satisfactory.

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 is given below :—

	1949.	1950.	1951.
I. Thefts in running passenger trains—			
(a) from passengers	531	542	478
(b) from mail and luggage vans ..	32	41	88
II. Thefts from platforms and passenger sheds.	1,492	1,281	1,220
III. Thefts in running goods trains ..	96	130	456
IV. Thefts from stationary waggons, goods-sheds and yards.	335	406	650
V. Thefts of railway materials	257	206	323
VI. Other thefts	289	263	231
Total ..	3,032.	2,869	3,446

Thefts, which generally form the bulk of the crime in the Railway Police districts, have increased during the year by 577 as compared with the previous year. The general economic depression, the heavy congestion of traffic and illicit transport of food-grains and other controlled articles have been the contributory causes. Forty-four attempts were made to wreck or damage trains and there were 60 cases of stone-throwing against 53 in 1950. The Special Magistrates in both the Railway Police districts continue to function satisfactorily.

Prohibition.—The Madras Prohibition Act is now being enforced by the police in the districts of Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai Urban, Madurai Rural, Tiruchirappalli, Salem and Coimbatore. The Prohibition work in the ten police districts has been merged with the regular police work and the police staff in these districts administer the Prohibition Act as part of their normal duties along with other special and local Acts. Forty-two thousand and eight hundred seventy-five cases involving 43,763 persons were put up under the Prohibition Act during the year.

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 1951 was as follows:—

	Sanctioned strength.	Actual strength.
Inspectors	22	21
Sergeants-Major	5	5
Sergeants	50	50
Sub-Inspectors	110	98
Jamedars	2	2
Head constables	362	339
Naiks, Lance Naiks and Police constables.	2,317	2,261 (87 in P.R.S.)

Recruitment.—One hundred and fifty-three constables were enlisted during the year. There has been some difficulty in getting the right type of recruits.

Health.—The number of admissions into the hospital was 12,467 during the year under review as against 12,544 in 1950. The daily average number of men attending the hospitals was 59 as against 75.54 in 1950. The health of the force continued to be satisfactory.

Judicial punishments.—The number of police officers and men punished judicially is five for offences committed in their private capacity.

Cost of the Police Force.—The total cost of the City Police Force was Rs. 41,24,846 as against Rs. 38,28,249 last year.

Armed Forces.—The Armed Reserve continued to do bandobust duties at strikes, processions and meetings, and other large-scale bandobust duties. The Armed Reserve was augmented when necessary by Platoons of the City Armed Reserve stationed in districts and by the Special Armed Police.

Crime.—The total number of cognizable crimes reported during the year under the Indian Penal Code excluding those under special and local laws was 7,350 as against 5,605 in 1950. There was thus an increase of crime under all heads during the year due to adverse economic conditions and unemployment and also to the free registration of cases on which much emphasis was laid in 1951. Three thousand and ninety persons were arrested under preventive measures as against 2,898 in 1950. Of these 579 were run in under the security sections as against 445 in the previous year.

Traffic Department.—There was no change in the strength of the Traffic Department. The total number of accidents that occurred during the year was 2,953 in which 67 persons were killed and 1,579 injured. The corresponding figures in 1950 were 2,718 and 42.

Traffic control.—Persistent propaganda in educating the public in road sense was carried on throughout the year. Regular speed traps were laid to keep a check on over-speeding. Two hundred and fifty-one speed traps were laid in various parts of the City. The speed-limit of vehicles was reduced to 10 miles per hour in General Hospital and Royapetta Hospital areas and to 15 miles per hour at West Mada Church Street, Rayapuram, and Eldams Road, Teynampet. In order to cease the heavy traffic congestion in Georgetown area, every alternate street, east of Mint street and north of China Bazaar up to Broadway has been made "One way" street and lorry traffic has been prohibited in certain streets.

Motor Vehicles (1951)

There was no change in the character of the State Transport Authority. The post of the Secretary, Central Road Traffic Board was upgraded and was being held by an I.A.S. Officer.

The total revenue collected from Motor Vehicles Tax in 1951 was Rs. 3,38,45,620 (3,03,84,486). The total number of registrations, including re-registration during the year was 8,053. Over 25 per cent of the registrations were in Madras City.

Driving Licence.—The number of driving licences of various classes issued during the year was 90,638 (83,567). There was a fall in the number of persons authorised to drive as paid employees and in the number of persons authorised to drive public service vehicles as paid employees. This seemed to indicate a swing towards owner-driving.

The total number of conductors' certificates issued increased from 18,548 in the last year to 20,251 during the year.

Stage Carriages.—Rationing of petrol was lifted in 1950 and restrictions on the opening of new routes or the introduction of more buses were accordingly relaxed. However the prior approval of the Chairman, Central Road Traffic Board, was necessary for the grant of fresh permits on both, old and new, routes. The number of stage carriage operators at the end of the year was 1,213 (981). There was an increase in the number of small operators.

Bus fares.—The bus fares generally remained unchanged. The maximum fare fixed by the Government for ordinary areas was seven pies per mile per passenger. On several routes parallel to the railway lines and on routes on which there was good traffic the fares actually charged were lower.

Motor Cabs.—Nine hundred and seventy-one (793) motor cabs were plying during the year. This number included auto-rickshaws also.

Road-rail co-ordination.—In introducing new services and strengthening the existing ones, the reasonable interest of the railways was always considered. There was no conflict between the Regional Transport Authorities and the Railway Administration on any important issue.

Working of the Acts and Rules.—The enforcement of the Act and the Rules was satisfactory. One special feature of enforcement during the year was the constitution of the Central Flying Squad, consisting of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors and some constables. This squad visited several districts in turn and made surprised checks. The number of cases reported by them during the year was 247.

The number of prosecutions launched during the year was 94,290 (118,082). More pedestrians were involved than in the last year.

Madras Civil Motor Cars Control Order, 1947.—Although the Control Order was under suspension, persons who purchased one particular make of cars against permits issued under this order were required to obtain prior sanction of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller to sell or otherwise dispose of such cars. During the period under review five persons were permitted to sell their cars.

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 till 31st December 1951 when the Government exempted all commercially imported transport vehicles from all provisions except clause 23 of the Control Order. The result was that price control on all the commercially imported transport vehicles was lifted retaining only clause 23 for the benefit of the departments of Government. One hundred and eighty-four commercially imported transport vehicles were allotted to Government Departments, namely Irrigation, Electricity, Police, etc.

Nationalisation of Transport.

The year under review was one of uniform allround progress. The total strength of the fleet increased to 336 (322).

The percentage of punctuality of services in the City, suburban and mufassal routes worked out to 92 per cent, 80 per cent and 12 per cent respectively.

Consistent with the policy of serving public, an attractive second edition of the official bus guide was released at a nominal cost of one anna per copy. Besides giving other useful information the guide takes the visitor around the city to see the important land marks. A third edition was under print.

Works Committees.—Works Committees with equal representations of the management and the workers were organized in all the three units and they proved to be excellent channels of communication between the workers and the management.

Canteens and Medical Services.—Co-operative canteens were functioning well at Government Coach Building Factory at Chromepet and Government Bus Service with branches of the latter at Government Automobile Workshop and Broadway (mufassal bus stand) and a Mobile Trolley at Parry's Corner. A well-equipped dispensary with a full-time compounder and a part-time Medical Officer was opened in Transport House on 1st May 1951. A Mass X-ray for detection of the incidence of T.B. among the workers was arranged. It was followed up by hospitalising suspected and affected cases.

Government Automobile Workshop.—Besides attending to repairs, etc., of the vehicles belonging to Government Transport system the workshop also attended to repairs of the vehicles of other departments. On an average, 65 vehicles received major repairs and complete overhauling and 63 received minor repairs every month.

Government Coach Building Factory, Chromepet.—This factory completed the Government of India contract for the construction of 100 G.S. Load Army Lorry Bodies. The renovation of long wheel buses of the Government Bus Service was being attended to. Besides this, during the year under review the Factory constructed 57 other lorries, 58 vans, 8 Ambulances, etc., for other Government departments; and cots, lockets, screens, etc., for Government Hospitals.

Habitual Offenders' Settlements

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

The population of the Settlements on 31st March 1952 was as follows:—

Settlement.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Aziznagar	432	500	326	1,258
Siddhapuram	172	173	268	613
Sitanagaram	71	73	102	246
Stuartpuram	621	627	1,224	2,472

Weaving, carpentry and leather were the minor industries which were functioning in the Aziznagar Settlement. There were no organized industry 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	463.37
Siddhapuram	3,159.50	631.35
Sitanagaram	202.60	169.25
Stuartpuram	2,010.22	801.00

The general health of the settlers in all the settlements except the Siddhapuram Settlements was good. Siddhapuram Settlements is located in malarial tract and consequently malaria was common in the Settlement.

The working of the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948.—The registration of persons under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948, was taken up soon after the rules under the Act were published. Five thousand two hundred and sixty-eight persons have so far been registered under the Act of whom 4,097 are ex-notified tribe members. Three hundred among these ex-notified tribe members belong to the wandering gangs. For the year 1951 alone, 770 persons were brought under the provisions of the Act.

Criminal Justice (1950)

Courts.—The Judicial Officers employed in the State during the year 1951 and engaged wholly or partly in trial of criminal cases were—

Sixteen High Court Judges;

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

forty Assistant Sessions Judges;

thirty-one Temporary Assistant Sessions Judges;

forty-two District Magistrates including 22 Additional District Magistrates;

seven Presidency Magistrates;

eighty-two Subdivisional Magistrates;

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

fifty-two Additional First-class Magistrates, including District Munsifs-cum-First-class Magistrates;

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

fifty-five Special Magistrates; and

seventeen Honorary Special Magistrates sitting singly. In addition, there were 143 (181) Benches of Magistrates constituted from among 910 (1,292) Honorary Magistrates, 649 (1,520) Village Magistrates' Courts and 541 (757) Panchayat Courts.

The Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive was extended during the year to four more districts of Coimbatore, Nellore, Salem and the Nilgiris.

Number of cases and appeals.—There was a rise in the number of cases instituted from 887,167 to 915,955. This was due to an increase in the number of cases filed under the Prohibition Act X of 1937, Motor Vehicles Act IV of 1939, City Police Act, etc. The number of appeals preferred decreased from 10,719 to 9,395.

The work done by the different courts is shown below:—

Class of Courts.	Number of cases.	
	Disposed of.	Convictions.
(1) Village Magistrates	836 (2,171)	475 (749)
(2) Panchayat courts	676 (2,326)	95 (705)
(3) Benches of Magistrates	1,74,506 (190,805)	1,76,798 (180,985)
(4) Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	18,397 (20,516)	17,880 (20,099)
(5) Stipendiary Special Magistrates ..	24,968 (20,863)	23,316 (20,414)
(6) Sub-Magistrates including Additional First-class Magistrates.	5,16,480 (473,975)	5,09,078 (478,834)
(7) Joint Deputy and Assistant Magistrates.	27,633 (19,186)	24,576 (18,157)
(8) District Magistrates	4,748 (1,376)	4,030 (1,096)
(9) Sessions Courts	2,110 (1,984)	2,048 (2,394)
(10) High Court Criminal Sessions ..	44 (42)	39 (36)

The Honorary Magistrates continued to afford substantial relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates.

Appeals—Magistrates' Courts.—Five thousand six hundred and twelve (5,504) appeals were disposed of. The average duration of appeals was 34 (23) days in the Courts of the District Magistrates and 37 (27) days in the Courts of the First-class Magistrates. The percentage of appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 34.11 (30.49).

Mufassal Sessions Courts.—The number of appeals disposed of was 3,254 (3,443). The average duration of appeals was 49 (51) days. The percentage appellants whose convictions were set aside or against whom proceedings were quashed was 26.31 (33.91).

High Court.—The number of appeals disposed of was 683 (769). The percentage of entirely successful applicants was 12 (13).

Revision and Reference—Magistrates' Courts.—The number of petitions for revision presented before the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Magistrates was 869 (652).

Mufassal Sessions Courts.—Five hundred and twenty-seven (465) revision petitions were filed including 16 (17) cases which were taken up *suo moto* by the Sessions Judges.

High Court.—One thousand six hundred and twelve (1,370) revision petitions were disposed of. One hundred and nine (142) references for confirmation of death sentences under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were made to the High Court during the year. Sentences of death were confirmed in the case of 44 (66) persons, reduced to other punishments in the case of 77 (69) persons and 17 (22) persons were acquitted.

Trial with Assessors.—The number of persons tried with the aid of the assessors was 5,217 (4,238). The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 2,509 (1,769), differed from one or more of them in the case of 1,768 (1,748) accused and differed from all of them in the case of 940 (721) accused.

Detention of witnesses.—In the Magistrates' Courts, in the Mufassal Sessions Courts and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts 475,205 (417,934) witnesses were examined. The number of witnesses required to attend for more than three days was 1,170 (1,598). The number of witnesses summoned in the Sessions Courts on behalf of the accused but not examined was 4,743 (5,204).

The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses who attended the Sessions Courts in the mufassal was

Rs. 81,436 (Rs. 86,854). The amount paid to assessors for travelling allowance and batta was Rs. 42,306 (Rs. 50,834). The amount paid as fees to pleaders engaged in Sessions Courts for defending poor persons accused of murder was Rs. 20,605 (Rs. 19,139).

Dismissal of complaints under section 203 and award of compensation under section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure.—The number of complaints dismissed under section 203, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 5,683 (16,858). The number of persons directed to pay compensation under section 250, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 38 (38).

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

	1950.	1951.
Death (confirmed or imposed by the High Court) ..	67	44
Transportation	368	284
Rigorous imprisonment	69,762	83,928
Simple imprisonments	22,599	27,469
Forfeiture of property—		
In addition to other punishments	370	915
Without other punishments	4	3
Fine—		
In addition to other punishments	2,488	5,535
Without other punishments	780,463	776,392
Whipping—		
In addition to other punishments	Nil.	Nil.
In lieu of other punishments	Nil.	Nil.
Security to keep the peace—		
In addition to other punishments	856	1,105
Without other punishments	863	696
Security for good behaviour	3,492	3,921
Imprisonment in default of security for good behaviour.	2,246	2,275

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,09,56,627 (Rs. 97,43,362) out of which Rs. 69,53,763 (68,38,636) was realized.

First offenders.—Six thousand seventy-one (4,931) persons were released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Probation of Offenders Act III of 1937.

Short-term of imprisonment.—The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for periods of fifteen days and less rose to 39,647 (34,692).

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles convicted rose from 5,210 to 11,317. Of these 10,553 (4,797) were boys and 764 (413) were girls. Of the juveniles convicted, 1,671 (817) were ordered to be detained in certified schools, 6,678 (3,332) were discharged after admonition and 3,585 (1,387) were delivered to their parents or guardians.

State of Crimes.—There was an increase in the number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code from 136,911 to 153,26. The noticeable variations were—

(1) Increase in the number of offences relating to Public tranquillity, offences relating to hurt, offences affecting life criminal force and assault.

(2) Increase in the number of offences relating to document and to trade or property marks and of theft and criminal trespass.

Prisons (1951)

There was a decrease in the number of admissions to jails from 321,520 in 1950 to 314,707 in 1951, while the daily average population increased from 25,514.94 to 26,188.02. The daily average of the undertrial prisoners decreased from 8,867.25 to 8,386.06.

39.63 per cent of the convicts were employed in the jail manufacture of various articles, the value of which was Rs. 27,80,898 in the year under report as against Rs. 24,16,693 in 1950.

During the year under review, Dr. Walter C. Reckless, United Nations Expert on Criminology, visited Madras. A second grade sub-jail was opened at Madurantakam and a second Borstal School at Alipuram, Bellary. The Central Jail, Cuddalore, hitherto used for the confinement of detenus, was temporarily converted into a Jail for confining ordinary prisoners. The Subsidiary Jails at Bandar Fort and Salem were converted into special subsidiary Jails. The prisoners whose unexpired portion of sentences was one month or less on August 20, 1951 were released unconditionally to relieve overcrowding in Jails. The reciprocal arrangements (regarding transfer of prisoners, ex-military and others, convicted by Civil Courts of criminal jurisdiction from the States, where they are convicted to their States of origin) were extended to Part 'C' States, namely, Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Cutch and Vindhya Pradesh. The Senior Fire officer of the town or any other Fire officer of higher rank having jurisdiction over the fire station in the town where there is a jail, has been appointed as ex-officio visitor to the jail.

Nature and length of sentence.—As compared with the previous year, the percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment decreased from 27.16 to 23.61 and the percentage of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment increased from 72.70 to 76.26. Of the 25,536 simple imprisonment prisoners, 13,396 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 to imprisonment with whipping. The number sentenced to death was 140 and to

transportation for life 322 against 146 and 388 respectively in the previous year. The number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month decreased from 53,200 to 50,481 and the number of persons sentenced to between one month and three months increased from 34,102 to 39,917. One hundred and thirty-two youthful offenders were admitted during the year against 90 in the previous year.

Escapes and recaptures.—(Convicts)—Thirty-two escapes occurred during the year against 27 in the previous year. Of the 32 escapes, 3 were from inside the jail and 26 from extramural custody.

Offences and punishments.—During the year, 667 offences including 12 dealt with by courts were committed by convicts against 612 in the previous year. "Minor" punishments were inflicted in 293 cases and major punishments in 362 cases as compared with 321 and 286 respectively in 1950. The increase in the number of punishments inflicted during the year was due to the strict enforcement of discipline among prisoners in jails and to the meticulous observance of the rules and regulations. The conduct of the prisoners in general was satisfactory.

There was a minor disturbance in the Central Jail, Salem on 3rd January 1951, when the prisoners who were members of the Communist party in the jail annexe refused to submit themselves to search by jail officials. They resorted to violence and minimum force was used to restore order. Except for this, there were no serious disturbances of any kind during the year.

Education of convicts.—Educational facilities were provided in almost all the jails for convicted prisoners who were capable of being benefited by them. One teacher from each of the Central jails at Coimbatore, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Bellary, Cannanore, Rajahmundry and Penitentiary, Madras has had his training in Adult Education. Education on model lines was imparted in these jails.

The table below indicates the standard of literacy obtained by these discharged during the year:—

	On admission.		On discharge.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Literates	538	29.46	1,458	79.85
Illiterates	1,288	70.54	368	20.15

Besides giving instruction in the 3 Rs. each jail has interested itself in various extra-curricular activities of general value. Notable among them are Library and Moral and Religious instruction.

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. 1,17,41,009-9-0 against Rs. 1,03,50,167-1-8 during the previous year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the increase in the total population of jails and sub-jails.

Health of prisoners.—The total number of admissions to hospitals increased from 8,836 in 1950 to 12,798 during the year under report. The daily average sick and the number of deaths also increased from 265.92 to 307.28 and 216 and 232 respectively, in 1951. The increase in the number of admissions to hospital, daily average sick and deaths is due to the larger number of prison population dealt with during the year.

Visits to jails.—Four hundred and twenty-one visits were paid by official and non-official visitors to the jails and Borstal School, Palayamkottai, during the year against 321 in the previous year. The total number of inspections and visits by official and non-official visitors was 1,792 against 2,455 in the previous year.

Borstal Schools (1951)

There was only one school at the commencement of the year, viz., the Borstal School at Palayamkottai. Ever since the closure of the Borstal School at Tanjore early in 1943, the school at Palayamkottai was heavily overcrowded. With a view to relieve the overcrowding in that school, a second Borstal school was opened during the year in a portion of the Alipuram Jail at Bellary. The new school was intended for inmates whose mother-tongue is Telugu or Kannada. This school started functioning at the end of March 1951. The accommodation available in the Borstal schools at Palayamkottai and Alipuram is for 647 and 350 inmates respectively. The daily average population of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai was 830.86 against 889.85 in the previous year. The daily average population of the Borstal School at Alipuram was 102.80. Even after the opening of the second Borstal School at Bellary, the Borstal School at Palayamkottai continued to be overcrowded throughout the year.

Education.—The inmates in both the institutions were given sound elementary education. There was no change in the industrial training afforded to the boys at Borstal School, Palayamkottai. In the Borstal School, Alipuram, Bellary, the industrial training consisted of weaving, tailoring and carpentry. The percentage of inmates employed on manufactures in both the schools was 57.86 against 58.02 in 1950. The gross outturn on manufactures was Rs. 64,441-1-8 against Rs. 44,411-4-5 in the previous year in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai.

Escapes and recaptures.—There were 3 escapes during the year from Borstal School, Palayamkottai as against 7 in 1950. Two of the escapees were recaptured during the year. There was no escape from the Borstal School, Alipuram.

Reversion to crime.—Of the 1,680 inmates discharged during the five years from 1947 to 1951, 71 reverted to crime. Eight hundred and eighty-one ex-inmates were under the supervision of Probation Officers.

On the recommendation of the Visiting Committee, 27 inmates were discharged on licence under section 15 (1) of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, as against 42 in the previous year.

Finance.—The total expenditure of the Borstal school, Palayamkottai, increased from Rs. 2,73,378 to Rs. 2,90,251 during the year. The expenditure in respect of the Borstal school at Alipuram was Rs. 7,422 during the year. The cost per head in respect of both the schools works out to Rs. 318-13-2 against Rs. 307-3-9 in the previous year. The increase in the cost per head is due to increase in the price of ration articles.

Visits and inspections.—The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors to the Borstal school, Palayamkottai and Borstal School at Alipuram was 22 and 3 respectively.

Probation Department (1951)

The probation 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 Probation Officers also continued to be in charge of the supervision of the ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme. As in the previous years the courts, especially in the City of Madras, made free use of the services of the District Probation Officers in maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.—The number of cases under supervision during the year increased to 3,457 (2,830). The number of persons placed under supervision during the year increased to 1,866 (1,620). The number of probationers under supervision at the end of the year was 1,938 (1,591). The number of visits paid and the number of visits received by the District Probation Officers were 25,910 (21,669) and 5,843 (4,766). The number of reports submitted to the courts was 23,968 (15,916). The total number of persons dealt with under the various sections of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the year was 9,094 (8,067).

The Madras Children Act.—The total number of preliminary enquires made during the year was 2,633 (1,903). The number of children placed under the supervision of the Probation Officers was 598 (432) and the number of juveniles under supervision during the year was 1,011 (751). The number of enquiries made regarding pupils before their discharge from the certified schools was 774 (760). The number of after-care reports submitted by the District Probation Officers was 3,761 (3,621). The number of ex-pupils under supervision was 1,298 (1,801).

The Madras Borstal Schools Act.—The number of ex-inmates under supervision was 887 (826). The number of reports submitted was 2,565 (1,856). The reports of the District Probation Officers show that most of the ex-inmates have turned over a new leaf and have settled down as honest and law-abiding citizens. The percentage of reversion to crime among those under supervision during the year was only 2.7 (4.8).

The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.—The number of cases referred to the District Probation Officers for enquiry and report under this Act was 160 (201). Of those, 40 (20) persons were placed under the supervision of Probation Officers. The Probation Officers also assisted the discharged inmates of the Vigilance Home to secure jobs and to settle down as normal citizens.

Code of Criminal Procedure—Chapter XXXVI (Maintenance of wives and children).—Out of the total of 287 cases referred to the Probation Officers for enquiry and report as many as 250 were from the City of Madras. Of these 287 cases handled during the year; compromise was effected in 110 cases, and maintenance was ordered on the recommendation of Probation Officers in 79 cases. In many cases where compromise was effected the Probation Officers visited the parties often as directed by the Court, with a view to see that the compromise were really effective and beneficial to the parties. This item of work of the Probation Officers is an extremely difficult one and therefore their success in securing effective compromise in 43.3 per cent of the cases referred to them during year is indeed creditable.

Parole Work.—The total number of ex-convicts on supervision was 575 (209). The Probation Officers made 1,897 (265) visits and submitted 1,502 (190) after-care reports.

Since the supervision of ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme was entrusted to Probation Officers only towards the middle of 1950, the figures for 1950 are not available in full.

Finance.—The expenditure on probation work incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 1,96,794-7-8 Rs. (1,66,092-14-8). The Probation Advisory Committee of the

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society spent a sum of Rs. 264-1-0 by way of financial assistance to deserving probationers, ex-borstal inmates, ex-pupils and ex-convicts on the recommendation of the Probation Officers.

Certified Schools (1951)

The number of Government Certified Schools remained the same, viz., 4, while the number of private institutions increased from six to ten consequent on the certification of the Seva Samajam Boys' Home, Adyar and Bala Mandir, Madras with effect from 1st May 1951, Kasturba Basic School, Keelamoongiladi, South Arcot, from 1st June 1951 and the Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya Girls' Orphanage, Ganapathinagar, Tanjore, from 1st October 1951.

There were 2,278 pupils remaining at the commencement of the year in all the Government and private certified schools. Two thousand six hundred and two were admitted and 2,130 were discharged during the year, leaving 2,750 at the close of the year. The daily average number of pupils increased from 2,201.71 in 1950 to 2,545.70 in 1951.

Education of pupils.—Amongst the 1,172 pupils admitted during the year, 335 were literates and 837 were illiterates, as against 285 and 808 respectively, last year. Of the 564 pupils discharged during the year under report, 168 were literates and 396 were illiterates on admission, but all 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.

Escapes and recaptures.—There were 121 escapes during the year as against 155 in the previous year. Forty-two pupils including those escaped in the previous years were recaptured and admitted into the respective schools.

Under the new scheme of reformation, the boys were allowed absolute freedom. They were allowed to play till 9 p.m. and to sleep on the verandas. They were also allowed to go on leave on their own guarantee and to go outside the school, to places of worship, class camps, etc., without escorts. This accounts for the large number of escapes, but the number of escapees this year is less than the previous year. The behaviour of the boys in the schools was satisfactory.

Finance.—The total expenditure on account of the Department of Certified Schools for the calendar year 1951 was Rs. 11,99,700 as against Rs. 10,88,500 in 1950. The increase was mainly due to the purchase of ration articles from co-operative stores and provision of khadi clothing to the children. The total receipts of the four Government Certified Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 14,100 as against Rs. 8,800 in 1950.

After-care reports.—Of the 564 pupils discharged during the year, 22 are reported to be not traceable, 83 are in charge of parents, 22 employed, 36 studying, 220 employed and behaving well, and 5 reverted to crime. There were 993 ex-pupils under the supervision of the District Probation Officers during 1951 and 160 were helped to secure employment and settle in life.

Health.—The number of admissions to hospitals in the Government Certified Schools decreased from 1,263 to 992 while the daily average sick increased from 50.73 to 81.34 as compared with the previous year. The number of admissions into hospital in the private certified schools increased from 98 in 1950 to 118 in 1951 and the daily average sick increased from 3.84 to 10.21.

Vigilance Department (1951)

There are three classes of institutions in the Vigilance department, namely, rescue homes, vigilance homes and shelters. There are two rescue homes, namely, the Stri Sadana Rescue Home in Madras and the Rescue Home under the Poor Homes Society at Kozhikode, one Vigilance Home in Madras and four Shelters in Madras, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore.

The Shelter in Madras is attached to the Stri Sadana Rescue Home. The Vigilance Home, Madras, is the only vigilance home for the whole State.

Stri Sadana Rescue Home.—There were 62 inmates and one child in the Stri Sadana at the commencement of the year. Ninety inmates and six children were admitted during the year making a total of 159. Seventy-nine inmates and four children were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 73 inmates and three children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the home was 75.55 (62.68).

Vigilance Home, Madras.—There were 187 inmates and three children in the Vigilance Home at the commencement of the year and 108 inmates and five children were admitted making a total of 303. Seventy-six inmates and five children were disposed of during the year leaving 219 inmates and three children at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the home was 213.2 as against 183.10 in 1950.

One hundred and six remand cases were admitted in the Vigilance Home and 103 were disposed of leaving three at the end of the year.

Shelters.—Three hundred and forty-two inmates passed through these homes during the year under report.

Period of detention—Stri Sadana.—Out of the 90 inmates admitted during the year, 30 were rescued cases, 55 were preventive

and protective cases and 5 kidnapped ones. All these girls will be detained in the home till they are properly rehabilitated and settled down in life.

Vigilance Home.—The period of detention of the inmates in the Vigilance Home as compared with that of last year is shown below :—

	1950.	1951.
For two years	86	62
For three years	24	43
For four years	1	2
For five years	1	1
Above five years	1	..
Total ..	113	108

Education of inmates.—The Stri Sadana Special School which is a higher elementary one with eight standards is common for the two homes in Madras, namely, Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Vigilance Home. The medium of instruction is Tamil and Malayalam. The school was inspected by the educational authorities and their report was satisfactory. There is also adequate provision for the vocational training of the inmates in weaving, spinning, dress-making, embroidery and music with abinayam. Besides these, laundrying and domestic service have been introduced during the year.

Spinning which was started last year under a trained instructor, is thriving very well. Every inmate of the two homes is made to spin compulsorily for two hours daily and most of the inmates are proficient in this respect. This year, ten inmates of the Stri Sadana competed at the spinning test held by the City Khadi Officer and all the girls were awarded a certificate of proficiency.

Physical Education.—The inmates play such Indian games as can be played in the open space available in the buildings of the respective institutions.

Extra-curricular activities.—The literary, dramatic and music societies, which carry on their activities by rotation once a week out of the school hours under the guidance of the Superintendent, her assistants and the teaching staff, functioned well during the year under report.

Discipline.—The discipline in the two homes was generally good. Two inmates of the Vigilance Home who were incorrigibles were transferred to the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. There were three escapes, one from the Stri Sadana and two from the Vigilance Home during the year.

Health.—Both the Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Vigilance Home have a common dispensary attached to them under a part-time lady-doctor. Minor ailments are attended to by the doctor in the dispensary itself. Such of the inmates as have to be treated in the outside hospitals are sent to either Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children or Government General Hospital, Madras. Twenty-one inmates of the Stri Sadana and 41 of the Vigilance Home were admitted during the year as in-patients for treatment in these hospitals as against 14 and 95 respectively last year and all of them were discharged cured.

Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the Discharged Inmates—Stri Sadana.—Of the 79 inmates discharged during the year, 1 was given away in marriage, 7 were sent for midwifery training, 1 for teachers' training, 4 as domestic servants, 52 handed over to parents, husbands or other guardians, 9 taken on to the establishment of the Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana as matrons, assistant matrons and attendants, 3 employed outside, 1 sent over to the Mental Hospital, Madras, and 1 escaped.

Vigilance Home.—Of the 76 inmates discharged from the Vigilance Home, 4 were given away in marriage, 1 was employed as domestic servant, 1 absorbed in the staff, 60 restored to their relatives after the expiry of their term, 2 escaped, 2 transferred to the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and 4 admitted in the Stri Sadana as preventive and protective cases at their own request to enable them to continue their studies.

Finance.—The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,64,900 (Rs. 1,27,900). The average cost per head per annum in respect of the inmates of the Stri Sadana and Vigilance Home works out to Rs. 540-10-0 (Rs. 479-14-0).

A sum of Rs. 552-1-0 was derived from the industrial section of the Stri Sadana Special School.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences (1951)

Arms Act.—The number of dealers and possession of licences in force under the Indian Arms Act during the year 1951 increased to 68,193 (59,605) of which 47,733 (46,386) were for protection, sport or display and 18,959 (11,719) were for crops and cattle protection. During the year, licences for rifles increased to 2,971 (2,901), for revolvers and pistols to 2,794 (2,461), and for smooth bore guns to 61,160 (57,104). Under the Indian Arms Act, 385 (515) cases concerning 368 (533) persons were tried during the year and 232 (423) persons were convicted.

Explosives Act.—The number of licences in force under the Explosives Act for the import and transport of explosives decreased

to 55 (112) and those for possession and sale decreased to 1,926 (2,888). The number of licences for the possession of manufactured fireworks not exceeding 200 lb. or blasting powder not exceeding 50 lb. decreased to 1,324 (1,901). Under the Explosives Act, 109 (176) cases concerning 99 (228) persons were tried during the year and 75 (159) persons were convicted.

Sulphur licences.—The number of licences in force during the year were 653 (466). The quantity of sulphur sold during the year was 3,422 (3,212) tons leaving a balance of 1,715 (1,795) tons at the end of the year.

Chemical Examiner's Department (1951)

The total number of cases examined during the year was 2,479 with 12,187 articles as compared with 2,220 with 10,544 articles in 1950.

The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 956 cases with 4,417 articles as compared with 801 cases with 3,777 articles in 1950. Poison was detected in 414 cases or 43.3 per cent. Among the poisons, opium heads the list with 61 cases while alcohol comes next with 52 cases followed by oleander with 43 cases, nitrite with 37 cases, copper with 31 cases and datura with 27 cases.

Sixty cases of animal poisoning with 266 articles were received as compared with 39 cases with 188 articles in 1950. Poison was detected in 34 cases (56.7 per cent).

One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine cases of stain were examined as against 974 cases in 1950. One thousand and forty-two cases were examined for blood and 127 cases for semen with or without blood. The total number of articles examined under these headings were 6,281.

Civil Justice (1951)

Courts.—The permanent Civil Judicial Officers employed in the State on the 31st December 1951 were—

Sixteen High Court Judges ;

one Chief Judge and one Puisne Judge, Court of Small Causes ;

one Principal Judge and one Additional Judge City Civil Court ;

twenty-six District Judges (including one additional) ;

three Agents to the Government 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 seven additional);

twelve Agency Munsifs;

three Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs;

one Sub-Magistrate, Banganapalle, exercising the powers of a District Munsif.

In addition 79 (79) Revenue Officers tried revenue suits and 4,599 (5,314) village munsifs and 2,293 (2,915) panchayat courts tried civil suits.

Number of suits.—The total number of suits instituted in all the courts was 258,177 (275,831), one suit for every 198 persons in the State. The suits instituted in the City of Madras amounted to one for every 73 persons and in the mufassal to one for every 204 persons.

Nature of suits.—Of the 252,832 (254,328) suits instituted in all the courts (excluding the Revenue Courts), 208,449 (209,825), i.e., 82.14 per cent were for money or movable property, 27,786 (27,187) for immovable property, 3,800 (4,050) for specific relief and 9,067 (9,863) on mortgages.

Number of appeals.—The total number of regular and miscellaneous appeals filed in the High Court, District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts showed a decrease. It was 19,377 (19,839), the average for the five years ending with 1950 being 20,310.

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	10,450 (12,086)	10,421 (12,031)	1,927 (1,898)	..
Village Panchayat Courts	29,445 (31,429)	30,862 (31,836)	9,708 (11,125)	..
Revenue Courts (excluding Agency tracts) ..	5,319 (21,378)	7,854 (28,402)	4,602 (7,078)	230 (451)
Agency Courts	270 (387)	379 (422)	174 (232)	300 (384)
District Munsifs' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits	73,735 (72,754)	74,114 (68,758)	67,164 (63,377)	393 (370)
(b) Small Cause suits	111,702 (110,104)	112,926 (108,860)	20,402 (20,741)	135 (124)
Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding Agency tracts)—				
(a) Original suits	6,503 (6,315)	6,458 (5,758)	9,048 (8,307)	505 (459)
(b) Small Cause suits	9,706 (9,953)	9,504 (9,573)	2,794 (2,781)	184 (160)

	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)
District Courts (excluding the Agency tracts),	469	436	460	347
original suits	(495)	(443)	(467)	(376)
The Madras City Civil Court	1,903	1,760	1,926	440
.. .. .	(1,705)	(1,469)	(1,665)	(500)
The Court of Small Causes, Madras	8,280	9,630	2,270	128
.. .. .	(8,671)	(8,223)	(3,429)	(124)
The High Court, original suits	395	487	1,105	889
.. .. .	(524)	(500)	(1,139)	(851)
Mufassal courts, insolvency petitions	1,213	1,340	711	..
.. .. .	(1,217)	(1,249)	(751)	..
The High Court, insolvency petitions	97	114	338	..
.. .. .	(92)	(242)	(354)	..

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	38 (21)	26 (19)	20 (10)	....
District and Subordinate Judges' Courts (excluding the Agency tracts)—				
(a) Regular appeals	11,413 (10,938)	11,266 (10,878)	11,607 (11,282)	District Judges 319 (295). Sub-Judges 218 (217).
(b) Miscellaneous appeals	3,713 (4,153)	4,051 (3,930)	1,505 (1,798)	....
High Court	6,339 (4,725)	4,148 (4,226)	15,364 (12,255)	....

Appeals to the Supreme Court.—One hundred and twenty-eight (76) applications for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court were pending from the previous year and 88 (144) applications were filed during the year making a total of 216 (220) for disposal including four cases in which leave was granted by the Supreme Court. Of these, 39 (35) were dismissed and 48 (57) were allowed and the remaining 129 (128) were pending.

The number of appeals to the Supreme Court, pending preparation in the High Court at the beginning of the year was 47 (19). Twenty-one (37) were received during the year. Of these the records of 18 were transmitted to the Supreme Court. Fifty appeals were pending preparation in the High Court at the end of the year.

During the year, the Supreme Court disposed of 27 appeals of which 7 were allowed and 16 were dismissed, one withdrawn and in three cases compromise decrees were passed.

Revision and references.—The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 2,291 (2,146) of which 617 (824) were under section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. The number of petitions disposed of was 2,265 (2,000); of these 72 (80) per cent were dismissed. At the end of the year 2,467 (2,441) petitions were pending.

During the year 59 (31) references were made and 91 (93) were pending from previous year. Of these 53 (48) were disposed of and 97 (76) were pending.

Execution proceedings.—(a) Mufassal Courts.—There was a rise from 156,790 to 169,279 in the number of applications for execution filed in all the courts in the mufassal (except village and panchayat courts). During the year 169,025 (157,781) applications were disposed of and 50,715 (48,610) were pending. Full satisfaction was obtained in 39,613 (37,943) applications, i.e., 23·19 (24·05) per cent and part-satisfaction in 22,111 (20,226), i.e., 13·08 (12·82) per cent of the applications disposed of; 105,802 (98,295) applications or 62·51 (62·30) per cent were wholly infructuous. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 1,78,07,866 (Rs. 1,64,25,703); 492 (465) judgment-debtors were imprisoned.

Courts in the Presidency town.—In the City Civil Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes and the High Court, 7,290 (8,631) applications were filed. Seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-three (8,504) were disposed of and the pendency at the end of the year was 1,167 (1,810). Full satisfaction was obtained in 1,868 (1,689), i.e., 23·04 (19·86) per cent and part-satisfaction in 1,032 (1,363), i.e., 13·01 (16·03) per cent of the applications disposed of 4,851 (5,377), i.e., 61·15 (63·23) per cent of the applications were wholly unfructuous. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 7,73,259 (Rs. 7,02,781) and no judgment-debtor was imprisoned during the year as in the last year.

Miscellaneous cases.—Under the head, taking all the courts except the High Court, 624,425 (583,999) cases were filed, 622,519 (582,442) were disposed of and 65,061 (62,113) were pending.

Legal Practitioners.—Three hundred and twenty-six (397) advocates were enrolled during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,81,250 (Rs. 1,74,175) was realized on account of stamp duty. The sanads of 1,967 (2,083) first-grade pleaders (of whom eight renewed their sanads for the latter half of the year) and 146 (149) second-grade pleaders were renewed. This yielded a revenue of Rs. 51,865 (Rs. 54,235).

Professional misconduct—Advocates.—Twenty-one (20) cases of alleged misconduct by advocates were brought to the notice of the High Court during the year. Fourteen (13) cases were disposed of. Of these 9 (4) cases were summarily dismissed and 5 (8) cases were dismissed after calling for an explanation of the advocate concerned.

Pleaders.—Ten (15) cases of alleged professional misconduct of pleaders were brought to the notice of the High Court during the year. Nine (13) cases were disposed of.

The Usurious Loans Act.—The Act was applied in 52 (16) suits of a total value of Rs. 29,047 (Rs. 10,282) and relief was granted to the extent of Rs. 28,356 (Rs. 13,517).

Registration

Consequent on the constitution of the registration district of Pudukkottai with effect from 1st June 1951, the number of district charges increased from 29 to 30 and the number of District Registrars from 31 to 32. Five new Sub-Registry offices were opened at Indukurpet (Nellore district), Tadikonda (Guntur district), Keeramangalam (Tanjore district), Aspari (Bellary district) and Tondi (Pudukkottai district). The number of temporary Sub-Registry offices rose from 17 to 32 at the end of the year, while the number of Sub-Registry offices, including the ex-officio office at Bhadrachalam rose from 586 to 591. There were 632 permanent Sub-Registrars and 22 temporary Sub-Registrars at the close of the year.

The itinerating system of registry continued to be in force in the following places :—

1 Gudalur	..	..	..	The Nilgiris district.
2 Eral	..	..	..	Tirunelveli district.
3 Yercaud	..	..	..	Salem district.
4 Zangareddigudem	..	..	..	West Godavari district.
5 Atrayapuram	..	..	..	East Godavari district.

Consequent on the opening of a Sub-Registry office at Tondi, Pudukkottai district, the itinerating system of registry which was in force there till the end of February 1952 is no longer in existence there.

Registrations.—The number of registrations fell from 1,582,031 to 1,522,771, i.e., by 1·85 per cent. The fall in registrations may be due to the regidity of the money market.

The number of wills fell from 15,820 to 15,688, i.e., by 0·83 per cent, while the number of authorities to adopt rose from 2 to 5. As usual, Hindus registered the largest number of wills.

Value of transactions.—The aggregate value of registered documents rose from Rs. 120·38 crores to Rs. 120·48 crores and the average value of documents also rose from Rs. 761 to Rs. 776. The average registration fee rose from Rs. 5-0-11 to Rs. 5-3-0 as a result of the increase in the rate of copying fee leviable under Article 14 (i) of the Table of Fees.

Searches and copies.—The number of applications for encumbrance certificates rose from 117,236 to 119,289 and applications for single searches fell from 151,014 to 148,318 while the number of certified copies fell from 160,676 to 154,309.

Prosecutions.—Two prosecutions launched by the department remained pending at the commencement of the year and 5 were instituted during the year making a total of seven. Of these three ended in conviction, one in acquittal and three remained pending at the end of the year.

The Societies Registration Act, 1860.—At the commencement of the year under report, 4,091 societies were working. During the year, 427 societies were registered. Eighty-two 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 4,438. A sum of Rs. 20,939 was realized as receipts during the year as against Rs. 18,124-14-0 in the last year. The rise is due to the increase in the number of societies registered during the year. The work connected with the above Act was, as before, performed by the officers of the Registration department without any extra expenditure to the State.

Finance.—The income from “fees for registering documents” rose from 80·02 lakhs to Rs. 80·59 lakhs. The income under “search fees” and “other receipts” showed a rise of 0·1 lakh and 0·52 lakh respectively. Accordingly, the total income rose from Rs. 108·08 lakhs to Rs. 109·86 lakhs. The expenditure increased from Rs. 55·49 lakhs to Rs. 56·06 lakhs. The surplus of income over expenditure was Rs. 59·94 lakhs.

Acts, rules and table of fees.—The provisions of sub-section (f) of section 58 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, were extended to the town of Mangalore in the district of South Kanara.

With effect from 1st April 1951, the copying fee leviable under Article 14 (i) of the Table of Fees under the Indian Registration Act, 1908, has been enhanced from 4 to 5 annas for every 175 words or fraction thereof.

The fees payable under rule 16 of the rules for the registration of vital statistics, for searches and for the grant of extracts have been enhanced.

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

Concessions granted to Harijan members of Co-operative Societies are continued for a further period of two years from 1st April 1951.

Co-operative Societies, the majority of whose members is composed of Harijans, have been exempted from the payment of fees payable for the registration of documents executed by them in favour of Harijans and for obtaining encumbrance certificates up to 31st March 1953.

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 are classified as under :—

	1951-52.	1950-51.
Number of bills of exchange	23	40
Number of promissory notes	27	31
Number of transactions dealt with ..	50	71
Non-payment	49	66
Non-acceptance	1	5
Aggregate value of transactions ..	1·75	3·22
	lakhs.	lakhs.

During the year under report there was a fall in the number of transactions. The decrease under bills of exchange continued this year also. It may be attributed to the general rise in the price of foreign commodities. There was a fall in the value of transactions in the districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Kanara, Kozhikode, Madurai, Palayamkottai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. In the districts of Krishna, Palghat, Ramanathapuram and Tellicherry there were nil transactions. Consequently the aggregate value of transactions fell from Rs. 3,22,484-14-5 to Rs. 1,75,381-2-3.

A sum of Rs. 2,611-10-0 was realized as fees during the year as against Rs. 2,600-3-0 of last year. Out of this revenue collected, a sum of Rs. 849 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. 2,611-10-0 a sum of Rs. 20-12-6 incurred as expenditure during the year under report, the balance of Rs. 2,590-13-6 was remitted into the treasury.

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

Fire Services (1951).

The actual number of District Fire Officers at the beginning of the year was 12. Two more District Fire Officers were appointed during the year. The Fire Service Branch was reorganized and according to the reorganization the jurisdiction of District Fire Officers was revised.

Strength.—The sanctioned total strength of the Madras Fire Service on the last day of the year was 3,331 (3,297).

Cost.—The total cost of the service for the financial year 1951-52 was Rs. 34,01,518 (Rs. 32,74,100). The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the replacement of over-aged fire appliances and equipment.

Training school.—Eight sub-officer cadets were trained during the year and were placed in charge of fire stations. Of these, 6 were direct recruits and 2 were from the service.

At the end of the year there were 68 fire stations as against 66 at the end of the previous year.

On an analysis of the fire reports, it was found that fires occurred mostly in rural areas. In order to educate sufficiently the people in rural areas in the functions and usefulness of fire stations and to minimise the occurrence of fires and the consequent damage to life and property, a voluntary organization of Village fire-watching and Fire-fighting squads was formed in May 1951. This scheme was in force in 8,562 villages throughout the State.

The efficiency and standard of work of the fire service were generally satisfactory.

Statistics of fires.—The total number of fires attended to by the service during the year was 3,164 (2,893). The estimated loss during the year was Rs. 60 (54.9) lakhs. Property estimated at Rs. 2,765 (1,200.25) lakhs was saved by the Madras Fire Service from destruction by fire. Out of 3,164 calls, 54 were false alarms. Out of the remaining, 109 were serious fires involving loss exceeding Rs. 10,000 in each case.

Ambulance work.—Ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (10,266) ambulance calls were received during the year. A total sum of Rs. 80,489-7-3 (69,509-14-3) was realized for attending to these ambulance calls. Accident cases in public places were attended to free of charge. This service is getting more and more popular. Besides the revenue earned by the ambulance service, hire charges for fire service pumps amounting to Rs. 77,445-1-7 were realized on account of private pumping and standby done by the Fire Service Units.

Emergency breakdown van.—The Emergency Breakdown Van attached to Madras City which is utilized for lifting crashed vehicles and towing them was requisitioned by the public on 18 occasions and a sum of Rs. 1,414 (393) was realized.

CHAPTER VI—LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Local Boards

There were 25 district boards in the State. Under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, panchayats with jurisdiction over population estimated at not less than five thousand and with an estimated annual income of not less than Rs. 10,000 are classified as Class I panchayats and the others as Class II panchayats. According to this classification, there were 466 Class I and 8,025 Class II panchayats at the end of the year.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all district boards at the beginning of the year was Rs. 186.81 * (223.51) lakhs. The total receipts—ordinary and capital—including Government grants, amounted to Rs. 1,090.64 (1,049.18) lakhs. Grants for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 286.36 (276.42) lakhs as shown below :—

	RS.	
	IN LAKHS.	
Communications	80.61	(61.33)
Elementary education	179.98	(182.29)
Education other than elementary	21.03	(29.89)
Medical relief and public health	4.74	(2.91)
	286.36	(276.42)

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,145.46 (1,085.41) lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 131.99 (187.28) lakhs.*

Education.—The district boards maintained 682 (561) secondary schools and 15,352 (15,095) elementary schools during the year. The strength of the secondary and elementary schools was as follows :—

Secondary schools—		
Elementary department	1,838	(1,925)
Secondary department	256,744	(220,995)
Elementary schools	1,646,400	(1,629,477)

A total expenditure of Rs. 535.45 (493.33) lakhs was incurred by district boards on 'Education,' of which Rs. 201.01 (212.18) lakhs were met from Government grant and the rest from school fees, proceeds of education tax and the funds of the district boards.

Medical relief and public health.—District boards maintained 1,393 (1,378) medical institutions, and the total number of in-and out-patients treated in these institutions was 41,543 (35,144) and 16,936,017 (16,075,535), respectively. The expenditure on medical

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

relief amounted to Rs. 51.95 (48.54) lakhs and that on preventive medicine including minor water-supply and drainage schemes amounted to Rs. 31.41 (30.80) lakhs. The number of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed during the year was 11.69 (8.34) lakhs.

Communications.—About 24,901 (23,347) miles of roads were maintained by district boards. A sum of Rs. 145.80 (140.02) lakhs (including Rs. 2.56 lakhs paid as interest on and repayment of debt) was spent on road maintenance. The capital outlay on roads amounted to Rs. 120.98 (109.94) lakhs, out of which Rs. 72.75 (58.55) lakhs was met from Government grants.

The works in the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Road Development which were either incomplete or had not been started at the end of the fourth year (1950–51) have been included in the National Five-Year Plan which commenced from 1951–52. A total grant of Rs. 50.47 lakhs was paid to district boards during the year under report for their Post-War Road Development works. District boards and panchayats were together paid a total grant of Rs. 4.8 lakhs 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. Grants amounting to Rs. 11.30 lakhs were disbursed to certain district boards in 1951–52 for undertaking road works for relief of unemployment among agricultural labourers due to failure of rains.

Railways.—Railways owned by district boards, viz., Tenali-Repalle Railway and Tirunelveli-Tiruchendur Railway, were working in the districts of Guntur and Tirunelveli.

District Municipalities

The number of municipalities in the State increased from 95 to 98, the following three municipalities having been newly constituted from 2nd April 1951 :—

Arni (North Arcot),
Bapatla (Guntur) and
Gudur (Nellore).

Special Officers were appointed for administering the newly constituted municipalities till elections to the councils could be completed. The term of office of the existing members of the Pudukkottai municipal council was further extended up to 1st November 1952.

Out of 39 (108) casual elections held during the year, 19 (39) were contested and about 55 (57) per cent of the voters exercised their franchise. The aggregate sanctioned strength of all the municipal councils (including Arni, Bapatla, Gudur and Salur for which there were no elected councils) was 2,354 (2,297). The actual

strength of the councils as on 31st March 1952 was 2,239 (2,252). The total number of meetings convened by the councils was 3,409 (including 128 meetings held by the Special Officers) of which 280 meetings were adjourned for want of quorum and 80 for want of time or other reasons. The average percentage of councillors present at each meeting to the total sanctioned strength of the municipal councils ranged from 42 to 79.

Finance.—The aggregate opening balance of all the municipal councils was Rs. 286.66 (275.34) lakhs. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 985.16 (849.92) lakhs, of which Rs. 342.84 (312.20) lakhs was derived from taxes. The incidence of taxation per head of population (1951 census) was Rs. 6-7-6. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 983.10 (839.19) lakhs, leaving an aggregate closing balance of Rs. 288.72 (286.07) lakhs. The grants given by Government for maintenance of services and for capital works amounted to Rs. 88.28 lakhs as shown below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
Elementary Education	26.06 (25.05)
Education other than Elementary	8.33 (8.83)
Communications	8.57 (7.76)
Water-supply and drainage	42.25 (11.74)
Medical Relief	0.28 (0.40)
Preventive Medicine	2.79 (2.47)
	88.28 (56.25)

Grants for the maintenance of the several services alone amounted to Rs. 39.78 (38.12) lakhs.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 50.49 (35.02) lakhs for financing capital works and advances amounting to Rs. 1.25 lakhs to cover deficits were disbursed during the year.

The ordinary expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 73.51 (67.25) lakhs including Rs. 3.28 lakhs paid towards interest on and repayment of debt.

Medical relief.—The councils maintained 153 (149) medical institutions which afforded relief to 8,901 (8,562) in-patients and 5,347,732 (5,032,457) out-patients. A sum of Rs. 13.21 (11.99) lakhs was spent on medical relief and Rs. 114.09 (107.44) lakhs on sanitation.

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

Elementary—	
Number of schools	1,271 (1,259).
Strength	234,286 (226,731).
Total cost	Rs. 71.74 (64.60) lakhs.
Government contribution	Rs. 26.06 (25.05) lakhs.

Secondary—

Number of schools	133 (111).
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Strength—

Elementary department	1,727 (2,014).
Secondary department	73,257 (65,028).
Cost	Rs. 58.08 (49.81) lakhs.
Government contribution	Rs. 8.33 (8.83) lakhs.

City of Madras

The population of the City was 1,416,056 according to the Census. 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. 506.06 lakhs against Rs. 443.94 lakhs in the previous year. The revenue from all the sources amounted to Rs. 239.05 lakhs against Rs. 190.46 lakhs in 1950-51. Based on the collections actually made, the incidence of taxation per head of population under all taxes works out to Rs. 12-10-1 against Rs. 10-12-3 in the year 1950-51.

The total debt at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 398.43 lakhs. The sinking fund of debenture loans in the custody of the Accountant-General, Madras, comprised a sum of Rs. 19,99,700 in the shape of Government securities and municipal debentures and another sum of Rs. 58,884-11-0 in the shape of cash with the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 32,77, 379-8-0 was paid towards re-payment of principal and interest on Government loans. The expenditure under all accounts was Rs. 419.99 lakhs against Rs. 361.40 lakhs in the previous year.

Public health.—The year under report was specially a difficult one in respect of public health owing to the acute water shortage in the city.

During the year, the City recorded a total number of 58,961 births, against 52,619 births in the previous year. The birth rate per 1,000 of population based on the population according to the 1951 census, namely, 14.16 lakhs, works out to 37.16 as against 51.94 in the previous year based on the population of 10.13 lakhs adopted for that year. Similarly the death rate works out to 27.35 per 1,000 for the year 1950 against 29.31 for the year 1951.

Cholera which was prevalent in the City in the previous half-year continued in a sporadic form during the year. 332,030 were protected against cholera during the year and inoculations were performed in slums and other affected areas after dusk to suit the convenience of the workers there. Although smallpox also continued to prevail, its incidence showed a decline during the year.

In the Tuberculosis clinic at Pulianthope 7,962 new cases were examined. Four T.B. clinics were run under the joint control of the Government of Madras and the Corporation, one in the Government Stanley Hospital, one in Government General Hospital, one in Government Royapetta Hospital and the fourth in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital. The Corporation B.C.G. team consisting of a Medical Officer, a staff nurse and necessary clerical staff continued to function during the year. The Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital run by the Corporation completed four years of useful work. During the year two more beds were provided in this hospital bringing the total number of beds to 64.

Child welfare.—The Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme of the Corporation of Madras was able to enlarge its activities during the year under report besides continuing its useful work. The remarkable features during the year are (1) the opening of two creches, one at the Rayapuram Centre and the other at Chetput Centre in addition to the creche already opened at Broadway, and (2) the starting of routine serological examination of all the ante-natal cases and treatment of the positive cases both in Choolai Maternity Home and Saidapet Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Twenty-six Child Welfare Centres, four sub-centres, one Maternity Home, sixteen Maternity Wards and three creches were maintained by the Corporation at the end of the year. The number of beds in the Maternity Wards was increased to 199 against 174 in the previous year.

Forty thousand six hundred and thirty-nine expectant mothers attended the clinics and were given medical service and treatment by the lady doctors in 1951. The health visitors registered 41,174 expectant mothers at the houses of patients; 60,639 infants, 40,257 toddlers, 72,179 nursing mothers and 40,639 expectant mothers represent the new cases that were treated and advised.

The maternal mortality rate was 1.90 per mille against 2.00 in 1950 and infant mortality rate was 123.16 per mille against 95.52 per mille in 1950.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the child welfare centres during 1951-52 was Rs. 8,33,245.

Education.—The Corporation maintained steady progress in the field of elementary education. The number of Corporation schools at the end of the year was 233 as against 225 on 1st April 1951. The total strength in the schools rose from 70,361 in 1950-51 to 71,633 in 1951-52. The problem of finding adequate accommodation to house the Corporation schools continued to be difficult.

During the year, eight new schools were opened in slums bringing the total number to 50. As many as 4,489 poor

children, mostly belonging to Scheduled classes, are studying in these schools. Wherever there is scope and need, these slums, schools are being developed into complete lower elementary schools. Poor children attending Corporation schools were given midday meals and reconstituted milk as usual.

During the year, eight incomplete higher elementary schools were developed into full-fledged higher elementary schools by opening standard VIII in them.

The four nursery schools run for the benefit of preschool age children continued to be popular. The strength in them rose from 192 in 1950-51 to 252 in 1951-52. The number of Corporation playgrounds increased from 19 in 1950-51 to 21 in 1951-52. During the year, two new reading rooms were opened bringing the total number to 68.

The Corporation continued to maintain two secondary schools, one at Nungambakkam and the other at Saidapet. The strength of the two schools was 1,684 and 765 respectively. The Corporation High School at Nungambakkam is the largest school in the City and works without shifts.

Works.—Special attention was paid to the construction and maintenance of roads as in the previous years. During the year the roads were metalled for the first time and reformed to lengths of 27½ miles and 34.45 miles respectively while asphaltting was done to a length of nearly 30.5 miles. Retarring of roads was done to a length of about 12½ miles. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the execution of special road works in the City. Cement concreting of North Beach Road from Harbour entrance to Clive Gate and Rasappa Chetty Street were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 34,700. Asphaltic concrete cold mix surfacing was done in Armenian Street, Gollavar Agraharam Road, College Road (and a portion of Graemes Road) and Harrington Road at a cost of about Rs. 2.41 lakhs. Improvements to the roads in the extended areas were effected at a cost of Rs. 1.94 lakhs.

With a view to effectively control and regulate traffic at important road junctions and help both vehicular and pedestrian traffic, traffic islands were constructed by the Corporation at seven important junctions in the City during the year in addition to 58 traffic islands already formed in previous years.

Buildings.—The construction of additional blocks in the Choolaimedu School, Kodambakkam, Saidapet High School and Nungambakkam High School for providing more accommodation was also completed at a total cost of Rs. 30,000. Ten small houses—type II (twin houses) were constructed in the open land in Seniamman Koil Street, Tondiarpet, for housing the nurses attached to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and amenities provided at a total cost of about Rs. 56,000.

Shenoy Nagar Housing Scheme.—During the year, the houses mentioned below were taken up for construction at Shenoy Nagar at a total cost of about Rs. 5.5 lakhs :—

- (i) Two houses—Revised 'A' type.
One house—'A' type.
One house—Revised 'B' type.
- (ii) Two Revised—'F' type, and
- (iii) 56 small houses—32 in type 'I' and 24 in type 'II'.

Parks.—All major parks and important traffic islands in the City were maintained in a satisfactory condition. The total number of parks and gardens in the City is 142.

Master plan for the City.—As stated in the previous year's report, the first stage in the preparation of the General Town-Planning Scheme for the City or the Master Plan, viz., the collection of statistics and the data for the preparation of maps in accordance with the instructions of the Director of Town-Planning has been completed. An aerial survey of Madras City and its environs was made through the agency of the Surveyor-General of India who has supplied the Corporation with the inches to a mile photo mosaics of the City and its environs. The second stage of the preparation of the Master Plan, viz., the formulation of proposals based on the data and statistics collected is being done in consultation with the Director of Town-Planning.

Overbridges.—The alignments for the proposed overbridges and their approaches in lieu of the existing level-crossings at McNichols Road, Gengu Reddy Road, Monegar Choultry Road and Thiruvathiyur High Road have been finalised in consultation with the railway.

Slums.—Out of the first instalment of the public loan of Rs. 15 lakhs raised during 1951-52, the first stage works for the improvement of slums were taken up and almost completed by the end of the year. The first stage works comprised three batches of estimates, each batch providing all amenities, such as roads, water-supply, drainage and electrical lights in the selected slums. At the Corporation market farm, Korukkupet dumping ground, Sivashunmugapuram at Otteri and in the site behind slaughter house, Perambur, well laid out colonies have been newly formed and provided with all amenities. The total number of families provided with houses in all these hutting grounds is 1,400. The construction of additional tenements at Kurusedipuram for housing 30 displaced families, which was escorted during the year, is under progress. Action has also been taken for the construction of 42 stored tenements in Bunder Ram Naidu Garden.

Water-supply.—The total quantity of water supplied to the City during the year was 4,757 million gallons, the average daily consumption being 12.9 million gallons. The rate of supply per head

per day works out to ten gallons taking into account water supplied from several wells. The total expenditure incurred on the maintenance of water works amounted to Rs. 20,52,898 and the total revenue derived was Rs. 18,44,158.

The north-east monsoon proved a failure during 1951 for the fifth year in succession. The total rainfall was only 28.56 inches against 29.43 inches in the previous year and the average annual rainfall of 45.09 inches for the past 20 years ending 1950. The water-supply position in the early part of 1951-52 was not bright. The monsoon having failed, the Corporation was obliged to maintain the daily supply to the City at about 15 to 16 million gallons per day from April to November 1951 and thereafter the City's supply was gradually reduced and brought down to 10 million gallons per day from 1st January 1952. The normal supply of water used to be 24 to 25 million gallons per day.

With a view to supplement the meagre supply to the City, the 24 pumping sets that were fixed to the private and public wells in the previous years were continued to work. Electric pump sets were fixed to seven more wells and oil engine pump sets were fixed to 33 additional wells, bringing the total number of wells fitted with pumping sets to 64. In addition to the three water tank lorries that were in use at the beginning of the year for supplying protected water through overhead tanks, six more lorries were purchased at a total cost of nearly Rs. 1,14,000. Two more mobile water tank units were purchased at a total cost of Rs. 46,000.

Under the first stage of the scheme for laying separate Trunk Main for South Madras, from Kilpauk Shaft to Mount Road, junction of Sir Thyagaraya Road, the total length of pipes laid till the end of March 1952 is 6,601 feet of 42 inches diameter. Under the second stage of the scheme, the laying of 9 inches water main in San Thome High Road and Rosary Church Road have been taken up in November 1951 and the total length of pipes laid up to the end of March 1952 is 2,226 feet.

During the year, laying of water mains under the sanctioned schemes, viz., (1) City water-supply distribution improvements, (2) provision of water-supply to Gandhi Nagar layout and (3) provision of water to Alagappa Nagar and Aminjikarai extensions was under progress. The total length of mains laid during the year was 4.4 miles.

Sanitary Engineering.—Sewers were laid to a length of 12.78 miles in various parts of the City. In Theagarayanagar, the scheme has been practically completed excepting the disposal works. Branch sewers in Vyasarpady are under construction. Flush-out latrines are being provided in the premises in Perambur and arrangements have also been made for pumping the sewage. Sewers have been laid in Nungambakkam Western Section Town-Planning Scheme Area, Railway Colony between South Indian Railway Line and T. B. Hospital, Raghavachary Street, Perambur, etc.

Public conveniences.—Four public conveniences of the improved type in public thoroughfares and two public conveniences in Corporation buildings were constructed during the year. In unsewered areas, two convertible type dry latrines were constructed. Twenty wells of four feet diameter, some with electric motors and pumps, were provided near the public conveniences where water-supply was defective.

7,048.27 million gallons of sewage was pumped out during the year against 8,972.46 million gallons in the previous year. The reduction in quantity was due to drought conditions prevalent in the City.

Electric lighting.—The electricity position in the City was much better during the year, though, the supply position with regard to iron and steel, underground cables, mercury discharge lamps and fittings continued to be difficult. Planned lighting works under capital account involving the provisions of 114 mercury discharge lamps with directional fittings in Wall Tax Road, Harris Road and Muthuswami Iyer Road have been completed except for fixing mercury discharge lamps which was not done as the lamps were not supplied during the year. The safety of traffic at important junctions was further enhanced by installing 24 additional illuminated traffic bollards.

Seven hundred and thirteen cast iron lamp posts were installed during the year. One hundred and seventy-seven of these were installed in shum areas. In the extended areas of the City 41 cast iron lamp posts with incandescent lamps and 50 mercury discharge lamps were installed during the year. Thus, during the year 1951-52, 1,042 additional lamps were installed and 374 removed with an over all increase of 675 lamps in the entire City.

Town-Planning

Most of the municipalities took keen interest in this branch of municipal administration. Keen interest was evinced by the Chingleput District Board in preparing Town-Planning Schemes for the development of rural areas in the vicinity of Madras City.

There were in all 99 municipalities including the Corporation of Madras to which the provisions of the Town-Planning Act automatically applied. Out of a total of 8,501 organized Panchayats in the State, the Town-Planning Act had been extended to 341 Panchayats by the end of the year. The provisions of Chapters IX and X of the Madras District Municipalities Act in respect of street making control and building regulations were in force in 356 (267) Panchayats by the end of the year.

Good progress was made by the Corporation of the Madras in the preparation of a master plan for the City and 54 villages around it. The Mangalore and Coimbatore Municipalities completed the preliminary works relating to the preparation of their General Town-Planning Schemes. The work progressed satisfactorily in Tiruchirappalli and Vijayavada Municipalities during the year.

Detailed Town-Planning Schemes.—By the end of the year, there were in all 374 detailed Town-Planning Schemes in various stages of preparation, publication and submission to Government. One hundred and eighteen sanctioned Town-Planning Schemes were in various stages of execution in the Municipalities and Panchayats. Several new schemes were notified and many long pending old schemes were revived during the year.

Approval of layouts and building designs.—The department furnished layout plans for the housing schemes of 41 Urban Co-operative Housing Societies and 8 Rural Co-operative House Building Societies during the year. Two hundred and thirty-eight type designs for houses of different types were also approved and furnished to Co-operative Societies.

Three hundred and seventy-seven layouts of Harijan Settlements were designed. Rehabilitation schemes for persons affected by the Tungabhadra Project involving an extent of 1,006 acres and providing 16,434 house-sites were also designed.

The department examined and approved proposals for zoning of residential areas in six Municipalities and nine Panchayats. Proposals for setting apart industrial areas were received from 10 Municipalities and 16 Panchayats and approved.

The department examined and gave certificates on 902 plans of factories under Rule 3 (c) of the Madras Factories Rules, 1950.

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 65,664-11-0 (56,636).

Hindu Religious Endowments (Fasli 1361)

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, came into force just about the end of the first quarter of fasli 1361 and the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, was repealed. With the coming into force of the new Act, the Board of Commissioners to Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras, constituted under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, was replaced by a Department of Government with a Commissioner at its head. The Board of Commissioners functioned till the 29th September 1951. The strength of the Department consists of 1 Commissioner, 3 Deputy Commissioners and 21 officers of the grade of Assistant Commissioners.

The number of major institutions under the control of this Department was 13,854 (195 maths, 12,989 temples and 670 specific endowments) as against 13,726 on the 30th June 1951.

Verification and appraisal of jewels and valuables belonging to religious institutions.—The verification and appraisal of jewels and valuables belonging to religious institutions were continued.

During the faslis 1359 and 1360, the jewels and valuables of religious institutions getting an annual income of over Rs. 50,000, were valued and appraised. During the fasli 1361, the jewels and valuables of higher income group including Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams were completed and the verification and appraisal of jewels and valuables of religious institutions getting an annual income of over Rs. 20,000, but having jewels and valuables costing over Rs. 50,000 were taken up and the work was in progress. The number of religious institutions whose jewels and valuables were verified and appraised during the fasli was 25 and the total jewels and valuables verified and appraised was Rs. 1,38,47,938-3-9.

Finance.—An abstract statement showing the opening balance, receipts, expenditure and closing balance of the general transactions of the Board for the period from 1st July 1951 to 29th September 1951 is given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Opening Balance on 1st July 1951 ..	3,05,340	4	9
Receipts including investments realized ..	3,24,172	11	6
	6,29,513	0	3
Expenditure including investments made.	5,63,191	9	6
Closing Balance on 29th September 1951.	66,321	6	9

With effect from the 30th September 1951, that is the date of provincialization of the Board, the contributions and other amounts realized by the Department were credited to the Government accounts. The salaries and allowances of the staff and other expenditure of the Department are also debited to Government account. During the remaining period of the fasli under report from 30th September 1951 to 30th June 1952, the total receipts came to Rs. 5,43,344-6-6. The total expenditure during the period towards salary and allowances of the officers and staff, contingencies and fees paid to private auditors for auditing the accounts of religious institutions amounted to Rs. 6,95,539-10-3.

CHAPTER VII—VITAL STATISTICS, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL RELIEF

Vital Statistics (1951)

The census of population was taken on 1st March 1951. The populations of the State as per census of 1951 and the previous census are 57,016,002 and 49,840,564 respectively. The estimated mid-year population for 1951 in respect of the area for which vital statistics are consolidated is 57,021,000. This figure has been adopted in calculating vital statistics rates for the year.

Births.—There were 1,570,800 (810,003 boys and 760,797 girls) during 1951 giving a birth-rate of 27.55 per 1,000 of estimated mid-year population as against 30.72 in 1950. 4.4 per cent of birth and death returns from the villages were not received. The birth-rate for 1951 corrected for non-receipt of returns on a pro-rata basis was 28.82 as compared with 31.2 for the previous year thus showing a decrease in the birth-rate.

Deaths.—There was an appreciable fall in the number of deaths recorded from 1,066,317 in 1950 with a death-rate of 19.58 to 925,981 in 1951 giving a rate of 16.20. The death-rate for 1951 corrected for non-receipt of birth and death returns from villages is 16.86 and represents a decrease of 15 per cent as compared with the corresponding rate of 19.86 for 1950.

The number of infant deaths during 1951 was 186,300 representing an infant mortality rate of 118.60 per 1,000 live-births, as against a rate of 128.78 in 1950. As in the previous year, infant deaths accounted for nearly a fifth of the total deaths that occurred in 1951.

The number of deaths from child-birth decreased from 10,492 (6.21 per 1,000 births) in 1950 to 9,006 (5.67 per 1,000) in 1951.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (Act VI of 1886)

Thirty births and 13 deaths were registered during the year under report as against 40 births and 11 deaths in the previous year. The permissive character of the Act which provides for the voluntary registration of births and deaths among certain classes of people, namely, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, etc., and the fact that these communities evince little or no interest in the provisions of the Act are factors responsible for the small number of registrations under the Act.

The Municipal and Cantonment Acts.—The number of births and deaths of Europeans registered under these Acts for which copies of entries were received from the Municipalities was 88 and 51 as against 82 and 53 in the previous year.

Marriages.—As a result of a circular issued by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages to the Bishops of the different Christian denominations for the prompt transmission of the returns of marriages, the number of returns of marriages received rose from 196 and 10,977 to 280 and 11,863 respectively.

Special Marriage Act, 1872.—There was an appreciable increase from 383 to 445 in the number of marriages registered under this Act during the year under report. A feature of the Act during the year was that marriages were registered in all the districts for the first time since the Act came into force.

Finance.—The receipts and expenditure rose from Rs. 3,450 and Rs. 4,395 to Rs. 3,850 and Rs. 4,574 respectively.

Public Health (1951)

Causes of deaths.—The mortality from the principal causes of deaths in 1951 as compared with 1950 is given below :—

Cause of deaths. (1)	Number of deaths.		Rate per 1,000 of population.	
	1950. (2)	1951. (3)	1950. (4)	1951. (5)
Cholera	33,004	17,113	0.61	0.31
Smallpox	14,269	17,236	0.26	0.30
Plague	38	51	0.001	0.001
Fever	247,196	211,023	4.54	3.69
Dysentery and diarrhoea ..	73,438	65,633	1.35	1.15
Respiratory diseases ..	97,385	87,231	1.70	1.53
Deaths from child-birth ..	10,492	9,006	6.21	5.67

Cholera.—There were 17,113 deaths from cholera during the year as against 33,004 in 1950. The incidence of cholera decreased considerably during the year as compared with the previous year. The number of deaths from cholera as compiled from the birth and death returns was 17,113 giving a mortality rate of 0.30 per mille as against 33,004 in 1950 with a rate of 0.61. About 4.4 per cent of the total number of birth and death returns due for 1951 were not received. The Health Officers reported 47,161 attacks and 24,334 deaths from cholera. The large difference between these mortality figures may not solely be due to non-receipt of birth and death returns but is more likely to be due to the village headmen having classified mild cases of cholera as diarrhoea.

The autumn winter epidemic incidence of 1950 which reached its peak in October 1950 recording 18,412 cases and 8,644 deaths continued into 1951. But progressively, the incidence declined through November and December 1950, and the months of January, February and March, the figure by April 1951 being only 3,285 cases. During the months of May and June 1951 a slight rise in the total

incidence was recorded. But the cases decreased during the subsequent months till the lowest incidence of 866 cases was recorded in November 1951. The anticipated customary autumn winter epidemic did not show up during the year. Owing to an organized anticipatory anti-cholera work by means of mass inoculation of labourers moving from Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts, into Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts, the usual autumn winter epidemic in the latter two districts was successfully averted in 1951.

The measures adopted for combating cholera in rural areas are confined to—

- (1) Disinfection of water sources—wells—usually by chlorination,
- (2) disinfection of patients' discharges, and
- (3) mass immunization by anti-cholera inoculation.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.—The mortality from this group of diseases also decreased from 73,436 in 1950 with a rate of 1.35 per 1,000 to 65,633 in 1951 giving a rate of 1.15. These diseases account for 7 per cent of the total number of deaths.

Enteric fever.—Figures of mortality from enteric fever for the State as a whole are not available, as the disease is not a registerable cause of death in non-municipal areas. In the absence of registration of "enteric fever" as a cause of death, the relative prevalence of enteric fever in the districts of the State may be appraised by the number of cases treated in hospitals in each district. The number of cases treated has decreased from 65,694 in 1950 to 48,796 in 1951. The incidence was high in Madras and in the districts of Coimbatore, Malabar, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, these districts being responsible for nearly 50 per cent of the total cases treated in all districts.

Smallpox and vaccination.—Smallpox caused 17,236 deaths during the year giving a death-rate of 0.30 per 1,000 as against 14,269 with a rate of 0.26 in the previous year. The figures have been compiled from the village birth and death returns sent by Tahsildars. The Health Officers, however, recorded 71,068 attacks and 16,206 deaths from smallpox during the year as against the figures of 48,985 attacks and 14,269 deaths in the previous year. The difference between these figures is partly due to wrong classification of some chicken pox cases as a smallpox by village headman. All the districts were affected. The districts that returned high mortality from the disease were Guntur, Srikakulam, Coimbatore and South Arcot. Sporadic cases were recorded in the districts of Nilgiris and South Kanara, East and West Godavari Agencies.

The epidemic incidence of 1950 continued in 1951 reaching a peak incidence in March 1951 recording 15,999 cases and 3,248

deaths. The incidence of smallpox registered a steady and progressive decline from 1951 onwards reaching the lowest incidence of 1,574 cases and 410 deaths in November. The disease was prevalent in a severe form in the districts of Srikakulam, Krishna, Guntur, South Arcot, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore. These districts were responsible for over half the total deaths from smallpox recorded in the State. The Municipalities of Salur, Anakapalle, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Eluru, Masulipatnam, Vijayavada, Villupuram, Tanjore, Madurai, Salem and Coimbatore also experienced severe outbreaks of smallpox.

Vaccination.—The number of primary and re-vaccinations performed during the year and the previous year is given below :—

Year.	Number of operations.		Total.
	Primary and secondary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1951	2,128,128	11,670,437	13,798,565
1950	1,816,966	9,123,679	10,940,645

The number of vaccinal operations done in the year is the highest during the last decade and covers 24.2 per cent of the estimated mid-year population.

Plague.—As per the birth and death returns, there were 51 deaths from plague in 1951, giving a mortality rate of 0.001 per 1,000 as against 38 in 1950 with a rate of 0.001. From the detailed quarterly reports of Health Officers, the total deaths were 62.

During the year, there were 139 attacks and 62 deaths from plague as compared to 173 attacks and 38 deaths in 1950 and 453 attacks and 150 deaths in 1949. Stray cases were reported from the districts of Salem and Chittoor, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli, but the majority of cases occurred in Bellary Municipality and Bellary district. The districts of Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Anantapur and the rest of the State were entirely free from plague.

The bulk of the plague cases were admitted into the local headquarters hospital and treated with Streptomycin with excellent results, the mortality being very low and occurring only in cases which had been admitted into the hospital in a moribund state.

During the year, Cynogas fumigation as a method of plague control was replaced in the State by D.D.T. as a result of the experience gained during the previous years of experiments and study in the field in the Nilgiris district.

The change over has led to economy in addition to more effective plague control.

Fevers.—In 1950, it was proposed to compile mortality from malaria and from fevers other than malaria separately. But in

many districts the old forms of monthly birth and death returns are still being used with the result that the deaths from fevers in the two groups have not been separately furnished. The figures of deaths from malaria and other fevers compiled do not portray the actual position of relative incidence of these two groups of diseases.

There was an appreciable reduction in the mortality from "other fevers" from 240,972 in 1950 with a rate of 4.43 per thousand to 205,643 representing a rate of 3.60. The deaths from other fevers account for 22.8 per cent of the total number of deaths in the State.

Malaria.—The number of deaths from malaria was 5,380 in 1951 as against 6,224 in 1950, the death rates being 0.09 and 0.11, respectively. The mortality from malaria forms only 2.5 per cent of the total fever deaths. As stated above, this may not represent true facts, and it may be mainly due to defective compilation.

Malaria control.—Thirty-four malaria control schemes were functioning in the districts in areas aggregating to nearly 10,000 square miles. They included over 3,600 villages and hamlets in the zone of operations, protecting a population of nearly 2,070,000, not reckoning the collateral benefits derived by a large population in and around the malarial areas consequent on destruction of mosquitoes and other insect disease carriers. The expenditure from State Funds on anti-malaria works during the year was approximately Rs. 20 lakhs.

The advent of D.D.T. as an insecticide with its prolonged residual toxicity has made the control of malaria in the vast rural areas feasible, where the older and more conventional methods, on account of their excessive cost, could make but little headway. Besides being cheap, D.D.T. has become popular on account of its lethal effects on other insects, either disease-carriers or mere pests. D.D.T. has been sprayed as a water emulsion with Aromex and soap or as a wettable powder suspended in water. On an average, about three rounds of sprays were given in most of the areas, spaced at about eight weeks intervals. Stirrup pumps, worked by two men, continued to be used largely in D.D.T. spray operations. Knapsack sprays operated by a single man were used in areas with dwellings scattered far and wide. In the case of malaria control measures adopted in connexion with major irrigation and other engineering projects, D.D.T. spraying was done at shorter intervals and was supplemented by anti-larval work in areas of stagnating water.

The scheme of free quinine distribution has been functioning in almost all the known malarious tracts of the State on an approximate budget of Rs. 70,000 a year. Two thousand eight hundred and fifty lb. of Cinchona products and 231,687 tablets

of synthetic anti-malarials were distributed during the year. The quantities of cinchona and quinine substitutes found necessary in 1951 were much lower than in 1950 when 3,274 lb. of cinchona products and 399,757 tablets were distributed.

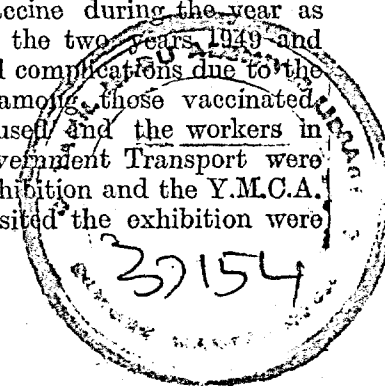
Filariasis.—Extensive and detailed surveys carried out by the Regional Malaria Organizations during the year in many panchayats and municipalities have revealed the prevalence of filariasis in many areas in varying degrees of endemicity. Besides the areas on the East and West Coast where the disease is widespread, may inland towns in the southern and western districts are affected. Forty-four filariasis surveys were carried out by the Regional Organizations during the year. Eighteen anti-filarial schemes and 10 anti-mosquito schemes have been sanctioned by local bodies. Eighteen schemes are awaiting approval of Government. Certain other local bodies are preparing control schemes at the instance of the Regional Malariologists.

Guineaworm disease.—Dracontiasis is a major problem in some of the districts of the State, especially in rural areas where protected water-supply or protected draw wells do not exist. The districts endemic for the disease are Chingleput, East Godavari, West Godavari, Anantapur, Bellary, Guntur, North and South Arcot and Srikakulam. Control operations, such as, super chlorination, excess lime sterilization and biological method of control by introduction of cycloscidal fishes in tanks, ponds and wells are being carried out in many of the endemic areas.

Respiratory diseases.—The mortality from this group of diseases also decreased from 97,385 giving a rate of 1.79 per mille in 1950 to 87,385 with a rate of 1.53 in 1951. Respiratory diseases accounted for 9.4 per cent of total deaths in the State.

Tuberculosis.—The figures of mortality from tuberculosis are not available for non-municipal areas. In municipal areas, there were 7,227 deaths from the disease giving a rate of 1.04 per mille in 1951 as against 1.40 per mille in 1950.

With a view to providing protection to the vulnerable groups, B.C.G. vaccination campaign in the State inaugurated during the previous years has been intensified during the year. Forty-one thousand and thirty-two persons were tested during the year. Fourteen thousand four hundred and two persons, who were non-reactors, were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine during the year as compared with 11,147 vaccinated during the two years 1949 and 1950. No severe reactions or untoward complications due to the B.C.G. vaccination have been reported among those vaccinated. The "Mass Radiography Unit" was used and the workers in B. & C. Mills and the men of the Government Transport were X-rayed. During the Stanley Medical exhibition and the Y.M.C.A. Boys' Town Carnival, the public that visited the exhibition were



also X-rayed. Fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-eight persons were thus X-rayed of which 2,328 persons showed abnormal shadows in the skiagrams. One thousand one hundred and seventy-four of these were further investigated and 176 cases among them were found to be active tuberculosis cases.

Leprosy.—Statistics regarding the prevalence of leprosy are not available. To assess the incidence, advantage was taken of the census of population in 1951. In the questionnaire used for the census, a question as to whether the person enumerated was suffering from leprosy was included. The figures of leprosy incidence have been compiled by census authorities. They are, however, subject to certain limitations, such as, the inability of enumerators who were non-medical men to diagnose the disease, and the fact that the condition of all inmates in this regard was reported only by the respondents and was not personally verified by enumerators, etc.

According to the census figures, 51,677 males and 20,445 females were shown to be suffering from leprosy. The rates per thousand of population are 1.82 males and 0.71 females.

The idea of the prevalence of leprosy in the districts can also be gathered from the number of leprosy cases treated in the hospitals in each district. The persons treated for this disease numbered 85,262 in the year under report as against 101,359 in the previous year.

The State Leprosy Survey Unit at Vellore and the District Leprosy Survey Unit at Cuddalore continued to function during the year under report. Leprosy survey was conducted in 156 villages during the year.

Venereal diseases.—The occurrence of venereal diseases is not notifiable and it is, therefore, not possible to compile statistics of the incidence of the disease. Treatment for these diseases has been provided for in the hospitals of the State, and the number of cases treated in hospitals affords a measure of relative prevalence of these diseases. The number of cases of syphilis, gonorrhœa and other types of venereal diseases treated in hospitals in the State is given below :—

Year.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Others.	Total.
1950	135,343	150,643	169,129	446,115
1951	152,382	181,006	122,235	455,623

The large number of persons seeking relief in the hospitals in the past few years would appear to be due to the efficient methods of modern treatment of syphilis and gonorrhœa with the recently developed anti-biotics and chemo-therapeutic agents.

The cities of Mathurai and Madras established Venereal Disease clinics for the control of venereal disease. Since September 1951, the blood samples from ante-natal cases attending four of the largest maternity and child welfare centres in Madras City were examined as a routine. Positive cases were treated at the respective maternity and child welfare centres and treatment was also given to all positive cases attending the Venereal clinic run by the Madras Corporation at Otteri. The penicillin required for treatment of the above cases was donated by the U.N.I.C.E.F.

It is proposed to extend the Venereal Disease Control services from the four existing centres to include the remaining 26 maternity and child welfare centres in the Madras Corporation.

Kala-azar.—The study of prevalence, treatment and control of Kala-azar has not so far been taken up seriously in this State. Data of cases treated in medical institutions indicate that the disease continues to be endemic in the district of Ramanathapuram and in Madras City. A entomological unit has been established with headquarters at Ramanathapuram for carrying out comprehensive investigation and instituting control measures by residual D.D.T. spraying in some selected endemic villages. A mobile medical unit of the Medical department is collaborating with the field unit by treating Kala-azar cases in the district.

Maternity and child welfare.—During the year, 32 new maternity and child welfare centres were opened. Five additional posts of Women Medical Officers, 7 posts of Health Visitors and 80 posts of Maternity Assistants were sanctioned during the year. There are in all 511 maternity and child health centres and maternity homes in the whole State, with 518 beds.

Training of personnel.—During the year, 13 Women Medical Officers took the course for the diploma in Maternity and Child Health and appeared for the examination. Sixteen candidates appeared for the final examination for Health Visitors in December 1951 and 15 of them came out successful. Forty-five Maternity Assistants were deputed by the local bodies for refresher course during 1951.

During the year, 297,845 mothers, 250,597 pre-natal and 145,970 labour cases, 161,587 infants and 60,785 pre-school children were brought under care of the maternity and child health staff. The number of home visits paid by Maternity Assistants in connexion with pre-natal, post-natal and infant care were 903,240, 975,496 and 285,331, respectively. During the year, 251,758 labour cases received skilled attention representing a rate of 15.85 per cent of total births in the State. The cases attended by qualified midwives in municipal and non-municipal areas were 160,614 and 91,144, respectively. During the year, home visits were made by

health visitors for the care of 110,897 pre-natal cases, 84,100 post-natal cases and 238,040 infants.

A sum of Rs. 3,28,521-5-0 was sanctioned by Government as maintenance grant on maternity and child welfare schemes during the year 1950-51. Ninety-three municipalities and 22 district boards and 18 panchayat boards received 25 per cent grant. Local bodies spent a total sum of Rs. 22,93,750 as compared with Rs. 20,31,320 spent by them during 1950.

Voluntary organisations have continued to sustain their interest in the working of maternity and child health schemes. They have whole-heartedly given their fullest co-operation and support to local bodies.

Industrial hygiene.—In their capacity as additional Inspectors of Factories, Health Officers inspected the factories in their jurisdiction and forwarded their reports to the Inspectors of Factories concerned.

Propaganda and publicity.—Propaganda on health subjects was conducted by the Health staff with the help of leaflets, pamphlets, pictures, posters, magic lantern slides, cinema films and talks. Propaganda was carried on and voluntary blood donations were collected from the donors in the exhibition grounds at Y.M.C.A. and S.I.A.A. grounds in December 1951.

In view of the acute famine conditions in the State, gifts of milk powder, multivitamin tablets, food packets containing butter, cheese, peas and beans, wheat, etc. received from the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Sweden were distributed to the poor and under-nourished people including children, nursing and expectant mothers in various centres throughout the State.

Rural Reconstruction Scheme.—The scheme has been in operation in about 25 selected firkas spread throughout the State. Intensive work of rural reconstruction has been carried out with the co-ordinated activities of all the Departments. The public health activities of the scheme were carried out by this department. The public health activities carried out in the firkas and centres related to water-supply, conservancy, sanitation, environmental Hygiene, Maternity and Child Welfare and Public Health Education.

Food and nutrition—Diet surveys.—During the year 58 preliminary diet surveys were carried out in the three Nutrition Units. The above surveys included 377 families and 9 institution students' hostels, orphanages, etc., representing in all about 2,200 consumption units. The families surveyed belonged to different income groups. Their average monthly income ranged from about Rs. 35 to Rs. 100 in Poonamallee Health Unit and Rs. 33 to Rs. 250 in Tiruchirappalli Unit.

Nutrition surveys.—Nutrition survey was conducted among 5,009 children up to 16 years. There was no widespread malnutrition among children in any of the areas surveyed in the nutrition units during the year. Specific deficiencies of Vitamin 'A' and 'B' complex, general underdevelopment and underweight were, however, present in significant proportions among the children examined among the low economic groups.

Measures for combating malnutrition.—The Government scheme of free supply of midday meals to the children of eligible communities attending the labour schools under Government has been continued during this year. The children attending in about 1,200 schools were benefited by this scheme. The Madras Corporation continued its own schemes for the free supply of midday meals to the under-nourished children attending the Corporation Elementary schools. About 8,000 pupils received midday meals under this scheme on all school working days.

During the year the U.N.I.C.E.F. released to this State a quantity of 308,018 lb. skim milk powder in addition to the previous allotment of 1,104,490 lb. released to this State during 1950. Distribution of milk under this scheme was arranged by the Nutrition Bureau of this department through about 75 institutions. In the distribution of milk, the needs of the food deficit and drought affected areas were specially considered and large quantities of milk powder were placed at the disposal of the Government Civil Supplies Department for distribution through Collectors of the affected districts.

Nutrition laboratory.—The nutrition laboratory attached to the Central Nutrition Bureau has been fully equipped for carrying out routine analysis of foods, and for work on problems of applied nutrition. The assay of the nutritive value of the common South Indian food preparations and studies on the losses in nutrients in the customary cooking of food have been continued in the laboratory. Twenty-four random samples of the food preparations and four samples of meals served in hotels at different cost levels were analysed for total calorie value and for common nutrients.

Training of personnel.—Proposals for the conduct of training courses in nutrition for wardens of hotels, lay personnel in charge of orphanages, and residential boarding schools, etc., and of Health Inspectors and Sanitary Inspectors, and the auxiliary public health personnel, by the Central Nutrition Bureau were submitted and were under active consideration of Government.

Prevention of food adulteration.—During the year, the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act was enforced in all the 98 municipalities and 141 panchayats making a total of 239 local bodies. The number of food samples analysed during the year was 18,651 of which 8,814 (47.2 per cent) were adulterated. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 18,524 and 8,637 (46.6 per cent).

Hotel Sanitation Committee.—The Hotel Sanitation Committee constituted by Government in 1950 to consider the state of cleanliness and sanitation in hotels, canteens and catering establishments and to make recommendations for the removal of defects and deficiencies and for the effective sanitary control of these establishments, concluded its work during the year and submitted its report to Government.

Protected water-supply and drainage.—The execution of all water-supply and drainage schemes in the State continued to be in charge of the Sanitary Engineering Department. During the year under report, 41 municipal and other urban water-supply schemes and 11 drainage schemes were under execution.

As regards the rural water-supply, the five-year plan commenced in 1948-49. Proposals, plans and estimates were prepared by the Revenue Department. Suitable sites for the execution of the water supply schemes were selected by the health staff. During the year 2,908 wells were constructed and thrown open to the public. For this purpose the Board of Revenue spent a sum of Rs. 76,63,623 during 1950-51.

Finance.—The expenditure incurred by the State on Public Health was Rs. 104.05 (114.48) lakhs. Out of the sum spent on "Public Health" about 40 (33½) per cent was controlled by the Director of Public Health. The municipalities spent on public health much more than statutorily provided for. The district boards on the whole spent only a little above the prescribed minimum limit.

Medical Relief—Modern System of Medicine

Hospitals and Dispensaries (1951)

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the State at the end of the year 1951 was 1,232 as against 1,221 institutions in the previous year. There were 248 State public, 98 State special including railway hospitals and dispensaries, 506 local fund and municipal, 36 private aided, and 256 subsidised rural dispensaries. Of the total number of 1,232 institutions 1,130 were general hospitals and dispensaries, 58 institutions for women and 44 specialist institutions such as Tuberculosis, Leprosy, etc.

The total number of beds available in all classes of medical institutions for both sexes during 1951 was 21,392 as compared with 21,339 in 1950. The ratio of beds available in 1951 to the population of the State according to the census of 1951 works out to 1:2,665. The total number of in-patients treated during 1951 was 813,252 and the number of out-patients was 21,079,013 as compared to 679,434 and 20,884,523 during 1950.

Among the various diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries during 1951, those which accounted for the largest number of patients are given below :—

Name of the diseases.	Number of patients treated
Diseases of the digestive system excluding diarrhoea, dysentery and tumours ..	2,858,282 (1,919,504)
Diseases of the respiratory system other than pneumonia and tuberculosis ..	2,058,706 (1,865,707)
Diseases of the eye	1,358,788 (1,306,553)
Malaria	1,191,406 (1,217,416)

The payment of maintenance grants to certain private medical institutions and capitation grants to certain private leprosy institutions in the State at enhanced rates was continued during the year. The maximum amount of maintenance grant payable to the Visrantipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Rajahmundry, East Godavari district, on the "net cost basis" was raised from Rs. 20,000 per annum to Rs. 30,000 per annum with effect from 1st April 1951. A private medical institution (Sri Ramakrishna Math Dispensary, Mylapore, Madras) was given maintenance grant from the State funds for the first time during the year.

During the year under report the construction of New Nurses Home has been completed and the home has been occupied. The construction of the various headquarters hospitals sanctioned under the Post-War Scheme are in progress.

Leprosy.—The field investigations that are being done by the Leprosy Unit at Vellore, were discontinued during the year under report. The resurvey of a part of Saidapet town was completed and the figures obtained at the survey compared with the original survey findings. Study of child leprosy with special reference to the commoner type of lesion met with in childhood, their evolution and prognosis was continued. The work at the Rural Leprosy Preventive Unit at Polambakkam was discontinued from 4th August 1951.

The work of leprosy control in Tirukoyilur area was organized and headquarters of the District Survey Unit at Cuddalore was transferred to Tirukoyilur. The organization of leprosy preventive and relief work in the Tirumangalam firka selected for intensive rural reconstruction has been sanctioned during the year under report.

Mental Hospitals (1951)

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

Name of the hospital.	Sanctioned accommodation.	Average daily population.	Maximum on one day in 1951.
Madras	888	1,881.28	1,923
Waltair	164	255.03	268
Kozhikode	364	546.00	574

The total admissions during the year were 1,236 as against 1,133 admissions in the previous year.

Of the total number of patients treated during the year, 321 were cured, 376 improved, 116 not improved, 78 discharged otherwise and 332 died.

Treatment.—Treatment is given to patients on new lines in the Mental Hospital, Madras. Insulin shock had been tried in the past in this institution at the subcoma stage. In the Mental Hospital, Waltair, all patients were treated for their mental condition with non-controversial methods such as insulin shock, electric convulsive therapy, hydro-therapy, etc. In the Mental Hospital, Kozhikode, the treatment is confined to Histamine therapy and injections of certain drugs like potassium iodide, mag-sulph, sea-water, vitamins, etc.

The general hygiene of the patients in all the three mental hospitals was satisfactory.

There is a separate block in the Mental Hospital, Madras, for the training of mentally defective boys under the guidance of a teacher.

Out-patient department.—An out-patient department which was started in the year 1949 in the Mental Hospital, Madras, was working very satisfactorily during the year under report. During this year 156 mental cases were treated in the out-patient department of the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, where there is a psychiatric clinic for borderline cases.

Finance.—The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the three mental hospitals during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,61,825-3-3 as against Rs. 16,55,361-9-8 during the previous year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 14,35,315 (15,14,292).

Medical Colleges

Government Stanley Medical College, Madras.—The number of students admitted for the M.B.B.S. course in July 1951 was 100 (75 men and 25 women). Ten licentiates were also admitted for the

condensed M.B.B.S. course (7 men and 3 women). One hundred students were admitted for Sanitary Inspectors' Course. The results of the University Examinations were satisfactory.

The site near the Robinson Park, north-east to the Stanley Medical College, has been taken over and the construction of the New Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs has begun. The Health visitors training class was transferred from the Madras Medical College to Stanley Medical College, Madras.

Guntur Medical College, Guntur.—Fifty students (43 men and 7 women) were admitted in July 1951. There were 158 students (137 men and 21 women) on the new batch. There were 118 men and 17 women students at the close of the academic year. Twenty-three students passed in the I. M.B.B.S. examination held in December 1951 and joined the Andhra Medical College.

The Inspecting Officer deputed by the Andhra University inspected the College on 30th November 1951. The syndicate of the Andhra University considered his report and resolved at its meeting held on 18th January 1952 to grant permanent affiliation to the College as from 1952-53.

Madras Medical College.—The one hundred and seventeenth session of the college began on the second July 1951 and terminated on the 31st March 1952. There were 1,174 students on the rolls of the college during the year under report including those newly admitted to the various courses. Twenty students appeared for the final M.B.B.S. examination in December 1951 and April 1952 and six passed.

During the year under report there were 14 refugee students in the College.

Pharmacy Course.—This course which is of three years duration came into effect in the academic year 1950-51. The candidates appeared for B.Sc. (Pharmacy) (Old Regulations) Final Examination held in December 1951 and seven passed. Three appeared in April 1952 and one passed.

Sanitary Inspector's Class.—One hundred students were admitted to this course during the year. In July 1951, 176 appeared for the examination and 109 passed. At the examination held in January 1952, 60 appeared and 41 passed.

Maternity and Child Welfare Course.—Nine women Medical Officers joined this course in July 1951. Ten candidates including one failed candidate appeared for examination in October 1951 and five passed.

There were 222 women students studying in this college for the M.B.B.S. course during the year under report.

Bacteriology Department.—This department conducts the clinical bacteriological work of the General Hospital. During the year under report the total number of specimens dealt with was 23,772 (21,147). In addition to the routine clinical bacteriological work, periodical Bacteriological examination of milk supplied to the General Hospital was also carried out.

Bio-Chemistry Department.—The total number of reports on the various tests done in this department for the year was 19,001.

Medicine Department.—A review of Heart cases is made in the afternoon out-patient with screening. Some work on the diseases of liver was also under taken. From 1st April 1952, special work on Hypertension has been started.

Pathology Department.—During the year, 7,367 Biopsy specimen examinations, 111 Autopsy examinations and 8,957 clinical Pathological specimen examinations, were done in this department.

Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.—During the year under report, 55 regular students were admitted to the first year M.B.B.S. of whom 13 were women and 1 refugee. In addition, 5 licenciates were admitted. As usual 40 students from Guntur Medical College joined this college for their clinical studies. One hundred students were admitted to the Sanitary Inspectors' Course.

During the year under report, 120 students graduated from this College (110 men and 10 women). The percentage passes for all the University Medical Examinations held during the year was 68.9 and for the final M.B.B.S. examination was 57.1 (52.0).

The net cost to Government on account of the maintenance of this college during the year was Rs. 6,91,965 (5,32,718-12-0).

New Men's Hostel, Women's Hostel and Nurses quarters were occupied. The Twin Operation Theatre, Steam Laundry and Medical Wards are ready for occupation.

Indigenous System of Medicine

College and School of Indigenous Medicine.—There were no changes in the number of gazetted teaching posts in the College during the year 1951-52. There were 6 lecturers (Grade I) of Modern Medicine, 4 of Ayurveda medicine, 3 of Sidha medicine, 2 of Unani, making a total of 15 lecturers. A Lecturer Grade I for the Research Department was sanctioned for the writing of text-books (Ayurveda).

The total number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 613 (566). The number of admissions to the first year G.C.I.M. was 60. All the five-year classes of the College began to function this year. The number of students in receipt of stipends from Government and local bodies was 69 (59) and 27 (15) respectively.

Sports.—The low land measuring 43 grounds and lying between the Walajah Bagh compound and the Old Maternity compound is proposed to be filled up for use as playground with the help and co-operation of the Corporation of Madras. A lump-sum payment of Rs. 7,500 to the Corporation of Madras has been sanctioned. Maximum use of the open space in the Walajah Bagh compound has been made by providing facilities for out-door games.

Buildings.—The work of construction of permanent building for the College and hospital of indigenous medicine including quarters for nurses sanctioned by the Government has been taken up by the Public Works Department.

Village Vaidya course.—In 1952, 40 candidates were admitted for the fifth batch of training commencing from 10th October 1951 and 17 were admitted for the sixth batch of training commencing from 10th April 1952. The training period for each batch was 6 months.

King Institute, Guindy (1950-51)

Finance.—The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 13,65,453 (16,48,749), including amounts borne by other departments on institute accounts. The total cash receipts by way of sale-proceeds of sera and vaccines and collection of payments for services rendered amount to Rs. 2,90,438 (2,75,711). The difference, i.e., of Rs. 10,75,015 represents the net cost of the Institute debitable to the Provincial Revenues.

Vaccine Lymph Section.—A total quantity of 309,014 (261,528) ml. of vaccine was issued during the year, the average supply being about 200,000 ml. per year. The potency of all batches of vaccine were satisfactory at the time of issue both by laboratory tests on calves and by results of primary vaccinations of children in the test range.

Diagnostic department.—During the year, 13,459 specimens were received for bacteriological examination. The increase this year is due to the large number of specimens of faeces received for the diagnosis of V. Cholera as a result of the epidemic of Cholera in this State. The number of blood specimens examined for cultural and agglutination tests this year had also increased over the previous years. Nearly a lakh

of blood specimens were received for Wasserman and Kahn tests this year.

Prophylactic and Therapeutic vaccine sections.—Due to an epidemic of cholera in this State, this year, there was a very heavy demand for Anti-Cholera vaccine and about 10·5 million doses of Anti-Cholera vaccine were supplied this year including the 3·5 lakhs doses sold to Hyderabad State. This section also manufactured 1·73 lakhs doses supplied and 1·97 lakhs doses of T.A.B. vaccine. About 2·9 lakhs doses of plague vaccine were obtained from Haffkine Institute, Bombay and distributed to the Public Health Staff of this State. The demand for Therapeutic vaccines was also more this year in spite of the various Anti-Biotics now available. Nearly 76,000 doses were supplied as compared to 58,348 doses supplied last year. The increase is more marked in the supply of whooping cough and Strepto Filarial vaccines which are very popular.

Anti-Toxins section.—The total number of horses maintained in this institute for production of Therapeutic Sera at the beginning of the year was 46. Of these two died and one was added in the course of the year making a total of 45 at the end of the year.

During the year efforts were made to process larger quantities of anti-toxic plasma and as a result there has been an increase in the quantity processed anti-toxic plasma by 571 litres as compared to that processed last year. Total quantity of plasma processed during the year under review amounts to 2,236 (1,665) litres.

Blood bank section.—There were 17 blood banks all over the province including City State Hospitals. The activities of these blood banks are rapidly expanding and are becoming more popular. Training was given to 23 medical officers in Blood Transfusion and Resuscitation work. The mobile blood bank unit was sent to accept blood donations from the inmates of jails at Vellore, Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Tiruchirappalli and Madras.

Water analysis and algæ control department.—The total number of water samples analysed during the year under report was 8,306 as compared with 8,391 in the previous year. These figures do not include samples tested in connection with the research work on water purification carried out at the Government Experimental Filter Station, Kilpauk, or samples tested during field investigations. The year began with 162 protected drinking water supplied in the State listed for periodical examination. Seven were added and one was removed from the list bringing the total number to 168 at the close of the year.

Department of the Government Analyst—Finance.—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,61,247 and the estimated expenditure was Rs. 1,19,564 showing a profit of Rs. 41,683. Besides this an amount of Rs. 1,45,144 has accrued to Government and credited to the Judicial Budget being Government's share of fines realized for offences under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.

Though further extension of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act to new panchayats has been deferred for the present, the total number of food samples analysed during the year is 24,214 as against 23,727 in the previous year. This increase is due to more samples having been received from Government hospitals. The number of drugs analysed during the year is 202 as against 153 in the previous year.

Working of Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.—This Act is now in force in 239 local bodies in Madras State. The total number of cases of adulteration during the year under report was 23,712 in which the number of cases of adulteration found was 11,201 (47·2 per cent). The corresponding figures for the last year being 23,334, 10,555 (45·2 per cent).

As usual milk was a commonly adulterated food. Out of 12,239 milk samples analysed in the year 7,178 (58·7 per cent) were adulterated as against the total of 12,005 and 6,816 respectively for the year 1949-50. During the year under report 349 samples of butter were analysed of which 162 (41·1 per cent) were adulterated. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 301 and 134 (44·5 per cent). Out of 1,058 ghee samples analysed during the year 313 (29·6 per cent) were adulterated as against 39·1 per cent adulterated samples for the previous year.

Of 1,473 gingelly oil samples received 241 (16·4 per cent) were adulterated exclusively with groundnut oil as against 1,495 and 183 (12·2 per cent) for the previous year.

Out of 769 coffee samples 176 (22·9 per cent) were found to be adulterated, the common adulterants being chicory and wild date.

Analysis of drugs.—The details of drugs analysed during the year and for the past two years are given below :—

	1950-51.	1949-50.	1948-49.
Under the Drugs Act	79	68	52
From Government hospitals and other Government Institutions.	99	66	34
From Private Individuals	24	19	7
Total	202	153	93

Experience with the analysis of the limited number of drugs received shows that the manufacturers do not exercise the requisite care in preparing and labelling their proprietary products.

The Working of the Sanitary Engineering Department.

Municipal Engineering Service.—The Municipal Engineers belonged to a non-Government Service and the posts included in that service were divided into four grades. During the year they were brought into the State Government Service. The fourth grade was abolished and the strength and scale of pay for each grade were revised. The Engineers in the first and second grades were made gazetted officers, and were included in a separate service called 'The Madras Municipal Engineering Service' while the Engineers in the third grade were included in a non-gazetted service called 'The Madras Municipal Engineering Subordinate Service.' Six of the municipalities in the third grade were upgraded to the second grade making the total number of second grade municipalities 15. The number of first grade municipalities continued to be 10, while that of third grade municipalities was 26.

During the year, three more panchayats were constituted into municipalities, thus increasing the number of district municipalities from 95 to 98 (excluding the City of Madras).

Out of the total number of 98 Municipalities 53 had water-supply schemes in operation. Improvements and expansions to the schemes were necessary in most cases.

Water-supply Schemes.—Eleven Panchayats had protected water supplies. Most of them were only partial schemes and needed expansion and improvements.

Drainage Schemes.—Drainage schemes of some sort were already provided in thirteen municipal towns. Most of these were open drains and served only parts of the town. No drainage scheme was in operation in any of the panchayats.

Execution of Schemes.—Twenty-nine municipal water-supply schemes (including improvement schemes), ten panchayat water-supply schemes and one rural water-supply scheme were under execution during the year. The estimated cost of these schemes was Rs. 353.09 lakhs, and the expenditure during the year was about Rs. 78.70 lakhs.

Eight municipal drainage schemes and one panchayat drainage scheme were under execution during the year. Their total estimated cost was Rs. 54.86 lakhs, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 4.21 lakhs.

Only three of these water-supply and drainage schemes were under execution by the local bodies concerned under the supervision of the Public Health Engineering Department, the expenditure on such schemes during the year being Rs. 0.98 lakh.

The total expenditure on the schemes during the year under report was Rs. 82.91 (64.44) lakhs.

Design of Schemes.—Detailed plans and estimates for 12 schemes were prepared and submitted to the higher authorities during the year. Detailed plans and estimates for 14 schemes were under preparation. Field investigations were completed in 22 schemes during the year.

During the year, a number of estimates for investigation for works in progress were technically sanctioned. In addition, a number of municipal improvement works, for which plans and estimates were received from the local bodies concerned were also sanctioned for the execution. The total value of the estimates so sanctioned was nearly Rs. 7 lakhs. The Executive Engineers (Public Health) also scrutinized plans and estimates referred to them by local bodies for improvement works relating to water-supply and drainage schemes, and accorded technical sanction for such estimates. Fifty-nine estimates were scrutinized involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,78,235.

Reserve Stock of Cast Iron Pipes

In July 1949, the Government sanctioned the building up of a reserve stock of cast iron pipes and special equipments in order to speed up the execution of urban water-supply and drainage schemes in the State. During the year, pipes were received for a total value of about Rs. 33.4 lakhs against orders placed in the previous year and the year under review. As anticipated the reserve stock of pipes and specials built up so far helped to break bottle-necks in the progress of schemes under execution.

Rural water-supply schemes.—The Revenue Department attended to the execution of the rural water-supply schemes with the help of minor irrigation staff. The estimates and proposals in respect of the schemes which are prepared by the minor irrigation staff were being sent by the Collectors to the concerned Executive Engineers (Public Health) for scrutiny and advice. Major schemes like the composite water-supply scheme for the Kayalpatnam, etc. villages were taken up by the Sanitary Engineering staff itself.

Training in Sanitary Engineering.—The fourth batch of B.E. students of the department were deputed by the Government for training at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta for the M.E. (P.H.) Course.

Emigration (1951)

Wholtime Protectors of Emigrants continued to function at the ports of Madras, Dhanushkodi at Mandapam Camp, Nagapattinam and Tuticorin.

The prohibition imposed on emigration of unskilled labour to Malaya, Burma and Ceylon under the relevant provisions of the Indian Emigration Act continued to be in force and there was no

fresh emigration of unskilled labour to any country abroad during the year. Passengers bound for Burma proceeded through Madras only, those for Malaya through the ports of Madras and Nagapattinam and those for Ceylon through the ports of Dhanushkodi and Tuticorin. The Protectors of Emigrants at the ports continued to check the passengers to enforce the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act. Although the departure of all persons to Ceylon for purpose of unskilled work continued to be prohibited, the following categories were exempted from the provisions of the ban:—

(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.

(3) A very small number of labourers in whose case it was found that hardship was caused as a result of the ban.

The health of the emigrants proceeding through all the ports was reported to have been satisfactory.

The Protectors of Emigrants attended sailings of all passenger ships. The passengers were subjected to brief examination at the wharf prior to embarkation with a view to checking illicit emigration. The 'No Objection' certificates were checked very carefully particularly with reference to the entries relating to the identity of the holder and the validity period to prevent fraudulent use of interpolated certificates. A close watch was kept to ensure that all passengers proceeding abroad were in possession of valid immigration credentials. The statement below shows the number of persons who proceeded and arrived from countries at all the ports during the year under report:—

	Ceylon.		Burma.		Malaya.		Africa.		Other countries.	
	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.	Arrival.	Departure.
Madras	..	..	7,550	8,473	18,929	22,858	..	..	..	73
Nagapattinam.	..	..	..	..	13,706	14,201	..	..	..	..
Dhanushkodi..	125,689	107,454	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuticorin ..	4,521	1,889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Repatriation.—Two hundred and three persons from Ceylon, 1,193 from Malaya, 12 from Fiji Islands, 2 from the Union of South Africa and 203 from Burma were repatriated to the State during the year.

Illicit emigration to Ceylon took place by country craft from unguarded minor ports. Necessary measures were taken to prevent this. The total number of prosecutions sanctioned for offences under the Indian Emigration Act was 1,224.

The receipts of the department were Rs. 41,471-15-11 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,28,774-15-3.

CHAPTER VIII—INSTRUCTION

Education

The year 1951-52 was one of expansion particularly in the field of elementary and secondary education. Enrolments in elementary schools went up by 1.18 lakhs of pupils and in secondary schools by 0.64 lakh.

Primary Education

Elementary education.—There were 38,546 (38,041) elementary schools (other than basic schools) in the State. The total number of boys and girls studying in them was 2,632,371 (2,569,816) and 1,513,310 (1,457,575) respectively.

Provision was made in the rules for elementary schools for the grant of full fee concessions for a period of ten years beginning from 1949-50 to Harijan pupils irrespective of the income of their parents.

Basic education.—There were 570 (402) Basic Schools in the State. The number of boys and girls reading in them was 39,730 (26,822) and 23,256 (14,507) respectively.

Two refresher courses of 5 months' duration each were conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu, for 33 graduate teachers in the Telugu area. A similar course for 27 graduate teachers was conducted at the Government Basic Training School, Kallupatti, Madurai district. A stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem per retrainee continued to be paid and substitutes were appointed in the place of those deputed for retraining. Retraining in basic education of 3 months' duration for elementary and secondary grade teachers under all managements was conducted in 10 centres in the summer of 1951. Six hundred and five teachers underwent the training course and a stipend of Rs. 18 per mensem was paid to each retrainee.

Secondary education.—The number of public secondary schools increased to 1,318 (1,143) for boys and 265 (256) for girls, the number of Indian secondary schools alone being 1,291 (1,119) for boys and 231 (222) for girls. The strength of Indian secondary schools rose to 578,061 (526,014) boys and 127,096 (114,912) girls. Diversified courses were introduced in 30 (46) new secondary schools, the total number of schools having such courses at the end of the year being 164 (134).

University and Collegiate Education

Universities.—The number of Universities was three as in the previous year and the number of students under instruction in

them in the various facilities was 3,296 (2,297)—3,074 men and 222 women.

Andhra University.—There were five University Colleges run by the University having the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce Technology and Law. The total number of scholars under instruction in all the University Colleges was 1,063 (1,003) men and 71 (62) women. New courses of studies leading to B.Pharm. (Bachelor of Pharmacy) and M.Sc. in Statistics were started in the University Colleges during the year.

Madras University.—The Alagappa Chettiar's College of Technology, Guindy, was directly managed by the University. The University also conducted the Diploma and Certificate courses in Economics, Statistics, Politics and Public Administration, Indian Music, Journalism, Librarianship, Anthropology and in French and German and the strength in these courses was 247 (231) men and 44 (23) women. Honours courses in Geography, Psychology, Commerce, Tamil, Telugu, Islamic History and Agriculture were held on an Inter-Collegiate University co-operation basis.

Annamalai University.—The Annamalai University is of the residential and unitary type. Among the faculties provided were Arts and Science, Engineering, Technology, Oriental Learning and Music and the total number of students under instruction in all the faculties was 1,687 (1,468) men and 107 (100) women. Among the salient features during the year may be mentioned (1) the introduction of Agriculture as a subject of study under the Optional part of the B.Sc. degree course, (2) the receipt of a grant of Rs. 3,700 from the Indian Council of Agriculture, New Delhi, for implementing the scheme of Piscicultural Research at the Zoological laboratory of the University, (3) the receipt of a grant of Rs. 40,000 from the Union Government towards the development of post-graduate and research training facilities in the department of Botany and (4) the grant of permanent recognition by the Institution of Engineers (Ind.) to the B.E. Degree of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering branches for the purpose of exempting from Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the institution.

Collegiate Education

Excluding the departments directly managed by the Universities, there were 65 (55) colleges for general education for men. Ten (4) new colleges were opened during the year as detailed below :—

1 Government College, Sriakulam	..	Second Grade.
2 S.K.B.R. College, Amalapuram	..	Second Grade.
3 Tenali College, Tenali ..	..	Second Grade.
4 V.R.S. College, Chirala ..	..	Second Grade.

5 P.B.M. College, Nidubrolu ..	..	Second Grade.
6 Kavali College, Kavali ..	..	Second Grade.
7 Sri Venkateswara College, Tirupathi ..	..	Second Grade.
8 V.O.C. College, Tuticorin ..	..	Second Grade.
9 New College, Madras ..	..	Second Grade.
10 Jamal Muhammad College, Tiruchirappalli.	..	First Grade.

Three Second Grade Colleges—C.R.R. College, Eluru, Andhra Jatheeya College, Masulipatam and R.D.M. College, Sivaganga were raised to the status of first grade during the year. There were 7 (7) Honours courses (in addition to 4 institutions directly managed by Universities), 38 (33) First Grade and 20 (15) Second Grade colleges making a total of 65 (55). The total number of colleges for General Education for women was 12 (11) of which 1 (1) was Honours, 8 (6) First Grade and 3 (4) Second Grade. The Women's Christian College, Madras, had the M.Sc. course in Home Science. The Seethalakshmi Ramaswami College for Women, Tiruchirappalli, was newly opened during the year. The St. Mary's College, Tuticorin, and the Lady Doak College, Madurai, were converted to first grade during the year. The strength in the various University classes was 47,749 (40,323) men and 5,130 (4,551) women. The number of students in the post-graduates classes was 563 (474)—463 (391) men and 100 (83) women and the number in the Honours courses was 2,468 (2,289)—2,236 (2,039) men and 232 (250) women.

Training of teachers.—The number of training colleges in the State was 14 (14), 10 (10) for men and 4 (4) for women and the number of students in these institutions was 1,102 men and 309 women. The strength of the B.T. course was 654 men and 228 women. A shortened course of training for graduate-trained teachers was organized at the Government Training College, Rajahmundry and the Teachers' College, Saidapet. These courses were affiliated to the Universities and the number of scholars that took the training was 67 (47) men and 5 (3) women. The number of students doing the M.Ed. was 13 (9) men and 5 (4) women.

There were 62 (56) ordinary training schools for men and 71 (72) training schools for women. Four (4) schools for men were converted into basic training schools. The number of pupil teachers under instruction in the ordinary training school was 10,638 (10,475) men and 8,027 (7,443) women. There were 42 (36) basic training schools for men and 14 (12) basic training schools for women. Four basic training schools were newly opened during the year. The number of pupils under instruction in the basic training schools was 3,809 (3,077) men and 1,171 (1,025) women. There were 4 (4) institutions for the training of teachers for pre-primary schools with a strength of 129 (146). Pandits' training classes were held in 4 (3) centres, the number of trainees

on rolls being 113 (86). The number of pupils in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, undergoing training as Physical Training Instructors was 256 men and 54 women. Seventeen were in the Diploma courses and the rest in the Certificate courses. The Teachers' College of Music, Royapetta, offered training for Music teachers and there were 46 (15) students. The two institutions for the training of Anglo-Indian Women teachers had a strength of 59 (63).

Professional and Technical Education

Medical.—The number of medical colleges of Modern Medicine in the State was 4 (4) for men and 1 (1) for women and the total number of scholars studying in them was 2,069 (1,912) men and 626 (632) women. The Government College of Indian Medicine, Kilpauk, Madras, had a strength of 658 (609) men and 91 (89) women.

Veterinary.—The strength in the Madras Veterinary College was 391 (447) men and 7 (5) women.

Agriculture.—The Government Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla had a strength of 432 (449) men and 3 (4) women. The Agricultural Training School at Orthanad, Tanjore district, run by the District Board, Tanjore, had a strength of 21 (12) men.

Forestry.—The Forest College, Coimbatore, run by the Central Government had a strength of 64 (109). It conducted only the Rangers' course during the year.

Engineering and Technology.—The number of Colleges for engineering including the Departments directly under the Universities was 7 (6). The number of scholars in these institutions was 2,419 men and 5 women. The Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Guindy, run by the Madras University and the J.V.D. College of Science and Technology run by the Andhra University provided instruction in Technology; the total number of scholars in them in the Technology subjects was 85 men.

The Government Polytechnics at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Kakinada, Madras, Bellary, Coimbatore and Vuyyuru, the Institute of Leather Technology, Madras, and the Technical Institute attached to the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, functioned during the year. The strength in these institutions was 3,845 (3,500) men and 4 (2) women. Instruction was provided among other subjects in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical, Sound, Sanitary, Radio, Automobile and Chemical Engineering. The Ramakrishna Mission Technical Institute, Madras, the C.N.T. Institute, Madras, the P.S.G. Institute, Coimbatore, were the Polytechnics under aided management with a strength of 728 (829) men. They provided instruction in Automobile, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering besides a few other subjects.

Industrial Schools and Schools for Arts and Crafts.—There were 41 (36) Industrial schools, of which one was run by the Central Government, three by the State Government, two by District Boards, the rest by private management. The total number of scholars in them was 2,223 (2,016) including 96 women. Among the subjects taught in these institutions were General Mechanics, Wood-work, Agriculture, Printing, Tailoring and Blacksmithy. As regards Arts and Crafts there were 4 (3) schools for men and 24 (23) schools for women and the strength in them was 1,552 (1,291).

Commerce.—The number of Commercial Schools in the State was 321 (314) and the number of scholars in them was 12,898 (14,891) men and 1,333 (1,164) women. The subjects for which the schools were approved were Typewriting, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking and Commercial Geography.

Law.—There were two Colleges for Law, viz., the Law College, Madras, and the University College of Law, Masulipatnam, and the total number of Scholars in them was 1,280 (950) men and 32 (21) women.

Social Education

Social Education.—The number of Social Education Centres increased to 2,139 (1,157) during the year and the number of adults under instruction went up to 46,952 (29,924). Short training courses in adult education methods were given to College students. Students' settlements were also conducted by 14 colleges during the summer vacation of 1951. Intensive training in adult education methods was given to 56 college lecturers. Elementary school teachers were given training in adult literacy training centres. Forty-six persons were given training as Citizenship Instructors. Seven hundred and forty-four secondary school teachers and 296 headmasters of high schools were given citizenship training. The five Adult Education Mobile units which were put into commission during the latter part of the previous year continued to function during the year under report. Propaganda Lectures and Educational Film shows were given for the benefit of illiterate audiences.

Other types of Education

Music and Dancing.—The number of Music Colleges in the State besides the Faculty of Music in the Annamalai University was 3 (3) with a total enrolment of 111 (144) men and 187 (173) women. The number of music schools in the State which were recognized temporarily was 3 (3) and the number of scholars in these schools was 52 (31) boys and 228 (166) girls. The Pitchai Pillai Bharatanatya Vidyalaya, Tanjore, which was recognized temporarily had a strength of 2 boys and 17 girls.

Oriental Education.—The number of Oriental Colleges for men including the Oriental faculty in the Annamalai University was 27 (28) and the total enrolment was 1,178 (1,191) men and 71 (80) women. The number of Oriental Colleges for women (Sanskrit) was 2 (2) and the number of students reading in them was 42 (40). The number of advanced Oriental schools was 30 for men and 3 for women, and the number of scholars in them was 1,571 men and 795 women. There were 21 (22) Oriental elementary schools for boys and 3 (3) schools for girls with a total enrolment of 649 (681) boys and 451 (418) girls. Government approved the proposals for the re-organization of the Oriental schools, that is, schools solely devoted to the study of Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu or Arabic and the scheme was to be given effect to from the year 1952-53. Instruction in Hindi was imparted during the year in nine institutions at which 223 men and 126 women underwent Visharad Training and in six institutions at which 125 men and 61 women underwent Pracharak Training.

Education of the handicapped.—The number of institutions for the handicapped was 19 (19). Of these 7 (7) were under Government, 2 (2) under local bodies and the rest under private management. The school at Teynampet, Madras, had provision for both deaf as well as blind children. Seven hundred and thirty-eight (730) boys and 369 (337) girls were under instruction in these schools.

Education of Special Classes

Education of Scheduled Castes.—Two Government High Schools for boys, viz., the Government High School, Masulipatnam, and the Government Nandanar High School, Chidambaram, South Arcot and one Secondary School for girls—the Government Nandanar Middle School for girls, Chidambaram—were specially intended for Harijans (run by the Harijan Welfare Department) and the number of pupils under instruction in them was 1,334.

Lump sum grants at the rate of Rs. 15 per pupil per month for 10 months in the year were sanctioned to hostels, that had Harijan inmates. There were 504 (356) such hostels in the year. A sum of Rs. 20.01 (14.03) lakhs was paid to the managements of these hostels and boarding homes towards the maintenance of 13,314 pupils reading in them.

The supply of midday meals to the schools maintained by the Harijan Welfare Department was continued during the year and the Department arranged for the supply of midday meals in 1,279 (1,330) schools. The number of Harijan pupils fed in these schools at the end of the year was 81,805 (87,339). The total expenditure incurred on the supply of midday meals in these schools was Rs. 18.00 (15.72) lakhs.

Education of Anglo-Indians.—There were in all 65 (65) schools specially intended for Anglo-Indians. Fifty-two (52) of them were high and middle schools for boys and girls, 11 (11) primary schools and 2 (2) training schools for women. Although these schools were intended primarily for Anglo-Indian children, they were allowed to admit non-Anglo-Indian children, up to a limit of 50 per cent. The strength of these institutions was 16,915 (15,703).

Education of ex-Army men, their children and dependants.—The benefits of the concessions granted by Government in 1950 were being continued to be enjoyed by a large number of children and dependants of soldiers and ex-servicemen in all grades of schools and colleges. The concessions were however to be withdrawn from 1952-53 onwards in respect of fresh applications from Commissioned Officers and demobilized personnel.

Education of refugees.—Eleven students reading in Colleges were paid recoverable loans amounting to Rs. 9,599 while 18 were in receipt of stipends amounting to Rs. 8,963. A sum of Rs. 1,847 was sanctioned as freeships and cash grants to refugee students studying in secondary schools.

Miscellaneous

Audio-visual Education.—The Scheme of Audio-visual Education in educational institutions was revised during the year. Under the revised scheme, Government assumed the entire responsibility for the imparting of visual education in the educational institutions to the exclusion of private exhibitors. Each school was expected to equip itself in the minimum audio-visual education equipment, of a 16 m.m. Silent Cinema Projector, a 35 m.m. film strip projector and a radio set. One hundred and seventy-five schools were equipped with 16 m.m. film projectors, 190 with radio sets and 75 with 35 m.m. film strip projectors.

The Government Central Film Library maintained in the office of the Director of Public Instruction was enlarged considerably during the year and as many as 426 films costing about Rs. 71,000 were added to the stock of the library. On an average 30 films per day were lent to educational institutions and as many as 8,000 film shows were given in the schools during the year.

Three training courses of four days' duration were conducted during the year for teachers in audio-visual education in various centres at which 59 teachers were trained. Besides, 200 teachers were trained in the Central Film Library in the handling and maintenance of visual equipment such as 16 m.m. projectors and 35 m.m. projectors.

Educational Exhibition.—The Fourth Madras State Educational Exhibition was held from the 9th to 12th January 1952 in the Teachers' College, Saidapet. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned

by Government for the purpose. Over 15,000 persons visited the exhibition during these days, a large number of visitors being children from elementary and secondary schools and students of training institutions and colleges. The exhibition aimed at giving a picture of what is new in education, more especially of the changes which have come about in the past five years in the system of education in the Madras State.

National Cadet Corps—(a) Senior Division.—Two additional units were raised during the year, viz., an Infantry unit at Palghat with an authorized strength of four officers and 154 cadets and the other the 3rd Madras Air Squadron N.C.C., Meenambakkam. The annual camps of the Senior Division units forming an integral part of the year's training for the cadets were held in nine centres. The Government have ordered that training in N.C.C. should be treated as an additional accomplishment for appointment of candidates to several State Services.

(b) Junior Division.—Refresher courses were conducted during the year for three weeks in which 30 officers took part. Special training was given by the training team for the cadets in Masulipatnam, Trivandrum and Anantapur for the Part A-II Examination. Three Officers of the Air Force units had a refresher course of training at Calcutta. Of the 45 troops sanctioned for the State 43 were working with 125 officers (of whom two were II Officers) and 3,900 cadets during the year. Naval training was continued to be imparted in six schools in the City with the help of a Petty Officer. The annual camps were conducted in six centres in October 1951 and for the Anglo-Indian Schools in December 1951. The expenditure on camp training for Junior Division cadets amounted to nearly Rs. 1.36 lakhs which was met by the State Government. Nine hundred and ten cadets received Part A-I Certificate and 190 Part A-II Certificates.

Boy's Scouts and Girl Guides.—The Bharat Scouts and Guides worked as a joint single organization and efforts were made during the year to give effect to the merger of the different associations at the district and local association level.

The total number of cubs, scouts and rovers at the end of the year was 21,214, 13,053 and 1,926 respectively making a total of 36,193 and the number of groups registered was 1,273. The number of bulbul, guides and rangers were respectively 8,558, 1,885 and 335 making a total of 10,778 (11,316) and the number of groups registered was 273. Fifteen training camps for cub-masters were held at which 428 were trained. The number of teachers' camps for scout masters was 3 and 84 were trained. There was one training camp for guide captains in North Arcot during the year at which 18 were trained. The scout and guide week was held from 1st October to 9th October 1951. Scouts and guides rendered organized services as usual during festivals and on other important occasions.

Junior Red Cross.—Junior Red Cross courses for training concellers were conducted in as many as 10 districts at which 833 persons were trained. The total number of Junior Red Cross groups in the State was 2,793 and the membership was 62,156 (56,142) boys and 38,844 (31,581) girls.

Orphanages and Boarding Homes.—The number of orphanages on 31st March 1952 was 349 (322) and the number of inmates receiving grants was 36,408 (33,720). The amount of grant-in-aid spent during the year under this head was Rs. 18.12 (17.42) lakhs.

Teachers' Associations.—Elementary School Teachers' Associations were organized in each Deputy Inspector's range at convenient centres so as to be within the easy access of all teachers in the area. Monthly meetings were held in these centres for about 10 months in the year. Attendance at these meetings was compulsory. Educational exhibitions, Refresher and Craft Training courses in addition to talks and discussions were organized under the auspices of these associations during the year.

Expenditure.—The Budget Estimate of the Department was Rs. 11,39,41,800 and the Actuals Rs. 11,00,72,560.

Government Examinations

Boards and Committees.—The following Boards and Committees functioned during the year:—

- (1) S.S.L.C. Board.
- (2) T.S.L.C. Board including Basic Education Examination Board.
- (3) Technical Examination Boards.
- (4) Text-Book Committee.

Examinations.—Examinations were conducted as in the last year in 1,579 (1,465) centres. Two lakhs seventeen thousand and seventy (2,05,662) candidates registered themselves for the examination and 2,07,637 (1,96,164) candidates were examined.

In addition to the examinations under the control of the Government of Madras, the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations arranged for the conduct and supervision of the following examinations:—

- (1) Qualifying examination prior to the selection of candidates for admission to training to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin".
- (2) The examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

(3) The examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at various times in the year to recruit candidates for the Indian Administrative Service and Defence Services.

(4) Examination of the British Association of Accountants and Auditors.

Receipts and charges.—The total receipts and charges (including expenditure under refunds and compensation paid to universities) were Rs. 21,03,758 and Rs. 14,15,732.

Text-Book Committee.—During the year under report, 33 publishers, out of the 37 who applied for registration, were registered. The amount realized as registration fee was Rs. 7,600. The total number of registered publishers at the end of the period was 374. The number of books received for consideration under all classifications was 1,781 and a sum of Rs. 16,757 was realised as scrutiny fees.

The receipts for the year were Rs. 23,717 and the charges were Rs. 14,912-11-0.

Government Museum

The most outstanding event of the year was the celebration of the Centenary of the Museum on 27th November 1951. The Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the celebration and declared open the new National Art Gallery of Madras. A special exhibition consisting some of the outstanding items in the collection of the museum and some other items got on loan was arranged on that occasion. A publication giving the history of the Madras Museum accounts of its main sections and containing some special articles was prepared for the occasion. A number of Centenary Lectures by distinguished scholars and scientists were also arranged in connection with the Centenary.

Important accessions.—The important accessions during the year were—

(1) A mounted specimen of the duck-billed Platypus from the National Museum, Melbourne, Australia.

(2) Sample specimen of the sandalwood industry from the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, of the lac industry from Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, of rayon from the Forest Chemist, Bangalore, of porcelain from the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

(3) Various important minerals from Travancore Mineral Concerns, wolfram and other minerals from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra, Australia, bauxite, lignite, etc., from Neyveli, South Arcot district.

(4) A set of shadow-play figures from Angkor Vata collection of microliths from the Baroda University, plastercasts of skulls

and endocranial casts of Pithecanthropus, Eoanthropus and Mousterian Man from England.

(5) Miscellaneous paintings, metalware objects, wood carvings and two copper coins of the Khilji dynasty presented by Mr. J. P. L. Gwynn, I.C.S. and a set of electroplated casts of Gupta gold coins from Lucknow.

Art Exhibitions.—An exhibition of paintings by Kumari Jaya Appaswamy was held in the Museum Centenary Hall on the 26th January 1952. The exhibition was opened by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, former Governor of Madras. The International Exhibition of Children's paintings lent by Shanker's Weekly was opened at the Centenary Hall on 20th March 1952 by Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras.

Two batches of teachers were given intensive training in Museum Technique during May and June 1951.

Twenty thousand eight hundred and seven visitors were shown round the galleries by two Assistant Curators during the year.

To advise Government on important matters concerning the Museum and to intensify the educational activities of the Museum, a Committee with the Secretary to Government, Education Department as Chairman, the Director of Public Instruction and Sri R. Ravi Varma, Registrar, Madras University, as Members and the Superintendent, Government Museum as Convener was constituted.

Government Museum, Pudukkottai.—The Museum continued to be popular. The average attendance of visitors per day was 419 (361). The number of schools, the students of which visited the museum went up from 27 in the previous year to 33 during the year.

National Art Gallery.—Government constituted a Special Committee to advise them in the arrangements connected with inauguration of the Art Gallery. The Committee consisted of Sri K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S. (Chairman), Sri D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Principal of the Government School of Arts and Crafts, Dr. James H. Cousins and the Superintendent, Government Museum as Members. The Government took over the Victoria Memorial Buildings in Egmore belonging to the Victoria Technical Institute for housing the National Art Gallery opened by them.

The opening of the new National Art Gallery was made to synchronize with the Centenary Celebration of the Museum and the gallery was opened on the 27th November 1951 by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

The number of visitors from the 27th November 1951 to the end of the year to the National Art Gallery was 46,399.

Connemara Public Library

The Connemara Public Library functioned as the Central Library under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. The total number of books in the library was 75,734 (74,141). The number of readers who visited the library during the year was 79,658 (81,174) and the number of volumes consulted by them was 183,523 (183,645). The number of books issued during the year was 55,500 (59,877). The number of new depositors during the year was 354 and the number of withdrawals was 259. The total number of depositors on roll at the end of the year was 2,364 (2,269). Two hundred and five institutions sent 380 different journals in exchange for the museum bulletins. The expenditure on the library was Rs. 46,332 (47,228) and the receipts were Rs. 527 (521). The construction of the teakwood boarded floor which was commenced in the previous year was completed towards the close of the year under report.

Oriental Manuscripts Library

During the year under report, 4,164 (2,714) persons visited the Library. The number of books and manuscripts consulted by them was 4,736 (4,782). The number of books and manuscripts issued on loan to scholars and institutions during the year was 171 (102). Forty-three transcripts were supplied to scholars and learned institutions. The measures adopted for the acquisition of manuscripts were further intensified during the year under report by advertisements in the dailies and the weeklies and by the Curator of Library undertaking tours. The total number of manuscripts acquired during the year was 2,673 (784). Details of the methods of acquisition are given below—

		Presenta- tion.	Purchase.	Transcrip- tion.	Restora- tion.	Total.
Sanskrit	.. ..	1,257	154	92	1	1,504
Tamil	.. ..	550	43	32	337	962
Telugu	.. ..	49	3	1	21	74
Kannada	.. ..	13	6	2	5	26
Malayalam	.. ..	16	16	41	2	75
Islamic language	.. ..	..	17	..	15	32
Total	.. ..	1,855	239	168	381	2,673

An important activity of the libraries during the year was the publication of some rare manuscripts bearing on medicine, science, philosophy and literature in various languages under two different series, viz., the Madras Government Oriental Series and the Madras Government Oriental Manuscripts Series. Twelve manuscripts in the former series and 10 works in the latter series were published during the year. The half-yearly bulletin continued to be published during the year.

Public Libraries and Reading Rooms

The total number of public libraries and reading rooms during the year was 3,740. The number of books and journals in the libraries was 1,542,014 and the number issued during the year was 2,303,120.

Astronomy

The Kodaikanal Observatory completed 50 years of astro-physical work in 1951. The occasion was celebrated by a function held on 18th September 1951, over which His Highness the Maharaja Sir Krishnakumar Singhji of Bhavnagar, the then Governor of Madras, presided and a souvenir pamphlet describing the activities of the observatory during the last half-century was issued. On the same occasion the Ionospheric Laboratory and the Stellar Physics Section were inaugurated by the Maharajah. The second meeting of the Standing Advisory Board for Astronomy and Astrophysics was held at Kodaikanal soon after the Jubilee celebrations.

An expedition was organised to observe the total Solar Eclipse of February 25, 1952. A party of four led by Dr. A. K. Das, Director, went to Iraq for this purpose. The principal observations planned were the study of the contours of the chromospheric spectrum lines at different heights, the study of the contours of the Coronal spectrum lines and the photometry of the Corona. But on account of cloudy skies on the eclipse day no useful observations could be made.

The normal observational programmes were carried on as usual. Sunspot activity during the year showed further decrease as compared with the previous year. Daily broadcasts (from the All-India Meteorological Broadcasting Centre, New Delhi) of coded messages relating to sunspot activity were continued.

A Cosmic Ray Apparatus was installed for the continuous recording of cosmic ray intensity. One of the objects of the measurement of cosmic ray intensity is to study the relation between solar flares and sudden increases in the cosmic ray intensity.

A "Radio Telescope" for the 100 Mc./s. region was constructed and observations of solar radio-frequency radiation were begun. Regular Ionospheric Soundings were begun with the Automatic Multi-frequency Ionosphere Recorder.

During the year under review the Kodaikanal Seismograph recorded 147 earthquakes and the Kodaikanal Magnetograph recorded 29 magnetic storms.

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, 1867, was 3,732 (4,067). Of these, 2,673 (2,864) were books and the remaining 1,059 (1,203) periodicals. These figures represent a decrease of 7 per cent with regard to books and 12 per cent with regard to periodicals from those of the previous year. Of the total number of books registered, 1,209 (1,344), i.e., 45 per cent (47 per cent) were designed for educational purposes. Necessary action was taken in respect of cases of default on the part of keepers of printing presses who failed to comply with any of the provisions of the Press and the Registration of Books Act. The tone and contents of most of the books registered during the year were unobjectionable and were intended to educate the public in the different branches of learning. Some publications which were pornographic in nature or which were likely to disturb the communal harmony of the State were taken to the notice of the Government for necessary action. Some of the oldest printed Telugu books and periodicals available in the library attached to the Registrar's office were lent in December 1951 to the Cultural Committee of the Telugu Basha Samiti, Madras, for the exhibition conducted by them during the literary festival ‘Symposium on journalism’.

CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS

Utilization of Land (Fasli 1361)

The total area of the State according to preliminary reports was 80,921,000 acres, of which a net extent of 32,611,000 acres was under cultivation as against the corresponding extent of 31,823,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as ‘Forests’ increased from 14,211,000 acres in fasli 1360 to 14,325,000 acres in fasli 1361. The area under ‘Barren and unculturable land’ was 8,820,000 acres or 125,000 acres more than in the previous fasli, while the area under the head ‘Land put to non-agricultural uses’ decreased from 6,083,000 acres in the previous fasli to 5,785,000 acres in the fasli under review. The area under ‘culturable waste’ declined from 6,824,000 acres in fasli 1360 to 6,204,000 acres in fasli 1361. The area under ‘current fallows’ was 5,357,000 acres or 817,000 acres more than in fasli 1360. Of the remainder, 1,791,000 acres were under ‘permanent pastures and other grazing lands’, 1,633,000 acres formed ‘land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in the net area cropped’ and 4,395,000 acres were under ‘other fallow lands’ as against 1,721,000 acres, 1,746,000 acres and 4,158,000 acres respectively in the previous fasli. As compared with the previous fasli there has been a decrease under ‘land, put to non-agricultural uses’, ‘culturable waste,’ land under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in the net area cropped’ and ‘current fallows’ and an increase under the other five heads.

Condition of the Agricultural Population (Fasli 1361)

Seasonal conditions all over the State during this fasli, as in the last, were generally unsatisfactory. With the exception of certain deltaic districts the seasonal conditions deteriorated in quite a number of districts. Scantier rainfall than in the previous fasli, which itself was one of severe drought, accounted for scarcity of even drinking water in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor, Salem and Coimbatore.

In parts of East Godavari and West Godavari districts, particularly in the low lying areas, heavy rainfall damaged the standing first crops. To add to the havoc wrought by failure of rains in several districts during the past quinquennium, damage to crops due to insect pests was reported from the districts of Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore,

Ramanathapuram, Malabar and South Kanara. Whole sale devastation of crops was, however, prevented by prompt and effective remedial measures. Cattle were generally free from outbreak of epidemics.

Pegged as they were by controls, prices of foodgrains remained steady, while prices of commercial crops soared to high levels. The normal increase in the acreage under the important commercial crops as a result of this phenomenon did not occur. This was due to the prevalence of acute drought. The acreage under cotton actually declined in 1951-52 in Bellary and Tirunelveli districts by 81,684 acres. Coimbatore district, however, recorded a substantial increase in area by 54,833 acres under the crop. Area under sugarcane declined in Visakhapatnam, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli and Chittoor districts. The area under groundnut increased in Anantapur and Bellary districts by 153,830 acres. In the other districts, however, where the crop is cultivated over an extensive area, the acreage shrunk. Tobacco, like sugarcane, experienced a considerable fall in acreage during the fasli. The area under the crop in Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari and Krishna districts recorded a fall of 85,468 acres.

The higher prices of farm products helped mainly the larger landholders who were able to liquidate a part of their debt. The steep rise in the cost of cultivation and maintenance of cattle, short supply of agricultural implements and essential consumer goods effectively neutralized much of the benefit that would otherwise have accrued to the small landholders. The condition of a few deteriorated to the extent that they were unable to meet their requirements. That the condition of the agricultural population during the fasli was better, on the whole, than in the previous year was evident from the figures of the loans issued by the Agricultural Societies (excluding Land Mortgage Banks). The value of the loans (i) not exceeding Rs. 50, (ii) exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100 and (iii) exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 250 all showed a decline as compared with the previous year indicating improved condition among agricultural classes, though the value of loans exceeding Rs. 250 was slightly higher than in the previous year.

Loans disbursed by the primary and Land Mortgage Banks also indicate the better condition of the agricultural population during the fasli. The number and value of loans issued in 1951-52 were both lower than in the previous year.

The condition of the agricultural population was reported to be generally fair in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Tanjore, Madurai and Ramanathapuram districts. In Kurnool, Anantapur and Tirunelveli districts, their condition was slightly better than in the previous fasli.

Rural money market continued to be stiff and the agriculturists had, as usual, to turn to the Government for relief. Loans disbursed by the Revenue Department during the fasli amounted to Rs. 3,18,36,402.

The value of subsidies and loans disbursed by the Agricultural Department for helping the agriculturists was Rs. 33,12,257.

To help the farmers in better farming, the Department also supplied iron and steel, manure, improved seeds, fertilizers, oil cakes, pesticides, etc., at controlled or concessional rates. Tractors, bull-dozers, pipes, oil-engines and pump-sets were loaned on hire.

Foodgrains were decontrolled towards the end of the fasli. Relief shops for their distribution at controlled prices, however, continued to function. These were of great help in meeting the requirements of the poorer classes who, owing to their restricted purchasing power, could not afford the higher free market prices.

Agricultural labour.—Agricultural labour was on the whole well employed despite the adverse seasonal conditions. Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor and Coimbatore districts were hard hit by very severe seasonal conditions. Agricultural labour in these districts therefore had a lean time on the fields and therefore turned to other means of employment afforded in the sinking of new wells, contract works, road works, construction of new factories, irrigation projects and the schemes of the Grow More Food Campaign. Drift of agricultural labour to urban centres within the district and sometimes outside the districts was witnessed in Guntur, Bellary, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and South Kanara districts. For the relief of the decrepit gruel centres were opened in several districts.

Wages continued to be high. Agricultural wages during the fasli showed an increase of nearly a hundred per cent on the average daily wage which are based on the wage census of 1946 for field labourers.

In Guntur district agricultural labourers were paid both in cash and in kind, while in Tiruchirappalli district wages in kind were paid only in the harvesting season.

The high level of wages no doubt improved the condition of labour; but in Visakhapatnam, Madurai, Tirunelveli and South Kanara districts there was no corresponding improvement in its quality as a will to greater effort seemed lacking.

Agriculture

(Fasli 1361—Year ending 30th June 1952.)

Seasonal Conditions

The south-west monsoon (June to September) started favourably in the Circars and in the West Coast. Heavy rains in

July in the Circars caused some damage to transplanted paddy crop over extensive areas. The position as a whole was very disappointing especially in the Central districts. The position in Anantapur and Chittoor districts was very alarming. The north-east monsoon (October to December) was far below normal throughout the State and aggravated the drought conditions. The rains during the dry weather period (January to March) were inadequate and the second-crop paddy suffered in East Godavari, South Arcot, Chingleput, parts of Tiruchirappalli and the tank-fed areas of Tirunelveli district. There was acute water scarcity in the Ceded districts and the Central districts. Scattered thunder showers occurred during the summer season (April to May) and benefited the third-crop paddy in the West Coast. On the whole, the seasonal conditions have not been favourable for agricultural production for the fifth year in succession.

Intensive Cultivation Schemes

The Three-year Intensive Cultivation Plan was merged into the Five-year Plan of the Planning Commission. The year under review was the final year of the Three-year Plan and the first year of the Five-year Plan. The work done under the main agricultural schemes under the Intensive Cultivation Scheme is detailed below :—

Irrigation aids.—The Agricultural Department has 743 oil engine-pumpsets for supply to ryots on hire at concessional rates. These are portable pump-sets hired out to ryots at rates covering 50 per cent of the total working cost including wages of the driver. One thousand two hundred and one oil engines and 191 electric motor pump-sets were issued to ryots under the hire-purchase system which has become popular as against 1,025 oil engines and 189 electric motors distributed during the previous year. One thousand one hundred and seventy-nine oil engines and 546 electric motors were hired out to ryots as against 706 oil engines and 555 electric motors during the previous year.

River Pumping Schemes.—River pumping schemes on a pilot scale are in operation in Chingleput district and they have been extended to Malabar, South Kanara, Ramanathapuram and Chittoor districts.

Mechanized cultivation.—Reclamation of waste and fallow lands to increase the area under cultivation at moderate cost is done by tractors and bull-dozers with accessory equipment. There are nearly 624 tractors as against 572 in the last year as detailed below :—

Belonging to Government Agricultural department.	293
Other than Agricultural department ..	61
Private Parties	254
Co-operative Societies	16

A good number of agriculturists are buying their own tractors. Two hundred and ninety-three tractors of the Agricultural Department brought 51,983 acres under cultivation as against 66,720 acres brought under cultivation during the previous year by means of 268 tractors.

Some private agriculturists are very keen to purchase tractors but, high cost is the limiting factor. The demand for supply of tractor under the "hire" purchase system is on the increase. The total number of applications received up to 30th June 1952 is 142. Government have sanctioned to supply of 6 tractors with matched implements under hire-purchase system and they have been supplied to some of the applicants.

Supply of Fertilizers.—In order to increase the yield per acre of food crops the department has been supplying large quantities of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers for manuring the crops. The nitrogenous fertilizers are sold at cost price and phosphatic fertilizers at 50 per cent of their cost with effect from 1st April 1952, the subsidy on the sale of phosphatic fertilizers was reduced to 25 per cent. The subsidy was finally discontinued from June 1952. In the year 1951-52, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the intensive distribution of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate in areas with assured irrigation facilities in all the districts except Anantapur. Special District Agricultural Officers were appointed for granting 'interest-free' loans for the purchase of these fertilizers so that ryots might be benefited. A sum of Rs. 71.02 lakhs was distributed as loans. The quantities of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate distributed under the scheme are given below :—

	1950-51.	1951-52.
	TONS.	TONS.
Ammonium sulphate	83,188	80,401
Superphosphate, ammonium phosphate, etc.	13,968	14,028

Rural Compost.—A subsidised scheme of rural compost was in operation. Farm wastes like weeds, grass, dried leaves and stubbles of crops were composted and applied to food crops. A subsidy of Re. 1 per ton of compost manufactured was paid to farmers and the maximum subsidy payable for an individual was limited to Rs. 50. During the year under review 90,745 tons of compost were prepared which can cover 18,186 acres. The subsidy was discontinued from June 1952.

Urban Compost.—The scheme continued to be under the control of the Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities. The number of municipalities and panchayats preparing compost increased from 94 and 220 to 97 and 351. One lakh sixty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-seven tons of compost were produced and were estimated to cover 57,016 acres.

Supply of improved seeds.—This item of work is given high place in the Grow More Food Campaign. Supply of improved seeds of paddy, millets and pulses is made in all districts of the State. The increase in yield on account of this factor alone is estimated at 10 to 15 per cent. Improved seeds produced in Agricultural Research Stations are multiplied in “primary” and “secondary” seed farms in ryots’ holdings. The details of improved seeds distributed are shown below:—

	Quantity distributed in 1950-51.	Quantity distributed in 1951-52.
	TONS.	TONS.
Paddy	8,211	11,211
Millets	301	686
Pulses	3	65
Green manure	728	1,469

Green manure seeds distribution.—Green manuring of paddy is an important phase of crop production. It brings about a number of favourable effects and aids in maintaining and raising the crop producing capacity of the soil. It was proposed to distribute 3,214 tons of green manure seeds during the year but only 1,469 tons to cover an area of 109,175 acres could be distributed due to adverse season. Subsidising cultivation of green manure for paddy was done in Tanjore district during 1950-51.

Control of pests and diseases.—Prevention and remedial measures against crop pests and diseases form an important aspect of the Grow More Food Campaign. Insecticides and fungicides were sold to the ryots at half cost to combat pest and diseases affecting food crops. The following pests of food crops are tackled during the year. The army worm, cut worm, mealy bug, striped bug, jassids, thrips, blue beetle, rice bug, leaf roller, green hoppers, root-grubs, caseworm, stem-borer, mites, grasshoppers and earhead bug on cholam and cumbu and cut worm and root grubs on ragi. Pests of stored food and grains in Government depots and private granaries were also tackled.

Cotton extension plant.—Under the integrated production plan of the Government of India, the Cotton Extension Scheme was put into force in the State in June 1950. Owing to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the limited quantities of improved seeds that could be procured an additional production of 47,390 bales of cotton was estimated to have been achieved in 1950-51. The Cotton Extension Scheme continued to be in force during the year 1951-52 as part of an All-India Plan for increasing the production of cotton.

The seasonal conditions during the year in general over almost the entire State were far from satisfactory for attaining average yields. Thus although an increase in area could be achieved as

a result of work under the Cotton Extension Plan, the targets of yield could not be achieved owing to the failure of rains and lack of water in wells. Under the Cotton Extension work during the year a target of an additional production of 155,000 bales of cotton was aimed at but only an additional production of 22,000 bales is estimated to have been achieved.

Propaganda and publicity.—The Agricultural Extension staff concentrated their efforts on the integrated production plan consisting of Intensive cultivation schemes, Cotton extension schemes, and Sugarcane development scheme launched during the year.

The Grow More Food Journals published monthly in regional languages, continued to be issued. The strength of subscribers at the end of the year under review was—

Mezhichelvam	51,042
Padipantalu	45,612
Naveenakarshakan	4,874
Krishikarabandu	5,291

Exhibitions were organized in connection with all important local festivals and during social, political and religions conferences to give wide publicity to improved agricultural practices. On all these occasions demonstrations on several agricultural improvements formed an important feature. Two hundred and one exhibitions were held during the year. Eighteen Radio talks on several subjects such as green manuring, sugarcane, etc., were given from the All-India Radio stations at Madras, Kozhikode, Vijayavada and Tiruchirappalli.

As an incentive for the intensification of the Grow More Food Campaign and for bringing about the importance in farming practices, a crop yield competition for paddy raised in any system of cultivation was held during the year.

Vegetables.—Production of vegetables in villages and towns was encouraged to solve food shortage to some extent. Free distribution of vegetable seeds to schools and colonisation societies was continued during the year and an amount of Rs. 3,744 was spent on this account. Over 4,854 kitchen gardens were visited and demonstrations on cultural, varietal and manurial aspects given. A total quantity of 6,001 lb. of vegetable seeds and 70,029 vegetable seedlings were distributed to the public during the year.

Vanamahotsava.—The National Tree Planting Week was observed from 1st July 1951. Agricultural Officers and staff toured in their jurisdictions and in co-operation with the Revenue, Forest, Public Works Department, Education and Health departments carried out the Vanamahotsava programme.

About 41 lakhs of trees were planted during the year. Coconut seedlings to the extent of 2,592 were sold at half cost.

Agricultural education.—The Agricultural Colleges at Coimbatore and Bapatla continued to function. One hundred and twenty-three graduates passed out of these two Colleges. The number of admissions to each of the two Agricultural Colleges was raised from 80 to 96. The number of applications for admission into the two Agricultural Colleges fell to 433 from 466 in the previous year. The third session of the Diploma course in Horticulture was completed and all the 20 students who attended the course passed out successfully. All the four Agricultural Labour Schools at Anakapalle, Samalkot, Palur and Coimbatore were closed down during the year for want of sufficient strength in the schools. Out of the 12 ryots selected for vocational training in dairy husbandry for one month, only five joined the training. The scheme has been ordered to be discontinued for lack of sufficient response from the ryots.

Agricultural research.—The research work of the Agricultural department is carried on mainly at the Agricultural Research Institute at Coimbatore. Besides the research on regional problems is carried on at the 37 research stations and other centres in the districts. A summary of the results of the research work done is given below :—

Agricultural Chemistry.—Reversion of superphosphate in laterite soil could be retarded by the application of bulky organic matter like green manure and cattle manure and lime. Alkaline soils in Cauvery-Mettur Project area could be reclaimed by application of heavy dressing of green leaf. Heavy or light irrigations did not affect the salt concentrations in top layers in the black soils of the Tungabhadra Project areas.

Plant Physiology.—Pre-soaking seeds in nutrient solutions has given very encouraging results in increasing crop yields and the work is being pursued under a scheme in an intensified form. A quick method of determining viability of seeds as against the traditional germination test, has been worked out and made available to the Seed Development staff

Agricultural Entomology.—Intensive studies with the synthetic insecticides DDT, BHC, HETP and Parathion were pursued but a new feature was the trial of systematic insecticides, Pestox, Isopestox, etc., which when sprayed or applied along with irrigation water was found to be absorbed and retained by plant tissues and on that account became toxic to a few groups of crop-pests over a fairly long period.

Agricultural Mycology.—In co-ordination with Paddy Specialist three promising blast resistant strains were spotted. Seven more improved strains were released for distribution. It is found that

superphosphate is better supplied to the green manure crop preceding paddy than direct to the paddy crop itself. Five new millet strains were released for distribution. One strain of groundnut (TMV 4) was released for distribution. Cotton strain 7,682 was found better than MU. 1 was released as MU. 2. Cotton seed storage trials indicate that unsold stocks of seeds could be sown in subsequent seasons provided their viability is kept up. Seven new Coimbatore canes were found promising in preliminary trials. Organic form of nitrogen was found better for sugarcane under low moisture conditions. Four more promising mango hybrids were added to the existing collection. Sathugudi orange trees budded on their own seedling rootstocks are found to yield superior quality fruits. Spraying apple trees with linseed oil or Sandobin 'A' during dormant period is found to hasten blossoming and to promote yield. Three promising varieties of tomato with determinate habit, which eliminates staking of plants, have been introduced from Canada. Two hybrid and two mutants in Banana have been produced.

Agricultural Engineering.—Suitable modifications were made to tractors for effectively harvesting groundnuts.

Agricultural marketing.—Agricultural marketing work was done by State Marketing Officer stationed at Madras along with the assistance of Assistant Marketing Officers stationed at Cuddapah, Kakinada, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. The main items of work consist of market survey of new products, receiving the market reports by further investigation, rendering help in grading commodities, organizing regulated markets, furnishing market information on important agricultural commodities and giving advice and help in marketing agricultural produce.

State Trading Schemes.—The State Trading Organization in the department was concerned during the year with the schemes for purchase and distribution of (1) chemical fertilizers, (2) iron and steel for agricultural implements and (3) pipes and fittings for irrigation purposes.

The sales effected by the Agricultural Department during the year 1951-52 through their depots, by the tender firms and co-operative societies, etc., as compared with the previous years are furnished hereunder :—

	1951-52.	1950-51.
	TONS.	TONS.
Ammonium sulphate	80,401	83,188
Superphosphate	14,028	13,968

Iron and steel.—The scheme for the distribution of iron and steel to agriculturists was introduced as one of the activities of the Agricultural Department in the third quarter of 1944. This work has since been transferred to the co-operative societies. The

response of the societies was not, however, satisfactory and hence the Agricultural Department continued the sales in the depots of the old stocks so that they may all be cleared. Further acquisition of fabricated implements was stopped by the department.

Finance.—The expenditure and receipts for the financial year 1951-52 and the corresponding figures for the previous year are given below :—

	1950-51	1951-52
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
1 Expenditure—40. d. Agriculture ..	275.35	316.49
2 Receipt—XXIX. Agriculture ..	117.95	110.95

Horticulture

The gross income of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, amounted to Rs. 72,462 as against Rs. 58,588 at the end of the previous year and exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 869.

The year under report was one of extreme drought due to the continuous failure of the monsoon. Available water had to be conserved for human consumption, and gardens all over suffered badly. In consequence, the committee had almost given up the Flower Show for 1952. It was only at a later stage that it was decided to go on with it. In spite of water difficulties and the indecision as regards the date of the show, it was a quite a success, judging by the exhibits and the large number of visitors. The show was held as in the previous year, in the Ornamental Gardens with the main entrance facing Mount Road. One of the highlights of the show was the model house and garden arranged by the Agricultural Department. The income from the Flower show was Rs. 2,864 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,388. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 3,521 and Rs. 3,581.

Cinchona Plantations

The important feature of the year was the constitution of a Special Cinchona Committee composed of the Principal Quinine Officer, Government of India, the Drugs Controller, Government of India, the Director, Cinchona Department, Government of Madras, the Director, Cinchona Department, West Bengal Government, one Cost Accountant and one Statistician. The committee has been charged with the function of procuring for the conference to be held subsequently by Government of India basic data and reports to facilitate full discussion on the various issues involved in deciding on the future policy regarding cinchona cultivation and manufacture of quinine in the country. Pending the holding of the conference and arriving at definite decisions regarding the future quinine policy, there has been no

expansion of the plantations during the year. The production at the Quinine Factory, Naduvattam, was restricted fixing the level at 16,000 lb. of hydrated quinine sulphate and 11,200 lb. of cinchona febrifuge inclusive of 1,100 lb. of quinine sulphate and 1,200 lb. of cinchona febrifuge scheduled for simultaneous extraction on Government of India account. The production of quinine sulphate fell slightly short of the approved programme resulting in an output of 13,261.19 lb. The output of cinchona febrifuge was 11,147.36 lb. Quinine products that were manufactured on Government of Madras account during the year including the works-in-progress as on 31st March 1952 were as follows :—

(a) Manufactured on Government of Madras Account—

	LB.	OZ.	DRAM.
1 Quinine sulphate powder B.P. ..	6,141	10	12
	(19,062	6	6)
2 Quinine sulphate tablets ..	2,974	7	0
3 Quinine hydrochloride powder B.P. ..	2,608	0	0
	(2,920	1	8)
4 Quinine hydrochloride tablets ..	488	0	0
	(0	2	4½)
5 Quinine bihydrochloride powder B.P. ..	594	1	8
	(2,388	8	0)
6 Quinine bisulphate B.P. ..	734	0	0
	(1,877	10	0)
7 Quinine salicylate powder ..	4	10	12
8 Totaquina powder B.P. ..	80	0	8
	(86	1	4)
9 Totaquina tablets ..	685	10	0
10 Cinchona febrifuge powder, I.P.L. ..	9,294	8	13½
	(9,399	9	12)
11 Cinchona febrifuge tablets ..	340	2	3

The products that were manufactured on the Government of India account are shown below :—

(b) Manufactured on Government of India Account—

	LB.	OZ.	DRAM.
1 Quinine sulphate powder ..	806	0	0
	(334	0	0)
2 Cinchona febrifuge powder ..	1,135	0	0
	(552	0	0)

Plantations.—There was no new planting during the year on account of the postponement of expansion activities. Consolidation was done of small patchy areas in the various divisions of the Government Cinchona Plantations, the Nilgiris. The total area on Madras Government's account under cinchona cultivation at the close of the year 1951-52 was 5,934.25 acres composed of 3,904.50 acres on the Anamalais, 1,550.75 acres on the Nilgiris, 314 acres in Kadamparai estate and 165 acres planted by the Propagation section both on the Anamalais and the Nilgiris.

The Quinine Factory Division was reduced to a subdivision in January 1952. Orders were passed for proceeding with and completing the installation of machinery at the modern Quinine Factory, Anamalais. Accordingly the work connected with the completion of construction of the remaining items of buildings and the installation of machinery was taken up. The construction of all the buildings was almost completed.

Labour.—The labour conditions are generally satisfactory both in the Government Cinchona Plantations, Anamalais and the Nilgiris. The incidence of malaria in Moyar and Wood Estate was higher than in the last year in spite of anti-malarial measures having been taken during the malarial season.

Finance.—The accounts of the department for the year under review closed with a net loss of Rs. 2,33,430-15-9 as against a net profit of Rs. 1,00,838-0-4 for the year 1950-51. There was a decrease this year in respect of sale of all products except quinine sulphate tablets, cinchona febrifuge and totaquina powder. In respect of this decrease, there was gross profit of Rs. 2,21,184 in the trading account against the gross profit of Rs. 3,08,471 during 1950-51. The total loss on the plantations worked out to Rs. 3,52,267-10-3. There was no harvest in the plantations during the year and the heavy revenue charges which could not be met by the small miscellaneous receipts had necessarily to be carried to the general profit and loss account in the existing system of accounting. The result was that the accounts of the department as a whole closed with a net loss as stated above.

Animal Husbandry Department

During the year under report the temporary post of Joint Director of Animal Husbandry and the permanent post of Livestock Development Officer were abolished, and one permanent post of Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Livestock) and a temporary post of Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry (Veterinary) were created. Another temporary post of Research Officer for the Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Ranipet, was also sanctioned to assist the Superintendent of the Institute. The Central Agricultural Farm at Pudukkottai was ordered to be taken over by the Animal Husbandry Department to open a District Livestock Farm and a post of Superintendent to be in charge of the Livestock Farm was also sanctioned.

The number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons during the year was 467 (454).

Madras Veterinary College.—The courses of study were the same as those of last year, namely, (1) B.V.Sc. Degree Course, (2) Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course and (3) Refresher Course.

The number of admissions to the B.V.Sc. Degree Course remained the same as that of the previous year, namely, 80. The total number of students in the B.V.Sc. Degree Course was 314 at the end of March 1952. The number of students admitted to the Veterinary Livestock Inspectors' Course also remained unchanged, namely, 50. The total number of students in this course at the end of March 1952 was 84. During the year under report 93 students passed the B.V.Sc. Final examination and 64 students passed the final examination of the Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors' Course.

Eighteen Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in three batches of six each at a time were deputed for the Refresher Course during the year.

There was a marked advance in the athletic activities of the students of the Madras Veterinary College. Four students of the College represented the Madras University teams in Foot-ball and Hockey. Two athletes took part in the Madras State Olympic Games representing the University.

The extensions to the Physiology and Hygiene laboratories in the college have been completed and the laboratory fittings are in progress. The new extension to the Animal Nutrition laboratory has been completed and schemes for conducting large-scale analytical work and test on coloured cotton seeds are under consideration.

The total number of cases treated in the Veterinary College Hospital during the year was 8,668 (8,243). The total number of specimens received and examined at the Veterinary College laboratory during the year was 12,044 (11,308). There were 95 different types of specimens that came in for examination.

Five lakhs fifty thousand (395,000) doses of Ranikhet disease vaccine were manufactured during the year. The quantity of vaccine issued for use in the State as a whole was 361,250 (298,000) doses. The total number of birds protected in the State during the year was 182,852 (212,132). The immunizing qualities of the vaccine were said to be fairly satisfactory.

Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Ranipet.—The number of animals purchased for the manufacture of vaccines in the Institute and the mortality among them during the year and the previous year are given below:—

	1950-51.		1951-52.	
	Number purchased.	Number died.	Number purchased.	Number died.
Adult he-buffaloes ..	947	46	1,414	81
Buffalo calves	468	100	593	122
Goats	1,481	1,391	2,831	2,561
Sheep	81	61	86	23
Bull calves	..	..	12	..

The rate of mortality among the animals used for the manufacture of vaccines and sera continued to be almost the same as that in the previous year.

The quantities of the main items of sera and vaccines manufactured at the Institute during the year and during the previous year are given below :—

Name of the product.	Quantity manufactured.	
	1950-51.	1951-52.
1 Anti-rinderpest	1,036,300 (doses)	2,115,840 (doses)
2 Rinderpest bull virus ..	25,300 c.c.	29,075 c.c.
3 Rinderpest goat virus ..	597,759 c.c.	1,183,625 c.c.
4 Haemorrhagic septicaemia vaccine.	538,130 (doses of 5 c.c.)	469,180 (doses of 5 c.c.)
5 Blackquarter vaccine ..	565,860 (doses of 5 c.c.)	519,180 (doses of 5 c.c.)

Livestock.—The total number of animals in the livestock farms of the department at the close of the year was 3,211 (3,543). The animals were mainly Kangayam, Sindhi, Hallikar, Cross-breed, Gir, Tharparkar, horses and Murrah buffaloes.

Artificial insemination.—The scheme for the artificial insemination of cattle continued to function at the three centres, Madras, Coimbatore and Guntur, under the supervision of the Special Officer for Artificial Insemination. Two additional centres at Valparai in Coimbatore district and Ootacamund in the Nilgiris were opened during the year. Five thousand five hundred and twelve animals were artificially inseminated during the year as against 2,444 animals during the previous year. Cows which did not conceive by natural service were said to have been artificially inseminated with success.

Key farm centres for the artificial insemination of cattle were opened in seven Livestock Farms during the year under report under the Farm Key Village Scheme sponsored by the Government of India.

Sheep Demonstration Units.—There were only two Sheep Demonstration Units with headquarters at Coimbatore and Bellary at the beginning of the year. With a view to educate sheep-owners in the proper methods of breeding and management of sheep and improved methods of shearing and grading of wool, the number of the units was increased to six during the year with headquarters at Kakinada, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddalore, Coimbatore and Madurai.

The number of approved bulls in the State at the end of the year was 354 (313) bulls and that of approved buffalo-bulls was 1,333 (1,278). The number of services performed by the buffalo-bulls during the year was 69,976 (68,078) and by ordinary bulls 21,158 (19,483).

State Livestock Improvement Board.—Two meetings of the Board were held, one at the District Livestock Farm, Koila, South Kanara, in April and the other at the Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurukuppi, in October. Some of the subjects considered by the Board were—

(1) Drawing up of a priority list of cattle and poultry farms to be opened in the future.

(2) Retention of the Chintaladevi farm as dry stock farm.

(3) Setting up of a State Livestock Improvement Fund.

(4) Key Village Scheme for the Anamalai hills in Coimbatore district.

(5) Poultry development in and around Madras City.

(6) Grant of waste lands to municipalities, co-operative societies and ryots for cultivation of fodder grasses.

(7) Poultry farming on commercial basis at the Livestock Research Station, Hosur.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.—Fifteen cattle shows were held under private auspices and the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,235 for them. Sixty-two one-day cattle shows were held during the year.

Veterinary Institutions.—During the year under report one Veterinary Institution was opened in Nidubrole in Guntur district and the Veterinary Hospitals at Vizianagaram and Sivaganga which were under private management were taken over by the department. The number of Veterinary Institutions at the end of the year was 147 (144).

The number of in and out-patients treated in the Veterinary Institutions during the year was 338,970 (372,389). The total number of castrations done during the year was 69,424 (61,389).

Five additional touring billets were opened during the year bringing the total number to 172. The number of touring billets converted into minor dispensaries up to the end of the year was 125 and the number remaining to be so converted was 47. The number of cases treated by the touring staff during the year was 135,388 (141,829) and the number of castrations done was 44,602 (56,884).

Cattle diseases.—The incidence of diseases was less during the year, but the mortality was greater when compared with the previous year. The total number of outbreaks during the year was 3,689 (3,823). The mortality due to contagious diseases during the year was 19,842 (17,158). The number of deaths due to rinderpest decreased during the year as compared with last year. The total number of inoculations done against rinderpest during the year was 641,978 (388,159).

Rural development.—Special attention was paid to the centres and firkas selected for intensive rural reconstruction work. In order to extend veterinary aid in the villages selected for rural reconstruction 42 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 22 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 32 stockmen-compounders were posted to the selected firkas and centres as against 34 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 15 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 32 stockmen-compounders in the previous year.

Kangayam Cattle Improvement Scheme.—The object of the scheme is to improve the milking qualities of the Kangayam cows without impairing the draught qualities of the male stock by selective breeding and feeding. The number of animals in the scheme at the commencement of the year was 310 (279).

Finance.—The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 7,72,466 (5,96,855). The increase in the receipts were mainly due to the sale of a large number of used animals in the Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Ranipet, increased sale of milk and milk products at the farms, the continuance of the enhanced rates of fees for treatment and operation charges and the increased sale of bone-meal and mineral mixture to the staff. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 62,58,628 (Rs. 56,47,638).

Co-operation (Fasli 1361—1st July 1951 to 30th June 1952)

On 30th June 1952, there were 25,241 (24,205) societies, with 37·25 (34·53) lakhs members, with a share capital of Rs. 1,217·65 (1,074·79) lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 94·53 (85·32) crores.

Co-operative Credit

Madras State Co-operative Bank.—This bank had 163 individuals and 31 Central Co-operative Banks as its members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 14·91 lakhs. The deposits held by it at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4·02 crores. It issued loans to Central Co-operative Banks to the extent of Rs. 9·76 (7·65) crores. A sum of Rs. 5·96 crores was due from the Central Co-operative Banks at the end of the year. The bank financed the procurement operations and import of foodgrains with the help of the funds obtained from the Imperial Bank of India on Government guarantee up to a limit of Rs. 3 crores. It also obtained an additional accommodation of Rs. 50 lakhs from the Imperial Bank of India for distributing chemical fertilizers. The bank earned a net profit of Rs. 3·98 lakhs.

Central Co-operative Banks.—There were 31 Central Co-operative Banks in the State. They had 23,913 members mostly

co-operatives. They had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 151·05 (136·57) lakhs. There was a noticeable increase in the deposits of individuals held by these banks at the end of the year, which amounted to Rs. 6·81 (6·10) crores. The financial condition of the banks was sound. The loans issued to the various types of societies amounted to Rs. 44·27 (44·18) crores. The amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 16·28 crores.

For financing agricultural operations and marketing of crops, the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned credit limits to the central banks through the State Co-operative Bank. As against Rs. 2·25 crores obtained during the previous year, the amount obtained during the year under report was 4·54 crores. The amount outstanding to the Reserve Bank of India at the end of the year was Rs. 2·90 crores.

Agricultural credit societies.—The number of agricultural credit societies rose from 16,330 to 16,727. They had a membership of 14·63 (13·58) lakhs. Their paid-up share capital was Rs. 193·32 (168·79) lakhs. Their working capital was Rs. 1,340·51 (1,208·03) lakhs. The total amount of loans during the year fell from Rs. 7·65 crores in the previous year to Rs. 7·33 crores during the year. This was due in part to the cautious policy adopted by the central banks and also to a realization by village co-operatives that depression had set in.

The scheme for the reorganization of rural credit societies was pursued with vigour during the year. Rural credit societies covered 67·97 (65·54) per cent of the villages and served 19·49 (17·98) per cent of the rural population at the end of the year. Nearly 80 per cent of the societies had undertaken extra credit activities of one variety or another. They did business to the extent of Rs. 204·65 lakhs in controlled commodities, agricultural implements, mill cloth, etc.

Non-agricultural credit societies.—There were 1,246 (1,217) societies of this category at the end of the year. The deposits held by them increased from Rs. 7·06 crores to Rs. 7·59 crores. During the year, they issued loans to the extent of Rs. 10·51 (10·20) crores. The system of compulsory savings was in vogue in almost all the societies. The owned capital of the societies and deposits of members held by them amounted to Rs. 337 lakhs, which is 79 per cent of their working capital.

Land mortgage banks.—The amount of loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during the year was Rs. 82·84 (82·27) lakhs. There was an appreciable increase in the loans issued for land development from Rs. 6·75 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 9·52 lakhs during the year. On account of the increase in the bank rate, as also in the rate of interest paid on the debentures, the Central Land Mortgage Bank raised its lending rate

from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 5 per cent and the ultimate borrower is now charged 6 per cent.

Co-operative Production

Cultivation of fallow lands.—Forty-three village co-operative societies in the seven districts selected for intensive cultivation, obtained 2,550 acres of Government fallow lands on lease. Thirty-two societies sub-leased 1,413 acres to 918 members for cultivation of food crops. Nine hundred and seventy-five acres were actually brought under cultivation. The land colonization co-operative societies for civilians and ex-servicemen had reclaimed 17,314 acres of fallow land. Their members cultivated 15,574 acres. Thirty-five land reclamation co-operative societies in the Pattukkottai taluk of Tanjore district reclaimed 4,116 acres and made them available for cultivation of food crops. Three hundred and eighty-nine tenants' societies consisting of Harijans and landless labourers obtained 43,780 acres of padugai, lanka and waste lands from Government on lease and sub-leased 27,664 acres for production of food crops.

Provision of irrigation facilities.—Twenty-two irrigation societies provided facilities for irrigating 5,390 acres. One hundred and sixty-six rural credit societies affiliated to 18 central banks issued Rs. 12.16 lakhs as loans to their members for the purchase and installation of pumpsets. During the year, 431 pumpsets were installed by them and at the end of the year 766 pumpsets were functioning. Eight societies owned 12 power drills which were used for deepening 72 wells.

Supply of seed, manure, etc.—During the year, Government sanctioned the scheme entrusting the distribution of improved seeds to village co-operatives on agency basis in the seven selected districts of East Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and South Kanara where the scheme of intensive cultivation through village co-operatives was in force and also in the Malabar district. Under this scheme, the Agricultural department supplied seeds to the co-operatives at the latter's headquarters and the co-operatives undertook their sale for a small commission paid to them. The societies sold 11,358 bags of seeds valued at Rs. 2.31 lakhs. Marketing societies also supplied seeds to the ryots to the value of Rs. 4.7 lakhs.

The distribution of chemical fertilizers was made by the co-operative wholesale stores and marketing federations through their 221 depots and branches and through 2,102 select primaries. Twenty-one thousand five hundred and twelve tons of ammonium sulphate and 8,220 tons of super-phosphate were sold by them to the ryots. Marketing societies also distributed agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 36.93 lakhs and compost manure to the value of Rs. 6.34 lakhs. Nine hundred and thirty-two societies sold 8,159 tons of iron and steel valued at Rs. 36.19 lakhs.

Provision of tractors.—Twenty-one societies including 8 producer-cum-consumers' co-operative societies owned 26 tractors with which 4,822 acres of land were brought under cultivation.

Provision of credit.—Rural credit societies advanced loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 6.59 crores during the year for cultivation expenses. The non-agricultural credit societies also issued Rs. 5.07 crores to their agriculturist members for the same purpose.

Production of milk.—Forty-one milk supply unions and milk supply societies supplied milk and milk products to the value of Rs. 141.43 lakhs.

Eggs.—Forty egg production and sale societies sold 1.94 lakhs of eggs for Rs. 24,660.

Fish.—Three hundred and thirty-two fishermen societies issued Rs. 8.69 lakhs as loans to their members and distributed yarn for making nets and fishing tackle worth Rs. 2.80 lakhs.

Fruits and vegetables.—The fruit growers' and vegetable growers' societies marketed fruits and vegetables belonging to their members to the value of Rs. 1.23 lakhs. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society sold Rs. 5.65 worth of potatoes, grown by its members. It exported vegetables to Ceylon to the value of Rs. 33,539.

Salt.—Five salt workers' co-operative societies produced salt to the value of Rs. 1.02 lakhs.

Sugar, sugarcane and jaggery.—Members of 13 sugarcane growers' societies raised 69,043 tons of sugarcane and supplied 41,343 tons of cane valued at Rs. 13.25 lakhs to the sugar factories. Two thousand one hundred and fifteen palm jaggery manufacturing societies produced jaggery worth Rs. 91.26 lakhs.

Textiles.—One thousand one hundred and sixty-one weavers' co-operative societies had in their fold 2.12 lakhs looms and produced cloth to the value of Rs. 8.40 crores. Sales effected amounted to Rs. 10.20 crores.

Cottage industries.—The cottage industries societies produced goods worth Rs. 30.54 lakhs. The goods produced consisted of metalwares, coir goods, leather goods, etc. The societies sold goods worth Rs. 40.69 lakhs.

Co-operative Distribution

Twenty-four co-operative wholesale stores supplied the affiliated primaries and ration and fair price shop-keepers goods to the value of Rs. 19.24 crores. The retail stores distributed foodgrains and other commodities to the value of Rs. 23.88 crores to members

and non-members. Employees' co-operative societies, urban banks and rural credit societies distributed foodgrains and other commodities to the extent of Rs. 291 lakhs. The three co-operative wholesale stores at Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur and in Rayalaseema were used for the distribution of fodder for cattle. They were supplied with fodder worth Rs. 49,798 and they sold fodder amounting to Rs. 29,466.

Community projects.—The aim of community projects is to utilize fully the land and labour in villages by methods that money and organization can find. Six projects covering 1,274 villages have been started in Madras State. The area of operations of each project extends over about 300 villages comprising a population of about two lakhs. Seventeen Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies have been deputed for work in the project areas. The co-operative staff have drawn up schemes for the development of co-operative societies in these areas.

Prohibition—Amelioration.—There were 2,115 palm jaggery co-operatives at the end of the year having 1.63 lakhs members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 8.45 lakhs. They provided employment to 1.58 lakhs ex-toddy tappers. The societies produced and sold jaggery worth Rs. 91.26 lakhs and Rs. 102.36 lakhs, respectively.

Firka development.—Out of 2,466 villages in the firkas and centres selected for intensive rural reconstruction work, 2,260 villages were covered by co-operatives. The promotion of co-operative activities in the select firkas and centres was attended to by a special staff of 22 Junior Inspectors and 2 Senior Inspectors. Eleven multi-purpose co-operative societies were formed during the year bringing the total number of such societies to 92 at the end of the year.

The scheme sanctioned by the Government last year for the procurement and supply of raw materials to village artisans in selected firkas was implemented during the year in 25 firkas. In 18 firkas, the co-operative agencies set up under the scheme, procured and supplied raw materials to the artisans to the value of Rs. 88,300 and Rs. 54,000 respectively. The co-operative agencies in the other select firkas have completed the necessary arrangements to procure raw materials required by the artisans.

Resettlement of ex-servicemen.—The co-operative workshops had 779 members on their rolls with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 0.49 lakh. Their production during the year amounted to Rs. 5.59 (6.31) lakhs. Salaries and wages paid to their members amounted to Rs. 1.57 (1.87) lakhs.

During the year, 5 new land colonisation schemes were investigated and Government approved 4 of them. Societies have since been registered at two of these places. These four

schemes are expected to enrol 555 colonists. In the Wynaad area, 1,827 ex-servicemen were settled and a free grant of Rs. 38 lakhs was sanctioned by the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee. Of this amount, Rs. 24.75 lakhs were disbursed to colonists. The State Government contributed a sum of Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

The 13 co-operative motor transport societies for ex-servicemen owned 315 vehicles, employed 737 ex-servicemen and paid Rs. 4.80 lakhs as salaries and allowances. Ten of these societies undertook passenger transport also. Thirty-two (20) buses were run for passengers. The passenger-service undertaken by the societies was popular.

Co-operative housing.—There were 294 co-operative housing societies at the end of the year. Government sanctioned loans up to Rs. 119 lakhs to these societies. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 71.61 lakhs was disbursed. The societies completed construction of 1,163 houses during the year.

The special staff employed for acquisition of land on behalf of co-operative housing societies continued. Twelve new applications for the acquisition of 146.46 acres were received during the year. Twenty awards covering 334.44 acres were pronounced and 36 applications in respect of 396.53 acres were pending.

There were 41 rural housing societies at the end of the year and one society was since registered. The idea of rural housing being new, the progress in the working of the scheme was inevitably slow.

Co-operative training.—The Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, which is an institution run by the Government, conducted three courses of training during the year. In the first course, 64 Junior Inspectors and 2 non-official candidates were given training for four months. The second was a special course of training for secretaries and managers of co-operative institutions for a period of six months. Thirty-six candidates underwent training. The third course which lasted for four months was for training 44 Rural Welfare Officers absorbed in the department as Junior Inspectors.

Training of non-official co-operative employees.—An eleven-month training course for supervisors was being conducted by each of the Co-operative Training Institutes at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Rajahmundry each year. These institutes gave training to 552 candidates during the year under report. Four hundred and eight candidates came out successful in final examinations. The Institute at Tanjore, Coimbatore and Rajahmundry also trained 64 Junior Inspectors and 97 Rural Welfare Officers absorbed as Junior Inspectors since these persons could not be trained at the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, for want of accommodation.

Audit.—Including societies in the merged States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sandur, the audit of 23,907 societies had to be done for the co-operative year ended 30th July 1951 and of three hundred and twenty-nine societies for periods other than the co-operative year. Of the former, the audit of all societies except 20 was completed by 30th June 1952.

Arbitration.—Forty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-two arbitration of references were received and 37,215 references were disposed of during the year. The number disposed of by Honorary Arbitrators was 16,475.

Supersession.—At the beginning of the year, the committees of 48 societies were under supersession. During the year, the committees of 43 (28) societies were superseded. Normal management was restored in the case of 14 societies.

Liquidation.—During the year, the registration of 183 societies was cancelled and the number of societies under liquidation was 979. Of these, the affairs of 191 societies were finally closed leaving 788 societies under liquidation at the end of the year. The total assets pending realisation in all the 979 societies under liquidation amounted to Rs. 45.30 lakhs.

Criminal prosecutions.—Ninety-seven criminal complaints were filed with the Police during the year including 125 filed by the societies themselves. At the end of the year, 179 cases were pending disposal with the Police and in Courts. The amount involved in these cases was Rs. 6.57 lakhs. Sixty-seven cases were disposed of during the year involving 50 office-bearers, and 52 paid employees. Nineteen office-bearers and 17 paid employees were convicted.

Forests

Area.—The area of reserved forests at the end of the year was 18,825 (18,827) square miles. It comprises of 15,435 (15,438) square miles of protective and remunerative forests (Class I), of which 15,433 square miles were managed by the Forest department and 2 square miles by other departments, and 3,390 (3,289) square miles of Class III (panchayats or ryots' forests) of which 3,379 square miles were managed by the Forest department, 5 square miles by the Adoni Municipality and 6 square miles by the Military department.

Demarcation.—There was no new demarcation of reserve boundaries during the year. Out of a total length of 30,105 (26,031) miles of artificial boundaries, 24,118 (20,096) miles were cleared by subordinates free of cost, and 141 miles were cleared at a cost of Rs. 9,715 (13,239). In addition, 148 miles of frontier boundaries were maintained. There was no survey by the Survey of India Party. All forest reference maps were kept up to date.

Communications.—Substantial progress was made in the construction of the new road from Bhagawathikanavai to Madeswaranmalai in the Kollegal Division and the improvements to the road system in the Palghat and Nilambur Divisions under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme were completed during the year. Existing roads to a length of 2,512 (1,842) miles were maintained. The total expenditure on new works and improvements was Rs. 1.28 (2.29) lakhs and on repairs Rs. 2.76 (1.17) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0.19 (0.16) lakh was spent on new building works and a sum of Rs. 1.43 (0.33) lakhs on the maintenance of existing buildings.

Livestock.—At the beginning of the year the department had 135 (101) elephants, valued at Rs. 8.19 (8.12) lakhs. During the year 34 (43) elephants were captured, 5 (7) calves were born, 6 (6) died and 16 (9) were sold in auction for Rs. 1.15 lakhs. At the end of the year there were 152 (135) elephants valued at Rs. 8.79 (8.69) lakhs. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the elephants was Rs. 3.66 (2.91) lakhs. Elephant capturing operations were conducted in Coimbatore South, Wynaad, Nilambur and Nilgiris Divisions at a cost of Rs. 13,546 (9,042). There were 15 (12) heads of cattle at the end of the year.

Protection.—Special protection from fire extended over an area of 2,499 (2,538) square miles. Of this area, 78 (58) square miles were subsequently burnt. The expenditure on special protection was Rs. 41,560 (47,000). Under general protection, the area attempted to be protected and that actually protected were 16,217 (15,447) square miles and 15,667 (14,740) square miles, respectively. The area burnt was 550 (707) square miles. The expenditure on general protection was Rs. 12,814 (7,959). The hill tribes continued to co-operate with the Forest department in the protection of forests from fire. Rewards amounting to Rs. 3,962 (2,497) were granted to the Malayalees in the Javadies of North Arcot district and in the Chitteries of Salem district for satisfactory fire protection.

The spike disease of sandalwood continued to be prevalent. The 'spiked' trees were extracted and removed as early as possible. There were sporadic instances of teak defoliation in Coimbatore South and Godavari Upper Divisions. There was the incidence of phassees attack in the casuarina plantations of South Kanara Division. A few cases of occurrence of *Trichosporium* spars were also noticed in the casuarina plantations of Nellore North and Nellore South Divisions. The disease observed in the *Evodia* plantations in the Wynaad Division is still under investigation by the Forest Mycologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Insect attack was also noticed in the wattle plantations on the Nilgiris and the spraying of insecticide was done in consultation with the Provincial Silviculturist and Agricultural Entomologist.

Forest offences.—The following statement shows the particulars of forest cases taken to court during the year :—

(1)	Number of forest offences of all kinds pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases filed during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.			Total.	Total number of convictions and acquittals.	Number pending at the end of the year.
					On payment of compounding fees.	After trial.	Withdrawn.			
Reserves ..	21,944	19,798	41,742	5,447	6,173	235	572	6,980	12,427	29,315
Unreserves ..	944	866	1,810	313	200	2	15	217	530	1,280
Total ..	22,888 (17,931)	20,664 (16,503)	43,552 (34,436)	5,760 (6,881)	6,373 (7,260)	237 (80)	587 (316)	7,197 (7,650)	12,957 (14,537)	30,595 (19,899)

A sum of Rs. 3.98 (4.40) lakhs was realized as compounding fees. For detection of forest offences, rewards amounting to Rs. 185 were paid to the forest subordinates and the public.

Preservation of wild life.—The Madras State Forests contain a large number of interesting and beautiful wild birds and animals. Game laws and shooting rules have been framed for the preservation of game in reserved forests. In the Palni and Nilgiri Hills the Game Associations continued to function satisfactorily. The Wild Life Sanctuary at Mudumalai, covering an extent of about 23 square miles was maintained. It is open to visitors who can observe wild life in natural surroundings. For this purpose, departmental elephants are provided on payment of a nominal fee. There was damage to plantations by wild elephants. Three of them were shot down—one in Coimbatore South, a second in Kollegal and the third in Vellore West Division. There were 40 (44) cases of offences against game laws. Five hundred and sixty-nine (555) game licences and 323 (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 within the forests for cultivation on annual leases or free of assessment under kumri system. In the Agency tracts, the hill tribes continued to be allowed free removal of forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes, free grazing and hunting.

Food production.—An area of 6,759 (9,638) acres of land in reserved forests was under cultivation of food crops during the year.

Anti-erosion works.—The Assistant Conservator of Forests who has undergone special training in United States of America in land improvement and soil conservation measures and who is attached to the Provincial Silviculturist's Division, Ootacamund, continued to be in charge of soil conservation work. The main activities

during the year were confined to the inspection of land 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, but the experiments in the Ithalar area had to be discontinued in the course of the year. The Soil Conservation Board, Nilgiris, met periodically and considered methods for the preservation of soil. The State Soil Conservation Board, constituted with the Minister for Agriculture as Chairman, with a view to control and co-ordinate the local land utilization surveys, held two meetings during the year. Anti-erosion works were also tried in Bellary and Anantapur divisions under the Hyderabad system of contour trenching and planting the ridge. The results obtained so far are reported to be satisfactory.

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. Twenty candidates deputed from the Madras State for the 1949-51 course completed their training in June 1951. A batch of 7 Forest Apprentices and 13 Foresters deputed from the Madras State for the 1949-51 course completed their training on 2nd July 1952. Another batch of 18 Foresters and 1 clerk deputed for the 1951-53 course are undergoing training.

Forest Guards Schools.—Two schools were held during the year—one, a combined school for Telugu speaking Foresters and Forest Guards of Salem and Bellary Circles at Kakinada from 1st June to 30th November 1951 and the other, also a combined school for the Tamil speaking Foresters and Forest Guards of the Salem, Coimbatore and Ootacamund Circles at Sethumadai in Coimbatore South Division from 1st October 1951 to 30th March 1952.

Panchayat Forests.—With reference to the orders of Government, the panchayat forests (Class III) in the remaining districts of Godavari, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram also were taken over during the year, thus completing the retransfer of these forests from the Revenue department to the Forest department for management. With the limited funds available, it has not yet been possible to rehabilitate these denuded panchayat forests. Except tightening up protection to a certain extent, the policy adopted continued to be generally the same as that in force prior to their transfer to the Forest department. The rights and privileges which the ryots had under panchayat management were continued during the year pending completion of the working plans.

Silviculture and Research.

Working plans.—The area covered by sanctioned working plans was 10,782 (15,280) square miles. The Working Plan Circle at Ootacamund which was revived in 1947 was continued with five

working plan divisions. The preparation of new Working Plans for the Panchayat Forests in Nellore North and Nellore South Divisions was completed during the year. The preparation of new working plans for the panchayat forests in Guntur, Cuddapah South and Coimbatore South is in progress. The revision of the working plans for the Class I Reserved Forests in these divisions and Nilgiris is also in progress. The preparation of a working plan for the Pudukottai and Udayarpalayam ranges of Tiruchirappalli Division was also taken up during the year.

Timber.—The timber forests were worked under the clear-felling or selection system. The total area felled under the clear-felling system was 3,304 (3,291) acres. Under the Selection Felling System, fellings extended over an area of 28,711 (14,887) acres in deciduous and evergreen forests. The total output of timber was 65,559 (68,477) tons. The quantity of timber removed from the reserved forests and leased forests by Government Agency was 25,769 (29,150) tons. The decrease was due to the extraction of a smaller quantity of timber in Godavari Lower, Coimbatore South and South Kanara Divisions and to a smaller outturn from thinnings in the Visakhapatnam South and Palghat Divisions. The Forest Utilization Officer continued, as usual, to arrange for supply of timber to Government of India, to railways, to Madras Government Departments, Municipalities, Co-operative Societies, etc.

Fuel.—The fuel forests were mostly worked under the Simple Coppice System, the area felled being 40,842 (40,210) acres. An area of 850 acres was clear-felled for casuarina planting and concentrated regeneration. 2.32 (2.44) lakhs of tons of fuel were extracted from Reserved Forests, leased forests and reserved lands. Of this quantity, 7,187 (14,563) tons were removed by Government Agency, 2.25 (2.29) lakhs of tons by purchasers and 162 (387) tons by free grantees.

Sandalwood.—Sandalwood grows naturally in hill tracts both in the reserves and unreserves of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore districts and in parts of Chittoor, Cuddapah, South Kanara, the Nilgiris and Tirunelveli districts. As the mortality of sandal from "spike" is great, extraction is confined to dead trees. Sandalwood trees were extracted over an area of 2.10 (2.54) lakhs of acres. The quantity of sandalwood extracted was 820 (780) tons. Seven hundred and twelve tons were sold at Tirupatur and Satyamangalam for Rs. 26.55 lakhs, the average rate realized being 3,727 (3,391) per ton. In addition, 14 tons were sold for the first time at Sandur in the Bellary Division for Rs. 44,931 and the average rate realized was Rs. 3.209 per ton.

Bamboos.—The bamboo areas are worked on a three-year rotation. The extraction of bamboos extended over an area of 13.83 (12.99) lakhs acres. The value of bamboos removed by

all agencies was Rs. 18.96 (16.45) lakhs. The increase was due to the sale of a larger number of bamboo coupes in the Kakinada Circle, consequent on the transfer of Estate forests, as also to the realization of better prices in both Kakinada and Bellary Circles.

Regeneration.—Natural regeneration in worked timber and fuel coupes was generally satisfactory. The regeneration of bamboos, where it had flowered, was also satisfactory. The conversion of mixed deciduous forests into pure teak plantations was continued over an area of 1,207 (1,464) acres. Of the total area of 1,471 acres of timber plantations, 714 acres were raised in conjunction with field crops under the kumri system. Fuel plantations were raised over a total area of 1,256 (3,342) acres, of which 546 (597) acres were planted by Kumridars. Seven hundred and twelve (1,197) acres were planted with wattle. Plantations of casuarina were raised on a regular programme with a view to augmenting supplies of fuel to Madras City and other towns. The area planted was 973 (1,196) acres. An area of 98 (87) acres in South Kanara Division was dibbled with cashewnuts. An area of 100 (106) acres was dibbled with palmyrah nuts in the Tirunelveli Division and an area of 247 acres was planted with bluegum in the Nilgiris Division.

Grazing.—Fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven (15,279) square miles or 81.12 (81.52) per cent of the forests under departmental control were open to grazing throughout the year. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-nine (3,430) or 18.88 (18.30) per cent of the forests were closed to grazing. Of this, 1,763 (1,745) square miles were closed to grazing throughout the year and 1,916 square miles or 9.85 per cent during part of the year. Grazing permits were issued for 32.87 (32.98) lakhs of cattle in Class I and Class III forests and the total revenue realized was Rs. 7.91 (7.65) lakhs. The number of cattle impounded was 80,155 (89,695). Improvements to water facilities in grazing grounds were carried out at a cost of Rs. 6,124 (1,526). In the Nilgiris, early burning of grass land was done by villagers and private estate owners to promote quick growth of grass. Deferred and rotational forms of grazing were continued.

Minor forest produce.—The value of minor forest produce extracted by all agencies was Rs. 12.47 (13.06) lakhs. The decrease was due mainly to a fall in prices in the Ootacamund Circle due to general slump. Most of the produce was leased out to contractors. Departmental collection was made in some cases. Lac operations were continued in Salem North, Madurai and Coimbatore South Divisions.

Finance.—The total revenue realized was Rs. 2,07.85 (1,86.26) lakhs and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 80.12 (73.73) lakhs. The increase in revenue was mainly under firewood and minor forest produce.

General.—The outstanding event of the year in respect of forest policy was the Government's decision to transfer to the control of the Forest Department the estate forests initially taken over by the Revenue Department under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948. During the year the entire Estate forests were taken over except a few which provisionally continue under the management of the zamindars concerned by virtue of the injunction orders issued by the Madras High Court. As a result of the transfer of these forests to the Forest Department, four additional forest divisions and a new territorial circle called Rajahmundry Circle and subsequently renamed Kakinada Circle, were formed.

Free removal of grass in headloads for bona fide domestic use was allowed to continue. Free grants of building materials were made to the poor to rebuild their houses destroyed or damaged by fire or flood. The requirements of the ryots for fuel and small timber were met, as far as possible, by localized fellings. The coupe contractors were required under the terms of the agreement to sell agricultural implements at reasonable rates fixed by the department. To provide facilities for increasing food production, free removal of green manure leaves from the special manure leaf coupes and from fuel coupes in advance of fellings was allowed.

Owing to prevalence of famine as a result of adverse seasonal conditions in parts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool divisions and in Cuddapah North and Cuddapah South divisions, arrangements were made for the supply of hill grass, through the agency of the revenue department, to the ryots. Free grazing of cattle except goats was also permitted except in the Bellary division.

In connection with the scheme for planting wattle, 317 acres in the Madurai West division and 395 acres in the Nilgiris division were planted with wattle during the year. The combined scheme for planting pyrethrum and wattle in the Nilgiris division was continued but an area of only 14 acres was planted with pyrethrum due mainly to non-availability of pyrethrum seeds during the year.

Harijan Welfare Department

The ameliorative work undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department consists of—

- (1) Provision of house sites;
- (2) maintenance of schools, grant of scholarships, stipends, boarding grants, grants for purchase of text-books, etc., grants to private educational institutions for the benefit of Scheduled Classes and Backward Classes;
- (3) provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, street lighting;

(4) provision of wells, tanks, etc., for the supply of drinking water;

(5) grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities; and

(6) assignment or lease of land for cultivation.

House-sites.—During the year under report, 8,294 (3,999) house-sites covering an extent of 672 acres 12 cents (247·91 acres) of land were provided in various districts. The total number of house sites provided by assignment since the commencement of the activities by the Labour Department up to the end of the year was 61,501.

An extent of 694 acres and 27½ cents was acquired at a total cost of Rs. 5,59,644-14-6 as against 204·84 acres of land at a cost of Rs. 2,35,766-3-4 acquired in the previous year. The number of house sites provided was 10,177 (3,500). The cost borne by the Government as contribution towards the cost of house sites and the cost of land set apart for communal purposes were together Rs. 3,38,384 and the cost borne by the Harijans was Rs. 2,21,261. The total number of house sites acquired up to the end of the year was 59,678.

Schools.—Steps have been taken to make the existing schools more efficient. New schools were started where necessary. Old schools which were found to be not working well were closed in the interest of economy. At the beginning of the year there were 1,349 schools. Ten schools were newly started and 10 schools were closed down. The number of schools thus remained the same at the end of the year. Education was imparted to 1,01,345 (98,007) children. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,27,851-9-0 was spent on construction and repairs to school buildings.

Supply of mid-day meals in the Harijan Welfare Schools, where mid-day meals were supplied during 1950-51, was continued during the year. The Department arranged for the supply of mid-day meals in 1,279 schools in the districts.

The number of Harijan pupils fed in the Harijan Welfare Schools at the end of the year was 81,895 (87,003). The expenditure incurred on the supply of mid-day meals in the schools was Rs. 18,00,493-1-9 (15,72,395-1-4).

High schools run by Government.—There were 2 High schools which were run by Government one at Masulipatnam (Krishna district) and the other at Chidambaram (South Arcot district).

Government hostels.—The number of Government hostels at the end of the year was 20 (17). The number of boarders in the hostels at the end of the year was 1,055 (919).

Hostels subsidized by the Harijan Welfare Department.—The Department granted financial assistance to 517 hostels. A sum of

Rs. 20,01,200 was paid to the managements of these hostels and boarding homes towards maintenance of 13,314 pupils residing in them. One thousand two hundred and forty-nine grants amounting to Rs. 1,87,350 were disbursed to backward community hostels for backward class pupils during the year.

Government scholarships.—A comparative statement showing the number of scholarships granted and the amounts involved during the year 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given below :—

Nature of scholarships.	1950-51.			1951-52		
	Number of scholarships.	Amount.		Number of scholarships.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.
Non-residential (Elementary and Secondary Education).	15,476	2,32,632	1 0	16,885	3,22,781	8 0
Non-residential (Collegiate) ..	446	16,715	5 0	579	25,936	8 0
Residential (Collegiate) ..	520	2,41,330	12 0	755	3,63,381	7 0
Residential (High schools) ..	906	1,50,742	0 0	1,115	2,26,004	1 0
Professional (Residential) ..	147	59,636	0 0	171	95,724	2 0
Professional (Non-residential).	19	1,822	6 0	17	2,409	4 0
Commercial courses ..	10	360	0 0	18	648	0 0
Madras Seva Sadan ..	10	1,310	0 0	9	1,800	0 0
Co-operative training ..	8	2,560	0 0	6	1,245	0 0
Industrial (Residential scholarships.)	33	3,040	0 0	44	8,688	0 0
Industrial (Non-residential scholarships.)	156	1,957	8 0	118	4,348	0 0
Industrial bonus	1	30	0 0	..	..	..
	17,732	7,12,136	0 0	19,717	10,52,945	14 0

The statement below shows the number of scholarships awarded during the year with the amount involved for scholarships for students belonging to Backward Classes :—

	Number of scholarships awarded.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
Non-residential (Elementary and Secondary Education).	430	21,277	2 0
Non-residential (Collegiate) ..	1,286	1,22,027	15 0
Residential (Collegiate and High Schools) ..	1,048	4,20,533	0 0
Professional (Residential and Non-residential).	501	2,30,337	12 0
Commercial	6	216	0 0
Madras Seva Sadan	7	1,412	0 0
Industrial	44	4,270	4 0
Co-operative education	3	690	0 0

Exemption from payment of examination fees.—Exemption from payment of examination fees to the extent of Rs. 31,749-8-0 was sanctioned to 1,755 Harijan pupils appearing for the various examinations. Similar exemptions amounting to Rs. 12,894 were sanctioned to 340 students belonging to Backward Classes who were appearing for the University and Technical examinations, etc.

Payment of compensation to Universities.—A sum of Rs. 24,682-8-0 was sanctioned towards payment of compensation to various universities on account of fee concessions granted by them to the students belonging to Backward Classes during 1951-52.

Discretionary grants.—An allotment of Rs. 3,500 was made towards discretionary grants and out of this amount a sum of Rs. 2,721 was spent.

Construction of wells and provision of sanitary amenities.—One hundred and thirty-six wells for the use of Harijans and other Backward Classes were constructed during the year bringing the total number of such wells constructed so far to 6,018. The total expenditure incurred on the construction of wells was Rs. 5,94,623 (6,52,531). A sum of Rs. 1,14,100 was sanctioned during the year for distribution among the districts for the provision of sanitary amenities to cheris. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,08,314 was spent.

Reclamation of Kallars, Koravars, Yenadis and Sugalis

The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 7,50,495 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 7,46,896-11-0.

Education.—The total number of schools under this scheme at the end of the year was 274 (274). Four schools were closed during the year and four new schools were opened. During the year, 4 kallar schools at Thangilipatti, Pappapatti, Vellayammalpuram and Nellore were converted into Higher Elementary Schools by opening VI standard in each of them.

Mid-day meals.—The Yenadi and Sugali pupils studying in the reclamation schools were supplied with mid-day meals as usual. They were also supplied books and clothing at State cost. These concessions were later extended to Yenadi and Sugali pupils studying in non-reclamation elementary schools. Clothing allowance was sanctioned for the Yenadi and Sugali children studying in secondary schools.

Scholarships and stipends.—Three hundred and fifty-seven kallar pupils having higher education in various institutions were sanctioned residential and non-residential scholarships. A sum of Rs. 11,851 was spent towards scholarships. In addition, 12 Kallar pupils were given industrial education in vocational schools. They were taught printing, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, general mechanism, etc.

Boarding grants.—Apart from facilities of free supply of clothing, books, etc., boarding grants at fixed monthly rates varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 for each person were offered to 485 (540) Kallar boys and 528 (558) girls admitted in the several

institutions under the Christian missions and other private agencies.

Boarding homes.—There were two boarding homes one at Usilampatti and the other at Uthamapalayam in Madurai district which are managed by Government for the benefit of Kallar boys studying in the District Board High Schools at these places. The number of boarders in these homes at the end of the year was 349.

Water-supply.—A sum of Rs. 3,142-4-0 was spent on the construction and repair of draw wells in the Yenadi colonies.

Co-operative societies.—There were 284 Kallar co-operative societies besides two Kallar school employees co-operative society at the end of the year. During the year three new Kallar co-operative societies were started. At the end of the year there were 287 Kallar co-operative societies. These had a total membership of 12,691 (12,000). The total assets of these societies amounted to Rs. 2,23,90,938 as on 31st March 1952. The working capital of the societies on that date was Rs. 7,78,930.

Scheduled Areas I—Agency Areas (1951)

Visakhapatnam Agency

Administrative changes.—The composite district of Visakhapatnam was divided into two districts, viz., Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam with effect from the 18th August 1950. But the agency areas in both the districts were under the administration of the Agent to Government Visakhapatnam, during the year 1951, as the Collector, Srikakulam, was not declared to be the Agent of that district during that year.

Season and rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded at the rain gauge in Araku Colony during the year was 67·27 inches as against 50·34 inches reported last year. The total rainfall recorded at Donubai in Palakonda agency during the year was 48·06 inches as against 29·60 inches last year.

Criminal Justice.—Crime continued to be light during the year under report. The crime figures remained almost the same as those of last year. The total number of cases relating to the agency area tried during the year under report and the preceding year are as follows:—

	1950-51.	1951-52.
Enquiries and trials	992	866
Appeals	8	..
Sessions	10	4

There were no political or agrarian troubles in the agency areas during the year under report.

Civil justice.—The statement below shows the suits and appeals filed and disposed of during the years 1950 and 1951:—

		Number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Balance.	
		1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
Suits .. ..	.. ..	63	112	42	61	21	51
Appeals .. ..	.. ..	3	..	3	..	..	..

Medical.—There were ten Government hospitals and dispensaries in the agency during the year. The Government Dispensary at Koyyuru was temporarily closed for want of a suitable Medical Officer. The Medical Officer, Krishnadevipeta, was attending to the above dispensary once a week to render medical aid to the people.

The statistics of patients treated during the year in the various Government medical institutions in the agency are furnished below:—

Number of in-patients treated	1,153
Number of out-patients treated	86,201
Daily average attendance of in-patients	3
Daily average attendance of out-patients	236

During the year under report a temporary dispensary was opened at the power house camp site in connexion with the Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme.

No infectious cases were reported from any part of the agency. During agency survey, prevalence of yaws was detected in certain parts of the agency and the medical officers working in the agency areas were giving necessary treatment both in the medical institutions and during their periodical itinerary. During the year under report, 1,896 cases of yaws were treated.

The chief disease in the agency continued to be malaria. The total number of patients treated for malaria during the year was 11,166 as against 9,285 in the previous year. Several anti-malarial schemes were under execution under separate health establishment stationed at Araku Valley, Chintapalli, G. Madgole, Paderu, Machkund and Krishnadevipeta. Anti-larval and anti-mosquito measures were being adopted on a large scale to eradicate the mosquitoes. Malaria was being controlled effectively in selected villages by systematic spraying of D.D.T. quinine and quinine products were being distributed free by the health staff.

All the three agency ranges in the Visakhapatnam agency were free from the incidence of cholera during the year under report. In Srikakulam agency there were 30 attacks and 19 deaths due to cholera.

Water-supply.—Hill streams and springs form the chief sources of water-supply. In the Gudem upper agency, though there are

no wells, no scarcity of drinking water was felt as the springs are perennial. During the year under report one site was selected for sinking a well at Chintapalli and the work was in progress.

Health propaganda.—Health propaganda was carried on as usual by means of lectures with magic lantern demonstration. The lectures were chiefly confined to domestic hygiene, cholera, smallpox, plague, malaria, hookworm and tuberculosis.

Working of the Acts.—The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act has not been extended to all the villages. Compulsory vaccination is not in force in this agency. The notification of infectious diseases in the agency is not compulsory.

Veterinary.—There were no veterinary institutions for the exclusive benefit of the agency. The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, Palakonda, Srungavarapukota, Parvathipur and Narasapatnam, toured the agency villages and rendered medical aid to the livestock.

Livestock.—To improve the livestock in the agency villages, breeding bulls were stationed at Sarabhannapalem, Malakamalakaram, Kongasingi and Araku colony. There was a small dairy farm at Araku Valley with 18 milch she-buffaloes. There was a small poultry penn at Araku Valley, containing Leg-horn fowls.

Education.—There were 57 Government hill schools, 13 Board elementary schools and 87 aided elementary schools, including the adult education centres. There was also one basic school in Parvathipuram division. There was an increase in the number of schools and the number of pupils during the year under report. Boarding homes were opened at Lagisapalli Chintapalli, G.L. Puram and at Seethampeta. One more boarding home at K.D. Peta in Narasapatnam division was opened during the year. Warm clothes were supplied to the inmates of the boarding homes at cheap rates. Slates and books were also given free to the pupils of the hill tribes.

Wild animals.—Six deaths caused by tigers in the Gudem taluk during the year under report. No rewards for the destruction of wild animals were granted during the year. A cattle lifter operating on the K.D. Peta road which was responsible for snatching away nearly a hundred head of cattle was shot by the Assistant Engineer (Highways), Narasapatnam.

Muttas.—There were no complaints worthy of note against muttadars during the year.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The Post and Telegraph Office, Chintapalli and the Branch Post Office at Paderu, Sujanakota, G. Madgula and Koyyuru were functioning. The experimental Post and Telegraph Office at Araku colony and the Branch Post Office at Araku village continued to work during the year

under report. A branch post office was opened at Downuru during the year.

State loans.—An amount of Rs. 22,930 was spent in Gudem taluk.

Forests.—An area of 43 acres of reserved land in Gudem taluk was notified as Sanivaram Extension Block No. II. No reservation of unreserved forests was ordered during the year.

Fires.—There were 35 fires in Golugonda, Gudem and Palakonda agencies and the area burnt was about 2,103·7 acres.

Rights and concessions.—Free grazing was allowed except in the closed areas for all cattle excluding goats to secure co-operation of the hillmen for the protection of the reserves. Twenty-three families of Busilkota settlement were permitted to cultivate 326 acres of land, free of charge as in the previous year. The hillmen also enjoyed the privilege of free removal of timber and minor forest produce from the unreserves and hunting free without a licence.

Co-operative societies.—There are six co-operative societies in the agency of which two were stores societies. They provide not only credit to the hillmen but also supplied essential commodities such as salt, kerosene oil, clothes, etc., at moderate rates.

East Godavari Agency

Administrative changes.—There were no administrative changes during the year.

Season and rainfall.—The rainfall recorded at the headquarters stations of the four agency taluks during 1950 and 1951 is given below :—

	1950.	1951.
	INCHES.	INCHES.
Bhadrachalam	41·17	30·25
Venkatapuram	44·74	48·25
Rampachodavaram	55·86	44·06
Addatigala	48·46	45·11

On the whole, the yield of wet and dry crops was fair in Bhadrachalam taluk. The crops failed in Nugur taluk for want of timely rains in October and November 1951. Millet crops fared well in Rampachodavaram taluk. There was partial yield of paddy crop in Yellavaram taluk and the dry crops thrived well in that taluk.

Criminal justice.—Two thousand one hundred and forty cases were received during the year, and one case was transferred to the file of the Subdivisional Magistrate, Bhadrachalam. The

total number of cases received for disposal during the year was 2,141 against 1,554 cases received last year. On the whole, there were 2,226 cases for disposal including the 85 cases pending from 1950. Two thousand one hundred and three cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 123. Eighteen criminal appeals were filed during the year and all of them were disposed of. Two cases were committed to the Agency Sessions during the year. Both of them were transferred to the Additional Agency Sessions Judge and were disposed of by him.

Civil justice.—There were 333 original suits and 34 appeals for disposal in 1951 as against 408 original suits and 14 appeals in the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-two original suits were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 101 at the end of the year. Twenty appeals were disposed of during the year and 14 were pending at the end of the year.

Police.—The number of cases reported during 1950 and 1951 is given below :—

Nature of crime.	Number of cases during	
	1950.	1951.
Murder	3	4
Dacoity	3	..
Robbery	1	1
House-breaking	25	25
Cattle thefts	16	13
Thefts above Rs. 5	50	44
Security cases	20	13

There has been a fall in crime in 1951 as compared with last year. Two Koya gangs who were responsible for committing dacoities in 1950 were successfully booked in 1951 and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Additional Agency Sessions Judge, East Godavari. The leader of one of the gangs is absconding. There has been sporadic communist infiltration from Bastar and Hyderabad States and the Special Police successfully beat them off and arrested some of the hostiles.

Public health and medical.—There are two Government hospitals, four dispensaries and four local fund dispensaries in the agency. There were 12 beds in the Government Hospital at Bhadrachalam and 6 in the Government Hospital at Venkatapuram. The question of provincialising the local fund dispensary at Rampachodavaram and its conversion into a 12 bed hospital and the opening of itinerating hospital with headquarters at Rampachodavaram was under the consideration of Government. The total number of patients treated in all the agency medical institutions during the year was 63,611 (68,241). The total number of labour cases conducted during the year was 438 (432). The total number of persons treated for malaria during the year was 11,508

(13,859). Four persons were given anti-rabic treatment. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-two Koyas were treated in the medical institutions in the agency for 'yaws' disease. The post of Women Assistant Surgeon sanctioned for Bhadrachalam was vacant throughout the year due to the dearth of Woman Assistant Surgeons.

Two anti-malaria schemes were under operation in the agency—one with headquarters at Cherla and the other at Polavaram. Three units were working under the Health Officer at Cherla and four units under the Health Officer, Polavaram.

Cholera broke out in 22 villages of Bhadrachalam taluk, 2 of Rampachodavaram taluk, 2 of Yellavaram taluk and 19 of Nugur taluk. It broke out during the Sriramanavami festival in April 1951 and subsided during the first week of May 1951. A second infection started and spread over to Nugur taluk in July 1951. In all, there were 291 attacks and 157 deaths. Sixteen thousand three hundred and sixty-five cholera inoculations were conducted to check the spread of the epidemic.

Forty-eight villages in the agency were infected with smallpox during the year. There were 272 attacks and 50 deaths. Ten thousand one hundred and fifty-one vaccinations were performed to check the epidemic.

Vital statistics.—The population of the East Godavari Agency as per census of 1951 is 186,546 in the four taluks of the agency. The birth and death rates in the agency during the year 1951 were 26.3 and 18.8 respectively per thousand. The infantile mortality rate was 116.7 per thousand live births as against 113.7 in 1950.

Out of 987 villages in the agency, the provisions of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, were extended only to twenty villages in Bhadrachalam taluk, nine villages in Yellavaram and four villages of Rampachodavaram taluks.

Vaccinations was made compulsory in 33 villages. The total number of vaccinations conducted during the year 30,734 (22,833).

Water-supply.—The sources of drinking water-supply in the villages in the interior agency, far away from rivers, hill streams, jungle streams and irrigation tanks are inadequate. Wells under the Rural Water Supply Schemes are being sunk in all the agency taluks. The total number of well works in the programme drawn up under the scheme for the agency was 232. Nineteen wells were completed and work on 66 wells was in progress.

Veterinary.—There is one veterinary dispensary at Bhadrachalam and there are two veterinary touring billets at Addatigala, Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram during the year. The touring

billets at Addatigala continued to be vacant indefinitely for want of hands.

Education.—The Basic Higher Elementary School at Cherla has been working satisfactorily. There are 28 Government, 54 District Board and 157 aided elementary schools in the agency during the year as against 26 Government, 54 District Board and 141 Aided Schools in 1950. The total number of pupils in all these schools during the year was 10,270 (9,685). The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes was 4,194 (3,251). One thousand two hundred and ninety-nine girls belonging to the hill tribes were studying in the elementary schools in the agency. The total amount of expenditure on all the aided schools during 1951-52 was Rs. 1,18,380-4-0.

Wild animals.—A man-eater in Bhadrachalam taluk caused great havoc in 1951 and a special reward of Rs. 500 was announced for shooting it. The man-eater has since been shot dead by a party of shikaris led by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Bhadrachalam. A rogue elephant was reported to have been roaming the forests round about Kakur Mutta causing damage to crops and houses. A special reward of Rs. 500 has been notified for its destruction. The animal was still at large.

Forests.—The total area of reserve forests in the Lower Godavari Agency at the end of the year was 183,562 acres and that in the Upper Godavari Agency was 567,286 acres. The revenue derived from the forest lands in the year under report from Upper Godavari was Rs. 276,829 and from Lower Godavari was Rs. 3,19,609-13-1.

Rights and concessions.—The Koyas and Reddis in the Bhadrachalam taluk were allowed to graze their cattle free in the reserved forests of Bhadrachalam taluk and the value of free grazing amounted to Rs. 3,378 (3,696). They were also allowed to remove classified trees for their domestic and agricultural purposes besides the unclassified trees, firewood, bamboos and minor forest produce, which were allowed to be removed free of charge from the un-reserves generally by all the residents in the agency for domestic and agricultural requirements only. Besides the above, free hunting and fishing were as usual allowed as a privilege to the Koyas and Reddis of Bhadrachalam division. Free removal of thatch grass from the reserves was allowed for all classes of people for their domestic requirements. All these rights were allowed to the hill tribes in the Lower Godavari agency.

Abkari.—The Abkari Act is still in force in these areas. The hill tribes in the Agency are allowed the privilege of free tapping on licence system. Opium is being issued to bona fide addicts from the sub-treasuries on permit system.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The combined Posts and Telegraph Office at Venkatapuram has been working satisfactorily. There are telephone stations connecting Venkatapuram, Padigapuram, Pragallapalli and Peur. The extra departmental Post Office opened at Jaddangi, Rajavemangi, Gontuvaripalem and Nollipadu in Yellavaram taluk were continued during the year. There were five extra departmental Branch Post offices at Rampachodavaram, Devipatnam, Indukurupet, Kondamodala and Purushothapatnam in Rampachodavaram taluk. They were working satisfactorily.

Loans.—An allotment of Rs. 14,900 was sanctioned for 1951-52 under the Agricultural Loans and Land Improvement Loans Act and the whole amount was spent during the year. No loans were granted during the year in the lower agency, i.e., Rampachodavaram and Yellavaram taluks.

The following quantities of seeds and manures were distributed to the ryots during 1950-51 :—

Paddy seed	..	..	..	..	..	67 bags.
Jonna seed	..	..	..	..	..	3 "
Chilly seed	..	..	..	..	..	75 lb.
Vegetable seeds	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 300
Sunn hemp seed	..	..	..	..	..	30 bags.
Ammonium sulphate worth	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 1,020

Three tractors were at work in Bhadrachalam taluk and ploughed an area of 257 acres. One bull dozer was at work in Yellavaram taluk and cleared 84 acres of scrub jungle. Five pump sets were in operation in the agency, each set commanding about 5 acres on the average. Plantations are being raised in Bhadrachalam taluk with the help of the pump sets.

Minor irrigation.—An amount of Rs. 36,463 was spent for the maintenance and repairs of the Government Minor Irrigation tanks and Rs. 347 towards flood repairs.

Co-operative societies.—There were 42 different types of co-operative societies functioning in the Agency during the year. Of these, 31 were agricultural credit societies and the total borrowings during the year amounted to Rs. 59,720 (86,088). Loans to the extent of Rs. 74,720 were disbursed to the members. In addition, the Bhadrachalam Co-operative Urban Bank disbursed loans to the extent of Rs. 42,615 to its members.

During the year the stores societies purchase articles worth Rs. 2,05,629-9-0 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 2,44,632-3-0. The Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 4,550 for the year to the stores in the Agency for the maintenance of the Depots in the interior. During the year, 8 agricultural rural credit societies were registered and started to function.

Registration.—There is only one Sub-Registrar's office at Bhadrachalam for the whole Bhadrachalam division. The Taluk Head Accountant is working as Sub-Registrar in addition to his duties. One hundred and eighty one (214) documents were registered during the year. Registration fee amounting to Rs. 1,078 (1,459-11-0) was realised during the year.

Working of the Acts.—There were 11 cases of alienation of lands by hill men. Action was taken on the petitions of hill men interested and after full enquiry and ejectment of the non-hill-men, possession of land was given to the hillmen.

There were no cases in which permission was accorded to hillmen to transfer their lands to plainsmen.

West Godavari Agency.

Administrative changes.—There were no administrative changes during the year.

Season and rainfall.—The total rainfall during the year 1951 was 47.65 (45.69) inches. The monsoon set in late during the year and consequently seed beds and wet paddy suffered for want of rain. Polavaram is an upland taluk, in which irrigation is mainly dependent on rainfall. An extent of Rs. 26,778 acres was cultivated with wet paddy during the year as against 21,754 acres for the previous year. The season was on the whole favourable for the cultivation of dry and wet crops.

Criminal justice—The number of cases and appeals pending at the beginning of the year was 50. One hundred and fifty cases and appeals were received making a total of 200. Out of these, 191 were disposed of leaving a balance of 9 at the end of the year.

Civil justice.—The number of original suits, appeals, Criminal Miscellaneous Petitions, etc., pending at the end of the year was 39. Sixty-two cases were received during the year making a total of 101. Fifty-nine cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 42.

Police.—The number of cases reported during the year 1950-51 and 1951 was 38 and 26 respectively. There was an appreciable fall in crime during the year especially under dacoity, robbery, house-breaking and thefts.

Public Health—Medical.—There was a Government Hospital at Polavaram and two Government dispensaries at Jangareddigudem and Jeelugumilli villages. There were two Rural dispensaries also at Kannapuram and Hukumpeta villages. Except Jeelugumilli all the other villages where medical aid is provided for are in the plains. The total number of patients treated during the year in the dispensaries of Polavaram taluk is given below :—

	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Total.
1950-51	52,227	99	52,326
1951	58,337	122	58,459

There were qualified mid-wives attached to the hospital at Polavaram and the two dispensaries at Jangareddigudem and Jeelugumilli. The number of labour cases attended to in these medical institutions was 190 (170). Seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five cases of malaria were treated in the hospitals.

Vital statistics.—The population of Polavaram taluk (including 37 plains villages) according to the 1941 census was 85,023, while according to 1951 census it was 96,653, an increase of 13.6 per cent. During the year there were 2,808 births and 1,983 deaths, the rates being 29.1 and 20.5 per 1,000.

Malaria.—There was an anti-malarial unit of the Health Department at Polavaram. The Health Officer in charge has been taking active steps in fighting malaria. The scheme covers only a third of the Polavaram agency. During the year D.D.T. spraying was carried out in 75 villages and 17,883 structures were sprayed. Five rounds of spraying were completed at intervals of six weeks to two months.

'Yaws' disease was prevalent among hilltribes. There has been an intensive effort to treat this disease. The total number of cases treated was 512. There were 3 cases of anti-rabic treatment during the year. There were no cases of black water fever.

Epidemics.—Cholera broke out in four villages with 22 attacks and 17 deaths as against 21 attacks and 9 deaths in the previous year. Five thousand two hundred and eighty-two inoculations were conducted in the infected villages and 1,257 anticipatory inoculations were done in the non-infected areas. Seventeen villages were infected with smallpox with 163 attacks and 40 deaths.

Vaccination.—The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 15,085 (11,814). This includes figures for the plains villages in the taluk also.

Water-supply.—The provision of protected water-supply was not adequate but some progress has been made. Fifty-five wells have been dug under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme so far. An amount of Rs. 41,024-5-10 (28,568-3-6) was spent on the construction of wells under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme during the year.

Veterinary.—There was a veterinary dispensary at Polavaram and a Minor Veterinary dispensary at Jangareddigudem. There was a proposal for the free distribution of a few breeding bulls, rams, poultry and pigs of approved breeds for the amelioration of hill-tribes under the Ten-Year Plan.

Education.—There was a high school at Polavaram with a strength of 303 (274). The Koya and Harijan Hostel attached to

the school accommodates 27 boys. Three additional sections in each of the Forms I, II and III were opened during the year and three secondary grade teachers were temporarily appointed for these new sections. Only a very few hill tribe children attended the high school.

There were 25 Government elementary schools and 13 aided elementary schools in the agency. There were two boarding hostels attached to the Government elementary schools at Kondrukota and Buttayagudem.

Under the adult education scheme which was extended to the agency, 8 schools were opened during the year. These schools were being conducted by the teachers of the Government elementary schools in those villages.

Wild animals.—No amount was spent under this head during the year. A tiger was shot dead by a Koya during January 1951 in the forest near Dondapudy.

Forests.—The total area of the Reserved forests lying in the agency tract of the West Godavari district was 59,864 acres. They are under the control of the Forest Department. In addition, an extent of 45,600 acres belonging to Polavaram A and B Estates was taken over by the Government under the Abolition Act during September 1949. These forests were under the administration of the Revenue Department till October 1951 when they were transferred to the Forest Department. An amount of Rs. 4,900-3-6 was realised by the Forest Department on the unreserved lands.

Abkari.—Prohibition is not in force in this agency. No licences were issued to non-koyas for tapping for domestic consumption during the year. No trees were tapped for sweet toddy for the manufacture of jaggery.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were two posts and telegraphs offices in the taluk, one at Polavaram and the other at Jangareddigudem. Eight branch post offices were working in important centres of the taluk at the beginning of the year. Two more branch offices, were opened during the year.

Agriculture.—Agriculture was carried on by traditional methods. An amount of Rs. 12,530 was disbursed towards Takkavi loans to ryots for the purchase of seeds and manures by the Agriculture Department. No loans were granted for the purchase of agricultural implements. An amount of Rs. 15,770 was disbursed by the Revenue Department under Takkavi loans.

Minor irrigation.—An amount of Rs. 47,740 was spent for the repairs of minor irrigation tanks in the entire taluk during the year under report.

Co-operative Societies.—Four depots were opened at Kannapuram, Buttayagudem, Dondapudy and Polavaram for the benefit of the hill-tribes. The main object of these depots was to supply the domestic and agricultural requirements of the hillmen at fair rates and to purchase the hill products from them at reasonable prices. The tribesmen were also provided with cheap credit through the rural multipurpose co-operative societies situated at Achayyapalem, Puliramudugudem, Rajampalam and Kunkala villages.

Registration.—There was a Sub-Registrar's office at Polavaram. One thousand two hundred and sixty eight (1,274) documents were registered during the year. The itinerant system of registry was introduced in 1948. According to this system the Sub-Registrar, Polavaram, holds his office at Jangareddigudem on the 5th, 15th and 20th of every month for the registration of documents. The system was working satisfactorily.

The total receipts and expenditure for the year were Rs. 10,984-13-6 (11,213-5-0) and Rs. 7,008-15-0 (10,984-13-6). The figures include the transactions of the Plains villages also.

Working of the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917.—An extent of 795 acres and 65 cents of land under the enjoyment of the plainmen due to alienation by hillmen was handed back to the hill-tribes.

Charitable endowments.—There is one choultry at Polavaram under the management of the Government.

Scheduled Areas II—West Coast Islands (1951)

A Special Officer of the rank of a District Collector was deputed during the year with a party which included an agricultural Officer, a Forest Officer, a Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools and others to inspect the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands and to report on various matters including (1) agricultural and silvicultural developments of the islands, (2) improvement of schools, (3) feasibility of establishing postal services in the islands and (4) possibility of establishing regular communication with the mainland. A Head Surveyor was also sent with the party to inspect the islands and to submit detailed proposals for their survey.

Laccadive Islands and Minicoy.—These Islands which form part of the Scheduled areas attached to Malabar district were as usual administered by the Collector of Malabar. The Amins and the Karnavans were administrative heads in the islands.

The dispensaries in Minicoy, Kalpeni, Androth and Kavarathi were working satisfactorily.

There was no breach of the peace in the islands during the period under report.

The primary schools in all the islands were working satisfactorily. The headmasters of all the island schools are now undergoing training in the Adult Education Training School at Chunnangad.

The post of the Agricultural Demonstrator Maistry in Agathi Island was being continued.

The economic condition in the islands was fairly satisfactory as the price of coconuts continued to be high. Recently however, there was a sharp fall in the price of coconuts and this is likely to have an adverse effect on the economic conditions of the islanders, as the main products of the islands are coconuts and fish.

Amindivi Islands.—These islands which are five in number, namely, Amini, Chetlat, Kadamath Kiltan and Bitra continued to be administered by the Collector of South Kanara. The Deputy Tahsildar Second-Class Magistrate who was posted from South Kanara district as the Monegar of Amindivis continued to exercise both the civil and criminal powers in the five islands during the year.

Crimes in the islands were reported to be on the increase. Grave crimes were nil. Twenty six cases were registered during the year and these related to either offences under Section 379 or 380, Indian Penal Code or under Section 323 or 324, Indian Penal Code.

The economic condition of the islanders continued to be satisfactory on account of the high price of copra and oil. The coir monopoly system continued.

A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was attached to the islands. Two midwives were also working in the islands. In September, 1951 a special report was received from the Monegar about the prevalence of small-pox in an epidemic form in Kadamath and Kiltan islands. A party of Health Assistants was sent for carrying out mass vaccination. The epidemic was brought under control.

Free elementary education continued to be given to the boys and girls in all the islands. Free mid-day meals were also provided to the poor students of the schools. The attendance in the schools, however, continued to be poor.

The Meteorological observatory at Amini continued to be looked after by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and in his absence by the compounder.

CHAPTER X—TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ports

Madras Port Trust.—There was a small decrease in the volume of trade passing through the Port during the year under review.

Value of trade.—The value of trade of the port of Madras as furnished by the Collector of Customs representing 65.30 per cent of the aggregate trade of the State (exclusive of the Port of Cochin) as against 47 per cent (inclusive of Cochin Port) in the previous year is given below :—

Particulars.	1951-52 (inclusive of foodgrain imports by Government).	1950-51 (exclusive of foodgrain imports by Government).	Increase or decrease.
	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).	RS. (LAKHS).
Imports	11,659.33	7,264.88	+ 4,394.45
Exports	6,168.13	7,307.27	— 1,139.14
Foreign traffic (imports and exports).	14,397.98	11,583.25	+ 2,814.73
Coasting traffic (imports and exports).	3,429.48	2,988.90	440.58
Total trade ..	17,827.46	14,572.15	+ 3,255.31

Receipts.—Excluding a sum of Rs. 73,815 held under suspense, the net revenue receipts for the year including a sum of Rs. 43,48,337 representing surcharge amounted to Rs. 1,36,02,765 as compared with Rs. 1,20,93,682 of the previous year.

Expenditure.—Excluding the amount held under 'suspense' and also the contribution to the Renewals and Replacement Fund the Capital Account aggregating to Rs. 58,79,805, the net expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 87,13,829 compared with Rs. 76,14,446 in the previous year.

Sinking Fund.—A sum of Rs. 99,907 was contributed during the year towards the Sinking Fund for the repayment of the Sterling Loan of £330,000 raised in London in 1923. The total amount of securities in the Sinking Fund on 31st March 1952 consisted of {£27,600 (face value) of the Board's own sterling debentures and Rs. 39,50,000 (face value) of Government securities.

Outstanding loans.—The outstanding amount of loans owing to the Government of India was Rs. 46,84,730 at the end of the year under review.

The surcharge of 50 per cent on all charges during the year leviable under the Scale of Rates was continued during the year.

Imports and exports.—The volume of imports and exports which passed through the Port during the year was slightly less than that of the previous year. The tonnage figures for the year and the previous year are given below :—

				TONS.
1950-51	..	..	..	2,174,128
1951-52	..	..	..	2,154,820

The total imports during the year was 1,854,682 tons compared with 1,925,152 tons in 1950-51. The exports during the year excluding bunkers totalled 300,138 tons showing an increase of 21 per cent over the previous year.

Passenger traffic.—There was an increase in the total number of passengers arriving at and sailing from the Port. The figures for this year and the previous year are given below :—

		Number of passengers.		
		Embarked.	Disembarked.	Total.
1950-51	.. ..	30,804	27,117	57,921
1951-52	.. ..	34,590	29,325	63,915

The number of vessels that entered the Harbour during the year 1951-52 was 1,091 against 1,048 in the previous year and the total tonnage decreased from 3,734,341 to 3,626,246. The average tonnage of each steamer or motor vessel decreased from 3,745.94 to 3,704.44.

Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.—The Board's revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,01,506 against the previous year's receipts of Rs. 5,56,922. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,27,915 against Rs. 4,97,227 in the previous year.

The value of the trade of the Port, both foreign and coastwise as furnished by the Collector of Customs, Madras, amounted to Rs. 23,56,37,059, the previous year's figure being Rs. 24,69,28,492. The Port stands first in rank among the minor ports.

The total imports decreased from 288,582 tons to 261,249 tons. The amount of dues collected increased from Rs. 2,21,507 to Rs. 2,27,713. The chief imports were grains, machinery, cotton, coal, palmyra eakal baskets, firewood, etc. The total exports increased from 224,582 tons in the previous year to 234,771 tons and the amount collected increased from Rs. 2,04,368 to Rs. 2,57,394.

Three thousand six hundred and sixty-five adults and 218 minors arrived as against 6,507 adults and 326 children last year. The dues collected decreased from Rs. 1,875-15-0 to Rs. 1,242-12-9. One thousand five hundred and twenty-four adults and 97 minors sailed as against 2,437 adults and 159 children. The due collected decreased from Rs. 707-12-3 in the previous year to Rs. 515-4-9 during this year.

Tuticorin Port Fund.—During the year, 401 steamers of an aggregate of 576,092 tons and 575 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 51,276 tons entered the port and 492 steamers of an aggregate of 573,096 tons and 581 sailing vessels of an aggregate of 50,673 tons cleared from the Port. A sum of Rs. 84,628-8-0 was collected as Port dues during the year, compared with Rs. 1,06,492-10-9 last year.

The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 93,832-5-2 in cash and Rs. 2,47,100 in Government securities. Total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,07,238-3-9 and charges Rs. 1,47,399-11-9. The closing balance of the fund at the end of the year was Rs. 53,670-13-2 in cash and Rs. 3,27,000 in Government securities.

Cochin Port.—The working of the port during the year under review resulted in a surplus of Rs. 16.96 (4.62) lakhs. The surplus was arrived at after allowing for a contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs towards the Capital Account. This improvement in the financial position was mainly due to larger receipts (Rs. 2.50 lakhs) consequent on the increase in the volume of trade and saving in expenditure under almost all the heads of account. The gross revenue receipts of the Port Fund was Rs. 73.64 lakhs for the year.

Rate of working expenses.—The percentage of working expenses (excluding debt charges and special expenditure) to the receipts under the General Account was 53 (61).

Capital Account.—An expenditure of Rs. 26,09,830 was incurred on Capital works.

Debt.—The total expenditure on debt charges amounted to Rs. 11,37,880 as in the previous year.

Trade.—The total volume of trade that passed through the port during the year was 1,580,847 tons representing an increase of 17 per cent over the figures for the previous year. The volume of trade passing over the port's wharves also showed an increase of 4 per cent above the previous year and represented 46 (52) per cent of the total traffic of the port.

Visakhapatnam Port.—The year under review was the sixth year after the administration of the Port was taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. During the six years that the port has been under the Railway, the tonnage passing through the port has increased steadily from 638,584 tons in 1946-47 to 945,803 tons in 1950-51 and to 1,226,712 tons in 1951-52. The tonnage handled during 1951-52 was the highest since the harbour opened in 1933. An amount of Rs. 9,05,725 was spent on capital works during the year bringing the total amount spent on capital work during the six years to Rs. 36,86,804. The increase in capital expenditure has increased the capacity of the port to handle traffic.

As a result of the high tonnage of trade passing through the port during 1951-52, the year's working showed a profit of Rs. 11.87 lakhs under Port Fund Receipts. This was due mainly to a larger number of ships arriving in the port than anticipated increased receipts under lands and buildings due to arrears relating to previous years from Defence Ministry and increased receipts under Railway Department due to rise in terminal charges.

The Depreciation Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 35,63,189 at the beginning of the year. An amount of Rs. 2,67,560 was added to the Fund and a sum of Rs. 12,54,083 was withdrawn to meet the expenditure on renewals and replacements. At the end of the year the closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 25,76,666.

The total number of ships and sailing vessels which entered the port was 607 (443). The total cargo handled during the year was 12.27 (9.46) lakh tons. Imports showed an upward trend. They amounted to 2.90 (0.67) lakh tons consisting of foodgrains (2.52 lakh tons), machinery and parts, fuel, oil in bulk and general cargo. The total exports during the year amounted to 9.37 (8.78) lakh tons. Manganese ore traffic was almost the same as in the previous year.

The port experienced a severe cyclonic storm between the 5th and 14th December 1951 causing abnormal siltation in the outer channel. The outer channel was dredged and restored to the usual depth by 7th January 1952.

Minor Ports.—The total number of passengers that arrived at and sailed from all the minor ports except Tuticorin was 330,516 as against 286,898 in the previous year.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's weekly passenger-cum-cargo steamers were plying regularly between Bombay and Mangalore via intermediate ports in the coast and subsequently from March 1952 extended their service up to Cochin.

Nine thousand and fifty-two vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,122,080 entered the several minor ports except Tuticorin during the year as against 10,328 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 2,110,047 in the previous year. The total collection of port dues amounted to Rs. 2.72 lakhs against Rs. 2.65 lakhs in the previous year. During the year 1,223 steamers called at the several minor ports except Tuticorin as against 1,343 in 1950-51. The number of sailing vessels that entered during the year was 7,829 as against 8,985 in the previous year.

The aggregate value of sea-borne trade at the minor ports excepting Tuticorin was Rs. 45.44 crores as against Rs. 40.13 crores in the previous year.

Sea and Air-Borne Trade

The aggregate value of Sea and Air-borne trade of the State of Madras (exclusive of Cochin Port) in private merchandise including Government transactions but excluding treasure and value of foodgrains imported by Government on Barter deed, amounted to Rs. 285.23 (247.35) crores. Foreign trade increased from Rs. 178.09 crores to Rs. 206.20 crores during the year. Imports accounted for Rs. 115.13 crores and exports for Rs. 91.07 crores. The value of coasting trade amounted to Rs. 79.03 (69.26) crores.

Foreign Trade—Imports

The figures below show the variations in the import trade of certain principal articles as compared with those of the previous year :—

	1950-51.	1951-52.
	Value RS.	Value RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
<i>Increases—</i>		
Grain, pulse and flour	2,128	3,643
Machinery and mill work	1,181	1,764
Oils	797	1,187
Vehicles	276	533
Metals and ores	381	407
Instruments and apparatus	211	311
Provisions and oilmen's stores	101	281
Paper and pasteboard	174	247
Chemicals	96	212
Dyeing and tanning substances	111	177
Drugs and medicines	114	167
Spices	119	153
<i>Decreases—</i>		
Manures	478	119
Silk—Raw and manufactures	34	9

Grains, pulse and flour.—There was an increase in the amount of foodgrains imported during this year. There was also increase in the quantity of wheat imported from United States of America and Canada. The quantity of rice imported from Thailand and Burma decreased.

Machinery and mill work.—The chief articles imported under this head from the United Kingdom, United States of America and Japan were electrical machinery, agricultural tractors and parts thereof, oil engines and parts, railway locomotives engines, tenders and parts, and textile machinery.

Oils.—The bulk of the trade was with Iran. Oil was also imported from United States of America, Republic of Indonesia and Saudi Arabia.

Vehicles.—The United Kingdom was the largest supplier of motor cars, motor cycles and cycles. United States of America came next with her supplies of wagons and parts for railways and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles.

Metals and ores.—The chief imports under this item were iron and steel. The United Kingdom, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium and the United States of America were the chief suppliers. Aluminium was the other important article supplied from foreign countries.

Instruments and apparatus.—The main articles of supplies were electric wires and cables, raw cinematograph films, instruments of other kinds and wireless apparatus. The chief supplier was the United Kingdom.

Provisions and oilman's stores.—The main supplies were milk foods for infants and patent food stuffs of other sorts. The chief suppliers were Australia, Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Paper and pasteboard.—Newsprint was imported from U.S.S.R., Finland, Canada and Norway. Paper and pasteboard were imported from United Kingdom and Sweden.

Chemicals and chemical preparations.—The main imports were caustic soda, copper sulphate, sodium hydrosulphate and potassium chlorate. The chief supplier was the United Kingdom. United States of America and Sweden also supplied a fair proportion of the total chemicals imported.

Dyeing and tanning substances.—Kenya Colony, Western Germany and Argentine Republic were the chief sources of supply. Barks for tanning were supplied by Kenya Colony while Western Germany mainly supplied coal tar dyes and Argentine Republic other sorts of dyeing and tanning substances only.

Drugs and medicines.—United Kingdom and United States of America were the chief suppliers, the chief articles of supplies being unspecified drugs and medicines. Japan supplied mainly camphor.

Spices.—Singapore and Ceylon supplied betel nuts while shipments from Zanzibar and Pemba comprised of cloves.

Manures.—The heavy fall in the import of manure was due to the absence of supplies of sulphate of ammonia from invariably all foreign countries. The fall in the import of manures is partly attributable to the indigenous production of fertilisers.

Silk—Raw and manufactures.—Decrease was due to restricted shipments from Hongkong,

Foreign Trade—Exports

The figures given below show the variations in the export trade of certain principal articles as compared with those of last year :—

	1950-51.	1951-52.
	Value	Value
	RS.	RS.
	IN LAKHS.	IN LAKHS.
<i>Increases—</i>		
Tobacco, raw and manufactured ..	1,278	1,415
Metals, ores and minerals	576	935
Fish	209	243
Fruits and vegetables	193	193
Fibre for brushes and brooms	77	93
Coir, raw and manufactured	65	81
<i>Decreases—</i>		
Leather	2,330	2,244
Cotton manufactures	1,472	1,045
Oils	1,999	532
Spices	342	258
Hides and skins, raw	181	147
Seeds	238	106
Tea	83	76

Tobacco.—There was increased shipment of unmanufactured tobacco to the United Kingdom. Hongkong and Sweden also imported unmanufactured tobacco.

Metals, ores and minerals.—The increase under this head was mostly due to larger shipments of manganese ore to the United States of America and Japan. Mika blocks and splittings were exported to the United Kingdom

Fish.—Ceylon and Burma were the chief buyers of fish.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Cashew kernels were exported to United States of America and to United Kingdom. Tamarind and onions were exported to Ceylon and Singapore.

Fibre for brushes and brooms.—The chief buyer was the United Kingdom. United States of America came next.

Coir, raw and manufactured.—Though the value of exports of coir yarn increased, the quantity decreased. The increase in value therefore can be mainly attributed to the rise in prices. The chief buyers were Western Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

Leather—Dressed or tanned.—There was increased shipment of hides and skins dressed or tanned to United Kingdom. However, there was decrease in the supplies to almost all the other foreign countries and this accounted for the decrease in

the total value of exports under this head. United States of America, Japan, Western Germany and Belgium were some of the other countries that imported leather from the State.

Cotton manufactures.—The export trade of this commodity fell due to the ban imposed on the export of cotton twist and yarn during the first half-year under report. The chief buyers were Hongkong, United Kingdom, Thailand, Singapore, Burma and Belgium.

Oils.—The heavy fall recorded under this head was due to decrease in the shipment of groundnut oil to Italy, Western Germany, Netherlands, Burma, Belgium, France and United Kingdom. There was however considerable in the supplies of tobacco, seed, oil to Italy and the United Kingdom.

Spices.—There was increase in the quantity of spices shipped to foreign countries. But the total value of exports under this head decreased. Hence the fall in exports can be attributed to the fall in prices. The main buyers were United States of America, United Kingdom and Ceylon.

Hides and skins—Raw.—The fall under this head was mainly due to the decreased demands for raw goat skins from the United States of America and the United Kingdom.

Seeds.—The fall was due to the ban imposed on the export of castor seeds and linseed seeds as a result of which there were no exports of these commodities during the year. There was a fall in the shipments of groundnut seeds also.

Tea.—The fall in export was due to reduced demand from United Kingdom.

Coastal Trade

The total value of coastal trade amounted to Rs. 79 (69) crores, thus representing an increase of 14 per cent. Imports registered Rs. 38 (35) crores and exports Rs. 41 (34) crores. Imports and exports of Indian produce alone accounted for Rs. 32 crores and 40 crores respectively.

Calcutta had the largest share of the trade with a total amounting to Rs. 39 (30) crores. Imports accounted for Rs. 15 crores and exports to Rs. 23·83 crores. Bombay stood next with a total of Rs. 31·13 (30·50) crores. Imports accounted for 18·83 crores and exports to Rs. 12·30 crores. The trade of Saurashtra, Baroda and Cutch declined from Rs. 182 lakhs to Rs. 157 lakhs of which imports accounted for Rs. 33 lakhs and exports Rs. 124 lakhs. Cochin Port accounted for a total value of Rs. 68 lakhs of which imports were Rs. 40 lakhs and exports Rs. 28 lakhs. The trade with Travancore-Cochin State remains stationary at about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Trade with foreign ports in the Indian Dominion amounted to Rs. 13·07 lakhs of which Portuguese ports accounted for Rs. 12·67 lakhs and the French Ports accounted for Rs. 0·40 lakh.

The Inter-portal trade of the State of Madras increased from Rs. 654 lakhs to Rs. 693 lakhs of which imports amounted to Rs. 339 lakhs and exports to Rs. 354 lakhs.

Trade by countries

The figures given below show the state of trade of different countries with this State :—

			Imports RS. IN CRORES	Exports RS. IN CRORES.
Commonwealth countries	..	..	39·12	59·87
European countries	..	..	13·43	10·23
Asian countries	..	..	25·83	6·58
America	..	..	30·94	13·32
Africa	..	..	5·67	0·76
Oceania	..	..	12·82 lakhs.	..

Trade by ports

The figures below show the trade of the various ports in Madras and the percentage of the trade to the total trade of the State :—

	Foreign trade in crores.	Coastal trade in crores.	Total in crores.	Percentage of total trade of the State.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras Port..	144·61	34·30	178·91	63
Visakhapatnam	31·23	5·52	36·75	13
Tuticorin ..	9·28	14·28	23·56	8
Dhanushkoti	4·60	..	4·60	2
Kozhikode ..	4·91	7·47	12·38	4
Mangalore ..	3·11	7·02	10·13	4
Kakinada ..	5·86	4·01	9·87	3
Badagara ..	..	1·98	1·98	1
Cuddalore ..	0·72	0·79	1·51	1

Air Traffic

During the year under report 1,317 planes called at St. Thomas Mount Aerodrome, Madras, and 1,119 at Tiruchirappalli Customs Aerodrome and the values of import and export trade recorded were Rs. 20·69 and Rs. 69·76 lakhs, respectively.

Industries

An important new function entrusted to the Department during the year related to the development of mines and minerals. Formerly the Department was merely in charge of the industrial side of the mines and minerals work and certain technical matters connected with the administration of the Mining Rules, while the Board of Revenue was in charge of the work relating to the grant of mining concessions and administration of the Mining Rules. The entire mines work formerly handled by the Board of Revenue was transferred to the Department of Industries and Commerce in February 1952.

Chemical testing and Analytical Laboratory.—The progress of the work of the previous year was maintained. Samples of minerals like lignite, marcosite, clay, etc., were analysed. Different commercial products, like castor oil, kunkum, ferro manganese, iron, curry powder, cement, groundnut oil cake, bone-meal, etc., were also analysed. The total number of samples analysed during the year was 112. Work of investigational character like bleaching of barytes, preparation of ultramarine, graphite beneficiation, extraction of saponin from soapnut was also carried out. Opinions were given on scientific matters in 22 cases. The laboratory continued to assist the Police Department in analysing samples of the cement seized by the C.I.D. Police. The number of such samples analysed during the year was 40.

Technical and Technological Education and Training

Polytechnics.—The eight Polytechnics at Mathurai, Vuyyuru, Mangalore, Kakinada, Madras, Bellary, Coimbatore and Kozhikode continued to function satisfactorily. During the year 3,763 (3,359) students were under training in the several diploma courses in the Polytechnics.

Construction of buildings for the Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode, and additional buildings for the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, was completed and the construction of buildings for the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Mangalore and additional buildings for the Polytechnics at Madras and Mathurai was nearing completion.

Heavy rush of applications for admission to many of the diploma courses in the Polytechnics necessitated admissions being made, as in previous years in excess of the sanctioned strength. Nominees of the Jammu and Kashmir Government were admitted during the year for the diploma course in Civil Engineering in the Polytechnics at Madras, Kakinada, Kozhikode and Mathurai and in Automobile Engineering in the Polytechnic at Coimbatore. Further equipment to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs was purchased for several Polytechnics during the year. The Overseers course of

two years' duration in Polytechnics was abolished and in its place a three years' L.C.E. course was introduced. Overseer students in the second year were given the option to complete the Overseers course or to continue for one more year in the Polytechnic and appear at the end of the third year for the L.C.E. diploma examination. Automobile Servicing and Maintenance Certificate course was introduced in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary. A certificate course of two years' duration in Fitting and Erection was introduced in the Tamilnad Polytechnic, Mathurai.

During the year Government approved a proposal to constitute a Board of Visitors for each Polytechnic consisting of the Collector of the district as ex-Officio Chairman, the Principal of the Polytechnic as ex officio Secretary, and one official or non-official technical member for each diploma course in the Polytechnic. The tenure of the Board was to be three years in the first instance. The functions of the Board were to be of an advisory nature.

During the year the Arthur Hope Polytechnic, Coimbatore, completed the installation of an intercommunication set in the Home Department of the Secretariat. A tile testing machine was designed and manufactured in the Central Polytechnic, Madras. The out-door filming section produced during the year two important educative films, namely 'Rebirth of Villages' and 'Wealth from Waste.' In a competition organized by the Indian Oil Seeds Committee for evolving a model decorticator, suitable for use in villages, the model manufactured in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada, was selected by the Committee and a prize of Rs. 1,000 was awarded.

The Government of India Technical Training Scheme for Adult Civilians attached to the Polytechnics at Mathurai, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Madras and Coimbatore continued to function satisfactorily.

The total receipts in the eight Polytechnics during the year was Rs. 3,76,919-15-1 (Rs. 3,00,576-15-11). The total expenditure on the eight Polytechnics was Rs. 16,75,179-1-6 (Rs. 14,22,099-14-4).

Aided Industrial Schools.—At the close of the year there were 71 recognized industrial schools excluding those run by the Government. On the 31st March 1952, there were 3,806 pupils receiving instruction in these schools. A sum of Rs. 62,797 was disbursed to the aided industrial schools in the form of maintenance grant. The average per pupil per annum works out to Rs. 17.09. Further grants of Rs. 6,463 and Rs. 1,989 as equipment and building grants, respectively, were also disbursed to deserving schools.

Technological Diploma Board Examinations.—Final examinations for the candidates of the diploma courses in the institutions

affiliated to the Technological Diploma Examinations Board were conducted by the Board.

The Board conducted two examinations in the year, one examination in May 1951 and a supplementary examination in limited subjects in December 1951. Besides these, a special examination in Road Construction and Minor Irrigation Overseers course of Annamalai University for the benefit of those who failed in the previous examinations was held in October 1951. One thousand six hundred and sixty-three candidates appeared for the examinations and out of these 610 were declared by the Board to have passed the examination.

Institute of Leather Technology, Madras.—The courses of instruction in the diploma certificate and artisan courses were continued. Eleven students were admitted for the diploma course, two for the certificate course and twelve for artisan courses during the year. The total strength of the students at the end of the year was 40. Technical advice was given to tanners who sought such advice.

Government Textile Institute, Madras.—The number of candidates who underwent training during the year in the several courses in the Institute was 92.

During the year 41 certificates were issued for export to United States of America of a total quantity of about 32,780 square yards of druggets weighing about 128,055 lb.

Certificates were issued up to September 1951 for consignments of handloom cloth aggregating to about 78,52,500 yards, valued at about Rs. 2,27,67,700. Certificates in respect of processed goods were issued for consignments of about 27,830 yards valued at about Rs. 46,500.

School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.—The strength of the School at the close of the year was 279 (291). The total sales during the year through the Museum, credit and cash sales amounted to Rs. 9,615-2-0 (Rs. 6,366-6-0)./

Government Coir School, Beypore (Malabar district).—Thirty-four students admitted for the 1949-51 course came up for the final examination held in April 1951. Thirty-two of these came out successful and were awarded certificates. Forty trainees were admitted for training in the first year course from 1st July 1951, besides seven fisheries teachers. Out of the total strength of 79, thirty-one were girl students.

The value of coir goods sold during the year was about Rs. 3,209. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the institution during the year amount to about Rs. 31,677.

Government Coir Industrial School, Baruva, Srikakulam district.—This school originally started as a demonstration centre

in 1946, was converted into a regular training school from July 1949 for training in coir industry for the benefit of fishermen and other Backward communities. During the year 30 students admitted in the previous year were examined and 27 were awarded certificates. Another batch of 30 students were admitted for training in the year. Coir goods produced during the course of training valued at Rs. 2,200 were sold. An expenditure of Rs. 8,674 was incurred during the year on the maintenance of the institution.

Coir demonstration in the Laccadive and Amindivi groups of Islands.—In spite of the abundance of coconut husks on the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands coir industry had not been developed on the islands on well defined lines. With a view to develop the industry on up-to-date lines, Government sanctioned the starting of a coir demonstration on the islands. The demonstration was started from December 1951 by two instructors deputed to the islands with necessary equipment and tools.

Ceramic Industry.—The Ceramic Industry section at Gudur continued to impart ceramic training to students of the diploma and artisan certificate courses. The value of the sales effected by this section during the year amounted to Rs. 5,130-3-3. The Pottery Training Centre at Rajahmundry continued to train up artisans. Goods worth Rs. 2,245 were manufactured and sold by the unit during the year.

Assistance to Industries.—Twenty-eight (51) applications were received for State aid and out of these in 8 (18) cases State aid was sanctioned by Government. The total amount disbursed as State aid was Rs. 11,17,720 (Rs. 32,82,000).

During the year 2,280 tons of iron and steel and 3,790 tons of pig iron were received and distributed to steel processing factories and foundries on the State list.

Cottage Industries.—The following production-cum-training centres continued to function successfully during the year:—

Blacksmithy—

- 1 Gopannapalem—Dendulur firka.
- 2 Koipady—Kumbla firka.
- 3 Peringolam—Tellicherry firka.

Blacksmithy and wood work—

- 1 Lepakshi—Hindupur firka.
- 2 Palladam—Palladam firka.

Wood work—

- 1 Badiatka Perdal—Kumbla firka.

Sheet metal work—

Timmapuram, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.

Pottery—

Yethodka of Kumbad village, Kumbala firka.
Kodiyeri—Tellicherry firka.

Leather goods manufacture—

Pannur—Kalasapakkam firka, North Arcot district.

Silk reeling—

Mudigondam—Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.
Kamagerai—Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.
Kollegal—Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.

Scheme for the revival of village Industries.—This department was in charge only of that part of the scheme which related to the selection of enterprising artisans, purchase and distribution of improved tools and imparting of technical help to them. The progress made during the year in the procurement and supply of improved tools and implements is given below :—

Number of districts in which artisans have been selected.	25
Number of villages selected for free distribution of tools.	1,136
Number of artisans selected for free distribution of tools.	3,882
Number of artisans approved for distribution of tools.	3,216
Number of artisans to whom tools have been distributed.	2,304
Value of tools purchased for distribution	.. Rs. 1,54,019-7-9
Value of tools taken from old stock	 1,12,000

Sri M. Visweswarayya's Industrialization Scheme for Rural Areas.—This scheme was introduced in two taluks of Nellore and Tiruchirappalli districts about the middle of June 1951. In the Nellore taluk in one of the village group areas, poultry farming and vegetable gardening were introduced and at the end of the year work had progressed to some extent. Steps were also taken to introduce Pig Breeding, Bee-keeping in the same area.

Government Industrial Units.—All the commercial concerns of the department, namely, the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode, and the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, were working successfully during the year. The turnover and profit during the year were Rs. 39,17,517 (Rs. 38,39,935) and Rs. 2,51,107 (Rs. 2,06,597).

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.—The institute continued to manufacture the usual varieties of household toilet, industrial and medicated soaps on a commercial scale and produced about 313 (322) tons of soaps. The net sales effected during the period

amounted to Rs. 7,48,712 (Rs. 8,50,508). Twelve students underwent training during the year. The manufacture of pyrethrum extract had to be stopped for want of flowers.

Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.—The total quantity of crude Shark liver oil received at the factory during the year was 4,391.3 (4,251.2) gallons. Five hundred gallons of oils were purchased from Bombay Government. 1,52,251 (1,13,886) lbs. of oil of various vitamin potencies were manufactured. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 4,24,557-11-0 (Rs. 3,29,568-4-0).

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—The production of silk during the year was 51,531 (23,531) lb. The total purchase of cocoons for the period was 1,037,687 (533,127) lb. The total number of basins worked during the year was 66,562 (36,613½). The total sales of silk were 10,734 (24,177) lb. Besides this a quantity of 18,143 lb. of silk waste was also sold. A quantity of 3,719 (2,151) yards of silk cloth was woven during the year. There was a great demand for these fabrics especially for crepes and piping bordered sarees. Three thousand six hundred and twenty seven (4,056) yards of silk cloth were sold during the year.

Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.—The mills continued to work three shifts during the year. The machine production was 1,865 (1,633) tons of finished paper. A quantity of 782 tons of paper was supplied to the Superintendent of Stationery at concessional rates and a quantity of 972 tons was supplied to the civil market.

Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.—The production during the year was mainly confined to Hindustan Closets of various types and sizes, wash basins, urinals and crockery ware. Goods worth Rs. 91,585 (1,53,000) were produced.

Government Hydrogenation Factory, West Hill, Kozhikode.—The construction of the factory building which was partly done by the end of 1950-51 was completed during the year. Installation of the plant and equipment was also completed. But light and power installation could not be completed for want of certain electrical accessories.

Sericulture.—The total acreage under mulberry stood at 22,464 (23,118) acres at the end of the year. Out of the sum of Rs. 20,000 allotted by the Government for disbursement as loans for mulberry cultivation, a sum of Rs. 7,975 was disbursed during the year.

The Government grainages produced a quantity of 2,595,444 (1,640,225) layings.

The 30 aided grainages under the Mulberry Expansion Scheme and the Subvention scheme continued to function during

the year under Government supervision. They were able to supply to the silk worm rearers a quantity of 4,083,700 disease-free layings.

Industrial Engineering Workshop.—The total turnover of the workshops during the year was Rs. 3,23,688 and the profit earned was Rs. 68,994.

Boring.—The department operated 178 hand boring sets during the year.

The department possessed 14 Armstrong steam driven power drills and 27 Diesel Engine driven power drills of which two were of the calyx core type. One rotary drill ordered from the United States of America arrived after the close of the year. During the year, 68 borings were completed in various places in the Madras State, the total depth bored being 8,358'-8".

Special Schemes sanctioned by the Government

20-Well Scheme.—Government sanctioned in 1948 as an experimental measure a scheme for sinking 20 artesian wells in the Vridhachalam area in South Arcot district. This scheme was completed during the year. The wells give a total discharge of 10,000 gallons per minute and they irrigate an area of about 1,570 acres of land continuously throughout the year.

101-Wells Scheme.—Under the Intensive Cultivation schemes Government sanctioned a scheme for sinking 101 artesian wells in South Arcot district at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,08,000. Fifty-nine bore wells were completed bringing the total to 67 completed so far. Of these, three proved unsuccessful. The 64 wells are capable of irrigating 4,300 acres of land continuously throughout the year.

Finance.—The receipts of the department during the year were Rs. 53,20,851-3-2 (Rs. 58,94,998-4-5). The expenditure was Rs. 1,30,79,689-3-2 (Rs. 87,38,951-13-4).

Cotton and Jute Mills

Cotton mills.—There were 88 cotton mills with 1,836,634 spindles and 8,165 looms during the year as against 73 cotton mills with 1,782,464 spindles and 7,677 looms during previous year:

Jute mills.—There were four jute mills at work in this State during the period 1st July 1951 to 30th June 1952 with 28,460 spindles and 1,096 looms as against the same number of mills with 14,556 spindles and 528 looms during the previous year. The consumption of raw jute by the mills was 1,44,667 bales of 400 lb. as against 76,175 bales of 400 lb. during the period from 1st July 1950 to 30th June 1951.

Minor Industries (1951)

Particulars of factories running the minor industries are given below:—

Nature of factory.	Number.	Number of workers employed on an average.
Engineering concerns	309 (915)	14,251 (32,431)
Minerals and metals	196 (248)	9,426 (6,452)
Factories engaged in the process of manufacturing food, drink and tobacco. //	6,332 (4,459)	1,37,230 (106,501)
Factories manufacturing chemicals and dyes.	270 (133)	14,922 (2,676)
Paper and printing presses ..	612 (585)	14,624 (13,539)
Factories dealing in the process of wood, stone and glass.	599 (205)	27,755 (6,461)
Ginning and processing factories..	454 (461)	13,631 (14,177)
Other miscellaneous factories ..	435 (394)	11,482 (8,116)

Factories (1951)

Working of the Indian Factories Act.—There were 12,366 factories in the State at the end of the year against 10,330 at the end of 1950. The average number of workers employed daily was 417,545 as against 391,457 in 1950. The increase in the number of operatives is due to the increase in the number of factories.

Inspection.—Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifteen inspections were made during year. Three hundred and thirteen factories were not inspected during the year for want of time as against 95 in 1950.

Welfare.—The managements of factories continued to take interest in the welfare of workers. Sixteen factories provided housing accommodation to workers and three factories provided schools for the benefit of workers' children during the year. The existing co-operative Stores in factories continued to function satisfactorily.

The health of workers was generally normal. No epidemics were reported from any factories during the year.

Wages.—There were slight increases in the earnings of the workers. The cost of living index rose by 8 points in Madras City during the year.

Strikes.—There were 223 strikes in 1951 as against 81 in 1950. Conciliation by the Labour and Factories department provide successful in 88 cases. The increase in the number of strikes is to some extent consequent with increase in factories, but is otherwise related to the growing consciousness of labour

of its rights which trade unions have fostered. It has since been ordered that a statistical record of proportion of disputes conciliated will be maintained in confidential records of the officers concerned. This may emphasise importance of conciliation.

Fire.—There were five cases of fire in factories causing damage to property amounting to Rs. 5,68,016. In a match factory at Ramanathapuram an explosion occurred result in the death of three persons.

Accidents.—There were 6,650 accidents as against 6,423 in 1950. Fatal accidents decreased from 42 in 1950 to 28 in 1951. The majority of the non-fatal accidents occurred in Railway Workshops and textile mills.

Prosecutions.—The occupiers and managers of 1,292 factories were prosecuted as against 562 in 1940. Convictions were obtained against 1,154 factories as against 180 in 1950. It has since been ordered to avoid prosecution of trifling offences, which can be rectified by advice.

Madras Maternity Benefit Act.—The average number of women employed daily in 3,311 factories from which figures were received was 86,869 as against 88,526 in 1950. Four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven claims were made against 3,723 in 1950. The total amount of benefit paid was Rs. 1,48,862-14-0 as against Rs. 1,36,180-14-0 in 1950. No woman was employed in any factory during the four weeks immediately following the date of confinement.

Employment of Children Act.—The employment of children in establishments covered by this Act has been effectively checked.

General.—The Factories Department was reorganized during the year. Eight Regional Inspectors of Factories were appointed and the jurisdictions of Inspectors and Regional Inspectors were revised.

The Payment of Wages Act.—The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, are applicable to all factories covered by the Factories Act, 1948, and also to non-power factories employing between ten and nineteen persons notified under section 85 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948.

Annual return forms were sent to 11,883 factories covered by the Act to enable them to submit the returns but only 7,028 factories submitted the returns in time.

The average number of persons employed during the year in all factories from which returns were received in time was 3,81,482 and in the other industrial establishments 29,560 comprising of 1,711 in tramways, 22,949 in plantations and 4,900 in omnibus

concerns. 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. 20,21,77,455-4-7 in factories, Rs. 20,02,712-8-9 in tramways, Rs. 81,24,993-9-5 in plantations and Rs. 30,46,246-14-11 in motor omnibus concerns. The average earnings per month per worker in these concerns were Rs. 44-2-9, Rs. 97-8-9, Rs. 27-12-6 and Rs. 51-12-1 respectively.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—There were 233 cases pending at the commencement of the year under review. Six hundred and seventy-five cases were filed and eight were received from Commissioners of other States for disposal, making a total of 683 cases as against 595 in the previous year. Of these, 606 cases were disposed of during the year.

Returns were called for from 18,685 factories under section 16 of the Act and were received from 9,738 factories and establishments. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 10,575 and 7,506 respectively. Forty-nine cases of death, 242 accidents resulting in permanent disablement and 3,659 resulting in temporary disablement were reported as against 71 cases of death, 189 accidents resulting in permanent disablement and 3,659 in temporary disablement. The total amount of compensation paid during the year was Rs. 88,488 for death, Rs. 1,07,707-3-10 for permanent disablement and Rs. 84,782-15-3 for temporary disablement, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,03,887-7-0 for death, Rs. 81,083-1-5 for permanent disablement and Rs. 74,021-6-9 for temporary disablement.

Two hundred and five reports of fatal accidents were received from the employers during the year under section 10-B (i) of the Act. Eighty-seven petitions were received from the dependants of deceased workmen during the year. One thousand and eighty-eight reports and 148 petitions were received during the year regarding non-fatal accidents.

The total amount of compensation deposited with the court during the year was Rs. 2,98,697-1-5 as against Rs. 2,53,255-1-10 deposited during the previous year. The disbursements including miscellaneous payments amounted to Rs. 3,24,541-0-4.

Working of the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules for the year 1950

(i) **Administrative.**—The scope of the Census of Manufacturing Industries continued to be confined to factories in the first 29 industries listed in schedule I to the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, which used power and employed 20 or more persons on any day.

The total number of factories coming within the scope of the census on 1st January 1950 was 1,453. In the course of the year 64 factories were added to the list and notices were served on the occupiers of 1,510 factories for the submission of the annual returns. Notices could not be served in the case of seven occupiers. Forty-seven factories were found to be engaged in industries outside the scope of the census and they were reclassified accordingly. Returns were therefore due from 1,463 factories out of which only 1,450 factories. All the returns received were scrutinized and forwarded to the Director of Industrial Statistics.

(ii) **Statistical.**—Of the factories which submitted returns 89 remained closed during the year.

The total amount of capital invested on the industrial undertakings engaged in the 29 industries was Rs. 27.91 crores. These undertakings had a working capital of Rs. 33.03 crores, employed 174,935 persons and paid Rs. 14.36 crores as wages and salaries. The average number of days on which a factory worked ranged from 149 in the rice milling industry to 365 in the cement industry and the over-all average was 203 days.

The total value of materials consumed was of the order of Rs. 99.25 crores and that of finished products of the order of Rs. 124.36 crores.

The largest number of factories (602) was in the rice milling industry with the vegetable oil industry (387), the general engineering and the electrical engineering industry (153), the cotton textile industry (98) and the tanning industry (50) coming next in order.

Controls

Cloth.—From September 1950 onwards, there was a drastic cut in the allocation of mill cloth to this State from Bombay Surplus Area, the cut ranging from 20 per cent in September 1950 to 40 per cent in February and March 1951. On account of the continued low allotments from September 1950, scarcity for mill cloth was prevalent in this State, as elsewhere, in the first few months of the year and almost all the popular varieties were in short supply. From June 1951, there was continued heavy receipt of cloth, the heaviest of the allotments being for the month of October 1951. From November 1951, there was a reduction in the allotment. But this was of little consequence in view of the heavy allotment in the month immediately preceding.

The general slump which set in, in the markets of various commodities in March 1952 extended to textiles also. Cloth got accumulated both with the mills and the dealers. The reluctance

on the part of the consumers to buy cloth in the hope that prices would come down and the nervousness on the part of the buyers to make liberal purchases were said to be the immediate causes. Cloth was available in plenty at the close of the year. But the reports from the districts were generally to the effect that the cloth in the markets was largely of the superfine and fine varieties, the prices of which were beyond the reach of the average villager and that both medium and coarse varieties of cloth were still in short supply.

The Government permitted the mills in Bombay Surplus Area and in this State to open retail depots of their own in this State. The sale price of cloth through such depots opened by the Bombay Surplus Area mills was fixed by Government as 14 per cent over ex-mill. In the case of the mills in this State, the sale price was restricted to 10 per cent over the ex-mill price, except in the case of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills which were allowed to sell at 14 per cent over ex-mill price.

Yarn.—The control over the price and distribution of yarn re-imposed by the Government of India on 31st July 1948 and the Madras Yarn (Dealers) Control Order, 1948 continued to be in force. But the control over the distribution of yarn of all counts except folded yarn of above 30s but below 60s produced out of foreign cotton and packed during the second fortnight of March 1952 was relaxed. This concession was given to the mills to liquidate the stocks held by them owing to the rejection of such yarn by the allottees.

The quota fixed for this State for the year was 270,000 bales of 400 lb. each, the allocation during the year was 200,475½ bales, whereas the actual receipt in the State was 180,509½ bales.

There were about 4,800 licensees in the State to deal in yarn. Of these 125 solvent and experienced dealers were selected as State Nominees at the rate of 6 to 8 nominees for a district to lift the bales offered by the mills and to distribute the same to the licensees. The quota intended to co-operatives was given to the Business Manager, Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society for distribution to primary weavers Co-operative Societies. The allotments were made on the basis of the quotas fixed to each district and the Madras Handloom Weavers Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited, Madras, and the proportion to the quantities offered by the mills month after month.

Eighteen new spinning mills started after the war and eight old uneconomic mills were permitted to sell about 4,000 bales of yarn in different counts a month through their depots to the licensees nominated by the Collectors concerned with a margin of 6½ per cent over the ex-mill price.

Informal Rationing.—The looms enumerated by the Yarn Advisory Committees were ordered to be checked by the Textile

Staff and test checks were also made by the Revenue Officers so as to weed out bogus and inactive looms. The Yarn Advisory Committees were ordered to be abolished. According to the enumeration made in districts there were 841,140 looms as against 495,413 looms during last control.

During the period from 1st January 1951 to 29th February 1952 there was considerable scarcity for yarn due to the non-receipt of adequate supplies from mills. From the beginning of March 1952 the State Nomine and licensees began to reject the yarn of high prices owing to the non-lifting of such yarn by the handloom weavers and other consumers. This was due to the slump in the handloom cloth market. There was an accumulation of handloom cloth. The question of finding a solution to the present situation was being examined.

There was no restriction on the movement of handloom cloth from one zone to another and the export of handloom cloth to other countries was licensed freely. In the districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Bellary, Guntur and Madurai Handloom Advisory Boards were formed to look after the interests of handloom weavers.

Cotton.—During the years 1949–50 and 1950–51, the production of cotton in the Madras State as furnished by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to Government was 311,300 and 330,000 bales respectively, whereas the production of cotton in the year 1951–52 had increased to 399,000 bales. Owing to the non-availability of Indian cotton in the previous years in adequate quantity, the mills in India had contracted for the purchase of foreign cotton and the stocks of foreign cotton were arriving in the Indian ports. The production of cotton in the country had increased considerably and the result was that there was a heavy slump in the cotton trade.

Coal and coke.—Control over the production, distribution and price of coal and coke introduced in the year 1945 is still in force for the simple reason that its supply position has not appreciably improved. As State Coal Controller, the Director of Controlled Commodities is responsible for its controlled distribution within the State. Industries have been classified into groups, namely, 'A' and 'B' for the supply of coal—'A' class industries being major industries and 'B' class industries being minor industries.

The approximate annual requirements of this State are 200,000 tons of coal and coke and this quantity is allocated under several heads. The total receipts work out to be less than 30 per cent and the reason for this is attributed to the restriction over the movement of wagons (via) Waltair. With a view to tide over such a difficult situation arrangements have been made to import coal and coke via the Rail-cum-sea route. Consumers who were all along accustomed to use coal brought by the rail route since it

is cheap, find it rather hard to consume sea borne coal and coke because of its high cost. The total demand of coal of this State, viz., 176 tons was supplied to the State during the year.

Cement.—The work of administering cement control was transferred to the Director of Controlled Commodities on 13th July 1948. The honorary Cement Controllers, at Madras and Coimbatore continue to function under the direction of the Director of Controlled Commodities.

There are five cement factories in this State—

- 1 Madhukarai Cement factory at Madhukarai, Coimbatore.
- 2 Dalmiapuram Cement Factory, Dalmiapuram, Tiruchirappalli district.
- 3 India Cement, Talaiyathur, Tirunelveli district.
- 4 Andhra Cement Company, Vijayavada.
- 5 Krishna Cement Works, Mangalagiri, Vijayavada.

The total production capacity per month of the five factories is 68,800 tons. The actual production for the year 1951–52 was 749,246 tons. The State allotment for 1951–52 was 576,000 tons against the demand of 791,766 tons. So far as cement is concerned, this State is a surplus one. The total demand of cement of this State was 40,000 tons. Against this demand, 37,479 tons were supplied.

Iron and Steel.—The number of approved fabricators during the year under review was increased by 41 over the previous year's figure (i.e. from 640 to 681). Due to improved supplies position of materials useful for fabrication purposes, releases up to April 1951 were made in most of the cases. But as the present slump in the market has affected the iron and steel trade also, the fabricators are not lifting the materials allotted to them. The total demand of iron and steel for the year was 60,413.6 tons. Against this demand, 29,084 tons were supplied.

State Agricultural Quota.—This quota is allotted by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India to State Governments each quarter on the basis of the demands submitted by the State. The demands are worked out by the Joint Director of Agriculture. The stocks received by the registered stockholders are released to co-operative societies first and in some cases to agricultural fabricators and agriculturists on the basis of the recommendation made by the Joint Director of Agriculture. The co-operative societies who receive the materials distribute them to the agriculturists.

Non-Agricultural Quota.—This quota is intended to meet the demands of general consumers, small scale industries, construction of schools and hospitals, etc., meeting demands of

Government and Local Boards, for maintenance of roads and conservancy purposes. The quota is allotted by the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on population basis and according to the stock position from time to time. The quota was reduced this year to 2,725 tons per quarter as against 3,720 tons per quarter in 1950-51.

In addition to regular quota, special quotas are allotted to meet the requirements of development schemes by the State Government for Government sponsored housing schemes, and Special Harijan Quota to encourage Harijan fabricators and Harijan educational institutions, for the benefit of displaced refugee fabricators, for cottage industries, for steel processing industries, for pig iron and tobacco barns.

One hundred and fifty cases of blackmarketing of iron and steel were reported by the police during 1951-52 including fabricators. Fifty-seven dealers were charged for Blackmarketing.

Industrial Labour

Industrial disputes.—During the year 1951-52, 9,178 (8,075) complaints and industrial disputes were investigated by the Labour Department. Out of this 2,410 (2,310) related to demands for reinstatement of discharged workers, 1,421 (1,222) for increase in the rates of wages, 790 (849) for bonus and 271 for dearness allowance, etc.

Strikes and lockouts.—There were 255 (93) strikes during the year resulting in a loss of 510,160 (1,319,939) man-days. An amount of Rs. 11,50,525 (5,42,332) by way of wages was lost on account of these strikes. The main causes of these strikes were the demands of the workers for bonus, leave, increased wages, dearness allowance and reinstatement of the discharged workers. Mediation by the Officers of the Labour Department resulted in the settlement of 165 (56) disputes. The workers resumed duty unconditionally in 49 (28) cases abandoning the strikes and in 41 (9) cases the parties to the dispute settled their differences by direct negotiation.

Industrial disputes referred for adjudication.—Government referred 245 (100) cases to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication and awards were passed in 186 (92) cases, during the year and 59 cases were pending adjudication at the end of the year.

Public utility service.—The Electric Tramways Services, Motor Transport Services, Cotton Textiles, Coal, Sugar and Salt Industries and Transport by Water in Minor Ports 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.

No notification was issued in 1951 declaring any Trade Union as unlawful association by the Government.

Works Committees.—Works Committees were formed in 137 (174) industrial establishments during the year under report. This brings the total number of Works Committees functioning in the State to 453. These Committees are reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

Standing orders.—Good progress had been made during the period under review in the matter of certification of Standing Orders. The Standing Orders of 85 (276) establishments were certified under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946, during the year bringing the total number of establishment where Standing Orders were certified to 714. Action is being taken to certify the Standing Orders in respect of the remaining 92 establishments.

Unit Production Committees.—Unit Production Committees were constituted in 200 (110) industrial establishments in the State. In some cases, the Works Committees are functioning as Unit Production Committees. They are reported to be working satisfactorily.

Mines and Quarries (1951)

The principal minerals worked in the various districts of the State and their output in 1951 and 1952 are given below:—

Mineral.	District in which worked.	Output in 1951.	Output in 1950.
		TONS.	TONS.
Asbestos	Cuddapah	136	118
Barytes	Anantapur	2,247	2,891½
	Cuddapah	3,951½	819
	Kurnool	1,627	828
	Nellore	..	..
Bauxite	Salem	1,141	1,014
Calcite	Anantapur	32	80
China clay	Malabar	1,393	515
	South Kanara	1,805	..
	Cuddapah	3,367	..
Chromite	Krishna	900	1,151½
Felspar	Nellore	110	80
Graphite	Visakhapatnam	300	..
Gypsum	Tiruchirappalli	21,998	29,418
	Ramanathapuram	2,701	6,831
	Nellore	251	1,000
Kynite	Anantapur	1,904	..
Limestone	Coimbatore	395,580	349,914
	Guntur	89,267½	..
	Salem	3,826	..
	Tiruchirappalli	317,406	271,491
Limestone and kunker.	Tirunelveli	123,692	122,166
Maganasite	Salem	113,256½	48,528
Manganese	Bellary	3,000	..
	Srikakulam	61,241	32,088

Mineral.	District in which worked.	Output in 1951.	Output in 1950.
		LB.	LB.
Mica	Nellore	124,241	11,359
	Nilgiris	403,081	93,795½
		TONS.	TONS.
Phosphatic nodules ..	Tiruchirappalli ..	415	319
Red Oxide	Bellary	8,000	2,245½
Slate stones	Kurnool	480	148
	Nellore	820	730
Yellow ochre	Kurnool	854	1,188
Quartz	Nellore	100	140

Health of Workers.—The general health conditions of the workers in all the districts were satisfactory. Three dispensaries functioned at Kalichedu, Thalupur and Sydapuram.

In Chingleput, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem districts the first-aid posts were manned by qualified medical officers.

Accidents.—There were no accidents except in the districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Tiruchirappalli, Nilgiris and Salem. One case of death was reported from the barytes mines of Messrs. Tiffins Barytes Asbestos and Paints, Limited, in the Cuddapah district. In Tiruchirappalli district two accidents were reported from the Kallakudi mines in which one person was seriously injured. In Nilgiris district a Mazdoor died underground on account of the collapse of wall of the mine.

Fisheries

The general activities of the several aspects of development, utilization, exploitation and research were directed on a more intensive scale in every region of the State. The planned development towards increasing the food production and the betterment of the Socio-economic conditions of the fisherfolk, were always borne in mind while formulating new schemes for the development of the Fisheries of the State.

Fishery research was carried on in the Marine Biological Stations at West Hill, Kurusadi Island and Tuticorin, and the Research Station, Ennore. Marine fisheries research was directed towards problems connected with the annual and seasonal fluctuations of the economically important fisheries, the biology and bionomics of these forms, the fishing methods and catches per unit effort; and Pearl Oyster Culture Fresh-water Fishery Research consisted of limnological investigations with reference to fish life; acclimatization and transport of fish, studies on fish diseases, public health, fish farming and fluvial investigations in respect of migratory fishes including the Hilsa Fishery. Attention was also paid to the methods of intensive fishing by mechanised craft to demonstrate the importance of power in extending the fishing activities to off-shore regions and to longer periods even during adverse seasonal conditions.

Fish-curing yards.—About 1,545,000 (1,440,000) maunds of fish were brought and cured in the 82 fish-curing yards with 234,384 (215,000) maunds of salt.

All the three systems of curing, viz., Local, Colombo and Ratnagiri were in vogue. With the abundant catches of Mackerel, Colombo and Ratnagiri systems are getting more popular.

Salt subsidy.—The Salt Subsidy Scheme which came into effect from 10th November 1950 has helped the fishermen to a considerable extent financially and the scheme benefited the State inasmuch as a quantity of 700,513 maunds of cured fish was produced at these yards for human consumption during the year when compared to 613,303 maunds during the previous year.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—The inspection of the pearl banks for the year commenced on 9th April 1951 and concluded on 2nd May 1951 with short intervals in between. On account of the availability of a good number of pearl oysters in most of the banks, supplementary inspection was conducted from 19th to 24th November 1951. In all the banks plenty of oysters were noticed but most of the oysters were small in size. In the supplementary inspection conducted in November 1951 it was confirmed that oysters noticed during the annual inspection were thriving. The details of chanks fished in Tirunelveli, Tanjore and South Arcot coasts are given below :—

Centre.	Number of divers.	Number of days fished.	Number of chanks.			
			Full sized.	Under sized.	Wormed.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Tuticorin ..	632	47	367,139	25,850	5,939	398,927
2. Tanjore and South Arcot.	472	58	15,620	3,627	366	19,583
Total ..	1,104	105	382,759	29,477	6,304	418,510

One Valampuri chank, weighing 27½ tolas was fished during the year from the Sivaganga waters. The chank was advertised for sale and a price of Rs. 1,001 has been obtained.

Deep-sea fishing.—During the year there were ten deep-sea fishing centres functioning on both the coasts of this State of which the more important centres were Madras, Kakinada, Nagapattinam, Pamban, Tuticorin and Ullal. The total quantity of 375,574 lb. of fish was landed during the year as against 277,564 lb. last year. The sale proceeds of fish amounted to Rs. 22,542-15-2. The total expenditure in the fishing came to Rs. 1,57,965-2-11.

Cold storage.—The Fisheries Department is putting up two Ice Plant-cum-Cold Storage and Fish Freezing Plants, one at Mangalore and the other at West Hill. Each unit will consist of one ice

making plant, capacity four tons per day, an ice storage room of twelve-ton capacity, a cold storage room for short-time storage of fish capacity of 40 tons, a fish freezing equipment which will freeze five tons of fish each day and a frozen fish storage room capacity of 40 tons of frozen fish. The buildings to house these plants are completed. The actual erection of the machinery will be taken up shortly.

Inland Fisheries.—The Rural Fishery Demonstration Units in the State contributed a great deal to the development of Inland Fisheries and its progress. Besides surveying all cultivable and perennial sources of waters, propagating the value of pisciculture by demonstration, supplying fry and fingerlings to the departmental waters and private pisciculturists, locating fish seed sources, the units have endeavoured to assist the marketing staff to market the departmental products like Mettur fish and semi-dried prawns.

Intensive seed collection and distribution.—This scheme was sanctioned originally during 1950-51 and continued during 1951-52 also. During the year under report, 17,674,522 fry and fingerlings were collected as against 21,638,367 last year. The low collections are due to the severe drought and lack of rains at the appropriate time; this had affected the spawning of fish, and also created unsuitable conditions in the usual breeding grounds.

Fish farms.—The departmental fish farms functioned satisfactorily during the year. About 60 lakhs of fry and fingerlings were stocked in these forms. About 21 lakhs of fry and fingerlings were supplied. Eighty two thousand three hundred and thirty-six and a half lb. of fish were caught in the fish farms and marketed.

Development and exploitation of large reservoirs.—The systematic exploitation and development of the Mettur Reservoir, Collair lake, Poondi, Veeranam, Kadamba, Hope lake and Ootacamund lake were continued on scientific lines. The conservancy operations were strictly carried out with encouraging results. The legislative measures have considerably influenced the prevention of total destruction of young ones of important carps and the depletion of Hilsa fishery in Godavari, thus contributing more to the richness of the fishery and indicating the value of proper management.

The provincialized waters in the State fetched a revenue of Rs. 1,80,635-3-8 (1,99,958-6-6). This decrease is due to severe drought conditions and the failure of the monsoon rains.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies.—There was considerable progress in the growth of fishermen co-operative societies during

the year. There were altogether 350 societies—202 on the East Coast, 36 on the East Coast Central and 112 on the West Coast. The distribution of yarn through co-operative societies, has given an impetus to fishermen to form more co-operative societies.

Supply of yarn to fishermen.—Nearly Rs. 5,25,000 worth yarn was supplied to fishermen at subsidized rates in depots at Ichapuram, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Dowleshwaram, Amalapuram, Ellore, Akividu, Vijayavada, Tenali, Masulipatnam, Kavalj, Nellore, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Nagapattinam, Abiramapatnam, Madurai (Tondi), Mettur, Tuticorin, Tisayanavilla, Mangalore and Malabar.

Fisheries schools.—Sixty-three fisheries schools functioned with 6,038 boys and 4,239 girl students. The general working of all these schools was quite satisfactory.

Finance.—The total revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 29,05,233-7-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 49,12,738-12-1. The figures of the last year being Rs. 19,07,101 and Rs. 37,40,085.

CHAPTER XI—IRRIGATION, ELECTRICITY AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS

Irrigation

Gross revenue and expenditure.—The expenditure on Irrigation works (including capital outlay on new works) was Rs. 1,113.69 (906.34) lakhs while the receipts were Rs. 345.33 (343.58) lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 82,23,645 (82,76,722) acres. Productive works showed a return of 3.71 (4.60) per cent.

Irrigation works.—Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for two classes of works. They are (a) Irrigation works; and (b) Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works. Irrigation works are subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive" and Navigation works are all "unproductive".

The table below gives the details for each class of works :—

				Productive.		Unproductive.	
				RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.	
Irrigation works—							
Capital expenditure	..	..		38.30	(34.14)	798.80	(600.87)
Gross revenue	..	..	..	257.32	(247.64)	6.72	(12.69)
Working expenses	..	..	..	136.05	(134.60)	8.98	(9.04)
Remissions	..	..	..	12.23	(31.11)	3.75	(2.74)
Navigation, etc., works—							
Receipts	..	..	..	..		2.09	(1.95)
Charges	..	..	..	..		5.71	(3.99)
Net profits	..	..	..	..		— 3.63	(— 2.04)
Area charged as irrigated—							
				ACRES IN LAKHS.		ACRES IN LAKHS.	
Under first crop	..	..	..	39.79	(41.03)	2.61	(2.72)
Under second crop	..	..	..	7.63	(7.80)	0.56	(0.37)

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 Delta system. The bulk of the revenue was, as usual, derived from the Godavari, Cauvery and Krishna Delta systems and the Cauvery-Mettur Project. The bulk of the remissions granted was under Godavari and Krishna Delta systems, Pennar River canals system and Cheyyar Anicut system under "Productive Works" and the Palar Anicut system and Kurnool-Cuddapah Canals system, under "Unproductive Works". The unproductive navigation works included the Buckingham and Vedaranyam canals. Expenditure was as usual heavy in the Buckingham canal owing to the need to maintain it in a navigable condition throughout the year.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept.—Details of the works are given below :—

							RUPEES (IN LAKHS).	
Irrigation works—								
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	77.46	(79.85)	
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	131.99	(126.15)	
Navigation, etc., works—								
Receipts	..	..	..	..	..	1.75	(1.46)	
Expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	13.70	(16.45)	

The area charged as irrigated under Irrigation Works was 31.65 (30.85) lakhs acres.

Investigation of Projects

Of the schemes under consideration during the previous year, twelve important ones were sanctioned for execution during the year. The investigation of other important schemes was under various stages of progress.

Thungabhadra Project

Excavation of foundations for the full length of the dam was completed. Foundation treatment by drilling holes in bed rock and grouting them under pressure was also completed throughout the entire length of the dam. The work of the masonry construction of the dam was pushed through as per programme. The dam had come up to varying levels in the spillway and non-overflow section. In the sluice reaches the embedded metal and penstock pipes were being fixed. The total masonry work done to the end of the year was about 70 per cent of the quantity to be done in the length of the dam taken up by Madras.

The construction of the appurtenant works such as off-take channels from the dam, stilling basins, etc. were taken up and were in progress. The workshop has been expanded for manufacturing the spillway and bulk-head gates. Rehabilitation camps for the people displaced by the reservoir water spread area had been built. The submergible portion of the Mysore Frontier road by the reservoir water spread area was being realigned. The camp buildings including the various labour colonies together with network of roads were maintained.

Canals.—Further excavation of the main canals together with the construction of masonry works on them was in full swing. The Low Level Canal was practically excavated up to the 173rd mile except for a few gaps here and there. The total progress on the construction of masonry works on the main canal was about 50 per cent.

The total estimated cost of the project was Rs. 19.70 crores. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3.44 crores and the total expenditure incurred on the project up to the end of the year was Rs. 11.76 crores.

Lower Bhavani Project

The project consists of dam, partly masonry and partly earth about 5½ miles long on the Bhavani below the junction of Moyar and Bhavani rivers in Coimbatore district. The Main canal which was originally about 90 miles long was extended to about 122 miles the extension canal irrigating 20,500 acres in Dharapuram taluk and 4,500 acres in Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district. The project will irrigate dry crops on a total of about 1,97,000 acres and paddy in 10,000 acres in the taluks of Gobichettipalayam, Erode, Bhavani and Dharapuram of Coimbatore district and Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. The total sanctioned estimate for the project is about Rs. 950.90 lakhs.

Headworks.—The third or final stage of coffer dam was completed. Sluice gates were erected and concreted in position. Four penstock pipes each 8 feet in diameter were also erected in the body of the dam and concreted.

The length of the earth dam alone is a little over five miles. It was divided into three reaches for convenience in execution. The work was in progress on the entire length of the dam. Cut-off trenches were excavated and foundations grouted by drilling holes 33 feet deep at every 10 feet intervals. R.C. cut-off walls were cast. The rear and toe filters were completed throughout the entire length of dam. Earth work for the embankment was in progress. The earth dam was formed to full section to a length of about two miles and the work on the remaining portion was in progress.

Project camps.—All the quarters, except one were of a quasi-permanent type. Six hundred buildings were completed. The entire labour as well as staff were provided with quarters. Parks and playing amenities for the children of the labourers and other were also provided. A higher Elementary School with seven classes with a strength of 250 students was run by the project. The health of the camp was satisfactory.

Workshops.—To meet all the requirements of the project, a workshop equipped with modern types of machine tools with a foundry attached was maintained. A special subdivision was working for the upkeep and maintenance of field machinery. This subdivision included an automobile shop.

All the land required for the headworks and water spread area were acquired. About 13 villages were affected by the

formation of the reservoir. In order to provide accommodation to those whose lands were acquired in the water spread area, about 6,000 acres of forest land were cleared and made habitable and fit for cultivation. Most of the villages had gone to the new sites and built their own homes.

The expenditure incurred on the headworks during the year was Rs. 1,41,62,481 and the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 4,38,35,728.

Canals.—The main canal was dug and banks formed for the entire length except for a few gaps at the sites of some of the major cross-drainage works. About 90 per cent of the work was completed. Out of 111 cross-drainage works in the main canal, 90 were completed and the remaining were in an advanced stage of progress. In the extension canal, work on the 66 cross drainage work had been started. Sixty-eight bridges come in the main canal area and 32 in the extension canal. Practically all the bridges in the main canal and 50 per cent of those in the extension canal were completed.

All the distributaries in the main canal were taken up for execution and about 60 per cent of the earth work was completed.

The expenditure incurred on the canals during the year was Rs. 1,20,00,882 and the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 2,47,55,739.

Malampuzha Project

This project was sanctioned in 1949 at a cost of Rs. 3.80 crores. It consists of a dam across the Malampuzha river and of a main canal 20 miles long with distributaries. Forty thousand acres of double crop area, 7,100 acres of single crop area and a new ayacut of 5,800 acres and 11,350 acres of third crop area was to be the final ayacut proposed under the main left side canal. The scheme will benefit Palghat taluk in Malabar district.

Headworks.—The foundation for the main masonry dam was completed to the entire length. The masonry dam was built up to an average height of 35 feet above the foundation. The foundation of excavation in rock in respect of another subsidiary dam was completed. Excavation in hard rock, highway approaches and rock blasting were completed in respect of another arm of the masonry dam. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year and to the end of the year was Rs. 49,40,532 and Rs. 1,03,00,959 respectively.

Canals.—Most of the investigation work on the main canal was completed. About 75 per cent of the investigation of distributaries and field work of investigation of waterspread area

were completed. The execution of the main canal from 0/0 to 13/2 was in progress and most of the work was completed. The cross masonry works up to 12/0 were in progress. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year and to the end of the year was Rs. 31.75 lakhs and Rs. 55.19 lakhs respectively.

Mettur Canals Scheme

This scheme was sanctioned in 1949 under the Post-war Reconstruction schemes at a cost of Rs. 2,35,99,400 for works and Rs. 2,66,84,800 including direct and indirect charges. Forty-five thousand acres of dry land (17,000 acres in Coimbatore district and 28,000 acres in Salem district) will be benefited by this scheme.

Earth work.—Of the total quantity of 51,607 units of earth work involved in the right bank canal excavation, 25,637 units were done during the year and 47,341 units to the end of the year. Earth work excavation in the left bank canal was taken up and 10,167 units were done during the year.

Masonry works.—Forty-eight under-tunnel works were proposed to be constructed. Seventeen under-tunnel works were completed and 31 were under various stages of construction. Construction of three syphons was also taken up during the year. Out of 20 bridge works, three works were completed and 13 works were in progress.

The expenditure incurred on the work during the year and to the end of the year was Rs. 25,98,322 and Rs. 42,34,577 respectively.

Krishna Pennar Project

The work done during the year was investigation. The major item of work done at the Krishna dam site was exploratory work and consisted of calyx drilling. Apart from the collection of hydrological and meteorological data at the Krishna dam site, analysis of soil and water samples was also made. At the Pennar dam site at Someswaram, exploratory work consisting of calyx drilling, penetrometer, handboring, well sinking, blasting, quarrying, grouting and clay-injection was continued during the year. At Mylavaram dam site, calyx drilling operations were in progress.

All the preliminary surveys, designs and estimates in the canal system were completed.

The Technical Committee of the Planning Commission visited the sites of the dam in February 1952 and was studying details of the project.

Mangalam Reservoir Project

This project was sanctioned in 1951 at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,80,010 including direct and indirect charges. Ayacut to be benefited was 3,278 acres. The Project comprised the formation of a reservoir on the Cherukunnappuzha, a tributary of Mangalam river about three miles to the South of Vadakkencheri village in Palghat taluk and the construction of a pick-up anicut three miles lower down and the excavation of a channel taking off from the left side of the anicut. Preliminary work such as investigation of alternative alignments for the dam and the channel were done. Calyx drilling operations were in progress at the proposed alternative dam lines. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year and to the end of the year was Rs. 24,458.

Walayar Project

This project was sanctioned in 1951 at an estimated cost of Rs. 99.92 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. Ayacut to be benefited is 6,500 acres. The project consists of the formation of a reservoir of 520 million cubic feet capacity on the Walayar river in Palghat taluk, and excavation of two canals, one a right side canal taking off directly from the reservoir and the other a left side canal taking off from the river above Nellisseri anicut lower down the river. Preliminary works, such as investigation of alternative alignments for the dam and for the Madras-Calicut trunk road diversion were in progress. The expenditure on the work during the year and the end of the year was Rs. 18,737.

Manimuthar Reservoir Project

The estimate for this project amounted to Rs. 3,98,00,000 including direct and indirect charges. Supplies to the existing ayacut of 83,000 acres under the Tambraparani are to be stabilised and 20,000 acres under existing tanks are to be brought under project irrigation. This project is to consist of a storage reservoir formed by constructing a dam across the Manimuthar river at a place about three miles above its confluence with Tambraparni river. The reservoir with new canal about 30 miles long and about 12 distributaries is expected to supplement the supply to 321 tanks in Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli, Nanguneri, Srivaikuntam and Tiruchendur taluks of Tirunelveli district with an ayacut of 20,000 acres. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year was Rs. 21,26,037.

Araniar Reservoir Project

The investigation of this project was taken up in 1947. The site of the reservoir was fixed at Pisatoor village on the western border of Chingleput district. The Araniar has a combined catchment area of 173 sq. miles at this site and it was proposed to

form a reservoir with a water-spread area of 5.42 sq. miles and a gross capacity of 1,853 million cubic feet. It was proposed to form an earthen bund two miles two furlongs across the river and to divert the flood water through a regulator with radial type of shutters. Irrigation was to be carried on through two channels one on either side of the dam. Five thousand five hundred acres of first crop and 3,600 acres of second crop were proposed to be irrigated from this scheme.

A pick-up anicut at Suratapalle, 11 miles below the site of the reservoir was also proposed. This anicut was to be 520 feet in length two feet falling shutters. Five thousand seven hundred acres (under existing tanks) were proposed to be supplied with water through a channel on the left side of this anicut.

The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 95.22 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. The project was inaugurated on 23rd July 1951 and the work was in progress. The expenditure up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,00,031.

Upper Pennar Project (at Perur)

The scheme is for the formation of a dam across Pennar river for the storage of 1,000 million c.ft. of water with $1\frac{1}{2}$ fillings to get an annual storage of 1,500 million c.ft. at Perur village in Anantapur district. The estimated cost is Rs. 84 lakhs including direct and indirect charges. Ayacut to be benefited is 6,000 acres. Preliminary work such as acquisition of machinery, construction of camp buildings, etc., was in progress. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year and up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,04,802 and Rs. 5,33,678 respectively.

Bhairavanitippa Project

The project provides for the construction of a reservoir across the Hagari river just above Bhairavanitippa village and the excavation of two canals one on each side of the river. The canal on the right will be 19 miles long and that on the left 26 miles long. This is a major river valley project. It was inaugurated on 28th December 1951. An agreement had to be entered into with Mysore and the matter was under correspondence. Nothing tangible could be done during the year under report. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year was Rs. 11,719.

The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 1,01,66,400 including direct and indirect charges. The capacity of the reservoir will be 1,500 million cubic feet so as to get with $1\frac{1}{3}$ fillings, an annual storage of 2,000 million cubic feet. Ayacut proposed to be benefited was 8,000 acres.

Rallapad Reservoir Reddikalva Scheme II Stage

This scheme is for formation of a reservoir of 3,600 million cubic feet across Manneru near Lingasamudram to irrigate 8,175 acres by a canal 10 miles long taken from its right flank. The estimated cost was Rs. 48 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the work during the year and up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,59,087 and Rs. 2,59,715 respectively.

Grow More Food Schemes

Several major schemes taken up for execution last year were completed or were in advanced stages of execution during the year. Thirty-eight new schemes at an approximate cost of Rs. 55.03 lakhs to irrigate approximately an ayacut of about 28,484 acres were sanctioned under the intensive cultivation programme during the year. Some of the more important among the Grow More Food Schemes in progress during the year were :—

Providing relief from submersion to certain lands on the right side of the Agada lanka channel.

Formation of a reservoir across Uppu Varaha river in Ravanapalli village.

Coringa Island Project.

Excavation of a new channel from Kaikalur channel to provide irrigation facilities to Pallivada, Kottada, etc., villages.

Providing irrigation facilities to Thani, Kottayam, Vaduvancheri and three other villages by extending irrigation at the tail-end of Mulliar II stage.

Extension of irrigation on the left side of Vadavar in Kattagaram, etc., villages.

Arakankottai channel extension scheme.

Post-war Reconstruction Schemes

Drainage improvements to Cauvery Delta—XII Key Schemes.—

The estimate for these schemes (including special revenue establishments) was Rs. 29.63 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 17,59,708. All the key schemes except one were completed.

Improvements to Romperu Drain.—The scheme provides for improving the Romperu drain and allied drains with a view to ensure speedy drainage of floods and incidentally to release for wet cultivation a belt of lands for $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs width adjacent to the drain and liable for submersion. The estimate for the works was Rs. 1,05,59,000 including direct and indirect charges. Ayacut to be benefited is 10,000 acres. The scheme was divided into three sections for convenience in execution. Earth-work in the lower reaches was nearly completed. The expenditure incurred

during the year and up to the end of the year was Rs. 13,05,958 and Rs. 68,41,063 respectively.

Tank Improvement Schemes.—The final grant made for works under the Tank Improvement Scheme was Rs. 1 crore, i.e., Rs. 85 lakhs for works under the control of the Board of Revenue and Rs. 15 lakhs for works under the control of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Public Works Department.

Works under the control of the Revenue Department.—Against a grant of Rs. 85 lakhs, the expenditure during the year was Rs. 85,03,751. This figure includes the expenditure on Tank Improvement Works by the Collectors through the Minor Irrigation staff. During the year, 1,364 works were taken up for investigation and 1,032 estimates costing Rs. 1,19,61,191 were sanctioned. The additional ayacut proposed to be benefited under these works was 50,913 acres. In addition to the works already under execution, 1,007 new works were taken up for execution during the year. Five hundred and seventy-six works costing Rs. 23,63,244 were completed during the year bringing the additional area of 31,734 acres under cultivation.

Works under the control of Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Public Works Department.—Two hundred and eighty-eight new schemes were sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,80,030. The total expenditure during the year on new works and the continuation works was Rs. 13,03,669.

Tank Restoration Scheme

An area of 4,976 (4,976) square miles was investigated during the year. The area falling within the Tank Restoration Scheme investigation was 1,02,500 square miles of which 99,715 square miles had been investigated, works had been completed on 86,115 square miles and in the remaining area of 13,600 square miles the works were either in progress or were still to be started 12 (41) works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.85 (2.31) lakhs were sanctioned during the year and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,991 (15,516) including centage charges.

Irrigation Research Station

There was considerable progress in the work of this station. Efficient and economic solutions were evolved for a number of complex problems pertaining to the projects under execution. New approaches were made in the design structures and basic research was carried on a number of items.

Hydraulic model experiments.—A number of important problems pertaining to the projects, viz., Lower Bhavani, Krishna-Pennar and Malampuzha and schemes sanctioned under the Grow More Food campaign were investigated.

Basic research.—Investigation of fundamental nature was conducted and results of general application in future design were collected on the following subjects :—

- (1) Design of exit transition in cross drainage works ;
- (2) Infiltration galleries for water supply schemes ; and
- (3) Seepage reduction in earth dams by partial sheet pile cut off and blankets.

Soil Engineering Research Station.—The Soil Engineering Research Station, Chepauk, recorded further progress during the year. The important equipments added during the year were a Ferguson compressor and a Mottler self-requiring analytical balance.

Testing at the rate of six samples each day as routine practice was being done. During the year, more than 1,800 soil samples were tested excluding water samples and other miscellaneous samples. Soil surveys and investigations were conducted for a number of major projects and Grow More Food schemes.

Foundation studies were undertaken for a number of buildings under construction by the Public Works Department. Tests on lignite samples and soil samples were carried out in connection with the lignite investigations, Neiveli.

Concrete Laboratory and Designs Office

Designs Branch.—The preliminary designs and drawings for Krishna Pennar Project were revised and typical working tables were prepared. Data required by the Planning Commission Technical Committee in connection with this project were prepared and submitted. Designs, drawings and estimates were prepared in connection with Upper Pennar, Gandhikota, Mettur Canals, Tungabhadra and Malampuzha projects. Preparations of designs, and designs reports was in progress in connection with Manimuthar and Lower Bhavani projects. Cost of fresh proposals for an earthen dam for the Ramapadasagar project at a new site was worked out for full reservoir levels of 170 feet and 160 feet.

Concrete Research Laboratory.—This laboratory offered facilities during the year for carrying out routine tests as well as special investigation on building materials. Besides, routine tests on cement aggregate, concrete, steel rods, etc., the laboratory was engaged in research work. The following were the main topics of research :—

- Studies of properties of surki.
- Water-proofing of concrete with composal.
- Expansion of masonry.
- Bulk density of aggregate.
- Light-weight concrete.
- Bamboo as reinforcement for concrete.
- Use of sea sand in concrete.
- Non-fines concrete.

Gauging Division

This division which was formed in 1948 continued during the year. The subdivisions attached to this division were (1) Gauging subdivision, Madras, (2) Cauvery Gauging subdivision, Mysore and (3) Stock Verification subdivision, Madras.

Monographs of Tambraparni and Palar rivers were completed. The monographs for Pennar at Sangam and Nellore anicuts were under progress. A brochure on Grand Anicut across the Cauvery dealing with its origin and its importance to Tiruchirapalli and Tanjore deltas were revised and re-edited. The water year book of Krishna River for the year 1894 to 1945 and the water year book for Vellore and Vaigai rivers in the revised form were completed. The water year books for Palar and South Pennar rivers were under compilation.

Electricity

Load development.—There has been an ever-increasing demand for power both in hydro and thermal areas of the Department for industrial, agricultural and domestic purposes. The power needs of all the consumers could not be met and the development of load was more or less confined to agricultural, domestic and essential industries. During the year, the aggregate of power demands on the Government systems was 166,275 K.W. and the units generated 800.21 millions units as against 147,500 K.W. and 681.59 millions units respectively in 1950-51. Thus the total generation in the State showed an increase by about 17.4 per cent over the figure of 681.59 millions for 1950-51. The power generated was utilized as under :—

Use.	Percentage of power generated.
Industrial supplies	62
Irrigation and agriculture	13.5
Domestic heat, power, lights and fans	10
Commercial	7
Public lighting	2.5
Traction	3
Miscellaneous	2
Total	100

Information regarding the number of consumers served, of villages and towns electrified and of agricultural pumpsets in service at the end of the year is furnished below :—

	Number of consumers served.	Number of villages and towns served.	Agricultural services.	Total connected load.
By department directly ..	169,820	1,411	15,548	64,754 K.W.
By licensees distributing Government power.	162,848	813	3,808	19,364 K.W.
By other licensees ..	6,937	4	..	..
Total for State ..	339,605	2,228	19,356	83,118 K.W.

Government transmission line and distribution network increased by 2,158 miles during the year from 9,110 miles in 1950-51 to 11,268 miles in 1951-52. Of the total mileage, 5,983 miles were of high voltage and 5,285 miles were of low voltage.

Construction activities.—Construction works connected with the Five-Year Plan of power development in the State were in full swing and a total capital expenditure of Rs. 5.27 crores was incurred on major projects and transmission lines alone. The following are some of the important projects and lines which were in progress during the year :—

- (1) Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (2) Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- (3) Pykara Plant Extensions III Stage.
- (4) Madurai Thermal Scheme.
- (5) Madras Plant Extensions.
- (6) Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.
- (7) Visakhapatnam Power House Extensions.
- (8) Papanasam-Tirunelveli-Kayattar 66 K.V. line.
- (9) Pykara-Coimbatore-Madurai third circuit line.
- (10) Madurai-Tirumangalam-Rajapalayam-Tenkasi 66 K.V. line.
- (11) Madurai-Sivaganga 66 K.V. line.
- (12) Erode-Tiruchirappalli-Dalmianagar 66/110 K.V. line.
- (13) Erode-Salem 110 K.V. line
- (14) Tanjor-Kumbakonam-Mayuram 66 K.V. Extensions.
- (15) Chingleput-Kancheepuram-Arkonam Extensions.
- (16) South Kanara Scheme.
- (17) Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme.

Besides the above, a number of main and branch line construction and distribution extensions were carried out.

The following are important among the new schemes sanctioned during the year :—

Salem-Rasipuram-Namakkal Extensions estimated to cost Rs. 45.30 lakhs.

Melakallur-Panangudi-Kalakad Extensions estimated to cost Rs. 30.98 lakhs.

East Tirunelveli Extensions estimated to cost Rs. 33.65 lakhs.

The Madras Electricity Supply Undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1949.—Under the provisions of this Act, 27 local authority and private electrical undertakings vested in Government during the year. The Narasaraopet Electric Supply Corporation and the Rajahmundry Electric Supply Corporation instituted suits in the High Court of Madras questioning the validity of the Act. These suits were decided in favour of the Government by the High Court. The Narasaraopet undertaking was taken over by Government on 29th April 1951. The Rajahmundry licensee has filed an

appeal in the Supreme Court of India against the decision of the High Court of Madras and the matter is pending the decision of the Supreme Court. In respect of nine municipal undertakings which were declared to vest in the Government on 15th May 1951, the Municipalities concerned filed in the High Court of Madras questioning the validity of the Acquisition Act. The High Court held in favour of the Municipalities.

Operating Systems.—There are six operating systems, viz. Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam, Madras, Andhra and Rayalaseema and two generation circles at Erode and Madras. The operation and maintenance of all the generating stations and the connected distributions were satisfactory.

There was failure of monsoon in the areas of the hydro-system this year also, the fourth year in succession necessitating imposition of restrictions and cuts on power consumption.

The IV generating unit of 7,000 K.W. capacity was commissioned in July 1951 at the Papanasam power station increasing the installed capacity of the station to 28,000 K.W. The III boiler (36,000 lb. per hour capacity) was commissioned in July 1951 at the Madurai thermal station.

The V turbo set of 1,500 K.W. capacity was commissioned at Visakhapatnam power house in October 1951 bringing the installed capacity of this station to 7,950 K.W.

The IV and V turbo sets each of 3,000 K.W. capacity were commissioned at the Vijaywada power house in September and December 1951 respectively increasing the installed capacity to 13,000 K.W. The new 55,000 lb. per hour boilers were also commissioned at the Vijayavada power house.

The Nandayal and Tadpatri diesel stations were commissioned on 13th September and 12th September 1951 respectively with two 235 K.W. diesel generating sets in each station.

The Vijayavada-Rajahmundry 66 K.V. line was completed enabling transmission of steam power to Rajahmundry and Kakinada.

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 Funds.	Net revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Hydro-Electric—				
Pykara }				
Mettur }	1,515.09	270.26	131.72	138.54
Papanasam }				

Name of system.	Total Capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses including Depreciation Reserve Fund and Special Reserve Funds.	Net revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Thermal—				
Madras }				
Visakhapatnam }				
Vijayavada }				
Kakinada }				
Kurnool }				
Cuddapah }				
Anantapur }				
Sandur }	764.10	191.18	164.33	26.85
Rajahmundry }				
Nellore }				
Srikakulam Narasanna- peta }				
Ongole }				
Narasaraopet }				
Proddatur }				
Salur-Parvathipur }				
Power purchased from				
Mysore—				
Ceded Districts }				
Hindupur }	85.83	9.76	7.87	1.89
Kollegal }				
Total	2,365.02	471.20	303.92	167.28

The return on capital outlay in operating systems works out to 19.9 per cent gross and 7.07 per cent net.

Pykara System.—Water conditions in the Pykara System were satisfactory as in the previous year. The year under review was the 19th year of operation.

Mettur System.—This was the 15th year of operation of the system. The water condition at Mettur was better up to end of June 1951 as compared with the previous year. Due to failure of the north-east monsoon, the water position became unsatisfactory from the beginning of 1952. With effect from 1st October 1951 all distribution in Chingleput district were transferred to the control of the Superintending Engineer (Distribution), Madras Electricity System. The works relating to the extension of supply in Kalasapakkam, Kadampuliur and Nagari firkas were completed and energised.

Papanasam System.—This was the eighth year of operation of the system. Water position at Papanasam was not so good as in 1950-51, though the total rainfall in the catchment area during the year was more than last year. Construction of the Ramanathapuram-Mandapam 22/33 K.V. line was completed and the line energised.

Madras System.—This was the fourth year of operation under Government management. The total installed generating capacity

of the power houses was 48,000 K.W. with 426,000 lb. per hour boiler capacity. The 'C' station (comprising two transportable power sets) and the Villivakkam emergency station continued to augment the generating capacity of the 'A' station. Madras gave relief to Mettur from December 1950 to the end of May 1951 to the maximum possible extent and itself availed relief from Mettur during June to November 1951. From December 1951 relief was again given to Mettur, due to adverse water conditions in the hydro areas.

Agaram, Pudumavilangai and Ikkadu villages were electrified during the year under the Tiruvallur firka scheme.

Andhra Power System.—This system now comprises (i) the steam electric stations at Visakhapatnam and Vijayavada with diesel engines at both places to supplement steam station, (ii) diesel stations at Kakinada, Narasannapeta, Srikakulam, Rajahmundry, Ongole and Narasaraopet. The operation and maintenance of all the generating stations with their connected transmission and distributions were satisfactory. Supply of power was extended to Parvathipuram, Chodavaram, Saripalle, Chintada Agraharam and Bulacheruvu. The Vijayavada-Rajahmundry 66 K.V. line was energised at 33 K.V. on 23rd August 1951 enabling Vijayavada power to be transmitted to Rajahmundry and thence to Kakinada. The Tenali-Bapatla-Chirala extensions were completed and energised.

The power position at Kakinada improved to a great extent during the later part of the year by supply from Vijayavada power station. The Rajahmundry licensee was supplied with power from the diesel stations at Rajahmundry where the diesel set of 300 K.V. capacity which had gone into repair was commissioned during the year after repairs. Extension to several villages in Rajahmundry firka were completed.

Rayalaseema Power System.—This system comprises (1) the oil-fired steam station at Nellore, (2) the diesel stations at Kurnool, Anantapur, Proddatur, Cuddapah, Nandyal, Sandur and Tadpatri, (3) the distribution in Bellary district and adjoining areas receiving supply from the Jog hydro-electric scheme of the Mysore Government and (4) the distribution in Hindupur area receiving from Sivasamudram scheme. The operation and maintenance of all generating stations with their connected transmission and distribution lines were generally satisfactory.

The Bellary-Rayadrug extensions were completed and distribution at Rayadrug was energised. Alur and Halaharvi villages were electrified during the year. To augment the station capacity of Cuddapah two 235 K.W. sets were erected and commissioned in July 1951. The installed capacity of the power house at Anantapur was increased by the installation of one 235 K.W. Mirrless diesel generating set and one .85 K.W. M.C. Brush set in the place of one old 200 K.W. set.

Electrical inspectorate and licensees.—There were 43 licensees undertakings, 9 managed by local authorities and the rest by private licensees. Three applications received from licensees for raising loans or debentures (1) from Chingleput licensee for Rs. 40,000, (2) from the Guntur licensee for Rs. 4 lakhs and (3) from the Kumbakonam licensee for Rs. 5,40,000 were scrutinized. At the end of the year under review there were 1,225 cinemas in the State, out of which 508 were permanent and 717 temporary.

The total number of electrical accidents including those on lines owned and operated by Government was 259 of which 91 were fatal. In Construction Branch there were 218 non-electrical accidents of which 5 were fatal.

Public Works (excluding Communications)

Scarcity of labour and increase in the wages of labourers and cost of building materials continued to exist. There was improvement in the staff position in respect of technical posts.

Consulting Architect Section.—The total number of drawings prepared during the year was 522 (489). Detailed estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 45.04 lakhs. Approximate estimates were prepared for schemes aggregating in value to Rs. 279.85 lakhs.

Joint Consulting Architect Section.—The post of Joint Consulting Architect created for the expeditious preparation of plans and estimates for building schemes continued during the year. Six hundred and forty-three (552) drawings were prepared in the section.

Technical Section.—The table below shows the work turned out in this section during the year :—

Serial number and description.	Number of estimates.	Amount. RS.
(a) Buildings	233	3,87,20,796
(b) Educational buildings .. .	244	1,03,89,553
(c) Water-supply	33	3,05,13,248
(d) Drainage	15	82,56,500
(e) Miscellaneous	27	3,88,368
Total ..	552	8,82,68,465

Civil works in progress.—The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 187.74 (157.93) lakhs. The figures include deposit works, Civil defence and post-war works, but exclude military, irrigation and highways. Water-supply and drainage works (contribution) come under the category of deposit works.

Some among the more important works in progress during the year are given below:—

(1) Constructing a new Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli.

(2) Construction of huts for the Armed Reserves for Madurai North district.

(3) Constructing huts for the Armed Reserve for Ramathapuram district at Madurai.

(4) Construction of a new Headquarters Hospital building at Tuticorin.

(5) Construction of huts for 20 Head Constables and 224 police constables of Armed Reserve in Vijayavada, Krishna district.

(6) Constructing Agricultural College buildings at Bapatla.

(7) Construction of a twin operation theatre, x-ray block and kitchen with covered passage in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

(8) Construction of quarters for the nursing staff of the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

(9) Constructing a hostel block with dining hall, recreation hall and a kitchen block for Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

(10) Construction of a new building for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

(11) Constructing a new Headquarters Hospital at Eluru.

(12) Construction of huts for 13 Head Constables and 186 police constables quarters for Armed Reserve at Eluru.

(13) Construction of New Assembly Hall in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, Madras.

(14) Reconstruction of Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital.

(15) Construction of Nurses Home for members of the nursing staff of the General Hospital, Madras.

(16) Construction of permanent buildings for the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.

(17) Construction of new buildings for Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.

(18) Improvements to Headquarters Hospital at Mangalore.

(19) Construction of a building for the Quinine Factory in the Anamalais.

(20) Wynaad Colonization Scheme.

Buildings in charge of Public Works Department.—The total value of buildings in charge of the department was Rs. 16,27,27,992 (15,00,16,340.) The department spent Rs. 27,38,478 (26,11,521) on repairs to buildings and the occupying departments spent Rs. 4,86,450 (5,12,439) on repairs.

Revenue.—The principal sources of revenue under Civil Works are rents and miscellaneous receipts such as sale-proceeds on Government lands. The receipts under Rent during the year were Rs. 8,97,279 (8,82,405) and the receipts under Miscellaneous were Rs. 5,20,467 (4,38,018).

Workshops.—The workshops in Madras Circle were working to the full capacity chiefly due to increased demands for irrigation projects and Grow More Food Schemes. The value of work done in the workshops in Vijayavada Circle during the year was Rs. 27,959 (2,27,188). The number of Government jobs and private jobs executed in these workshops during the year were 176 (194) and 6 (1) respectively. The value of work done during the year in Dowlaishwaram Circle was Rs. 8,13,412 (7,49,897). The number of work orders opened during the year was 729 (686).

Tramways

The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards were double track. The Company owned 70 double-bogie cars and 34 single-bogie cars. Five crores two lakhs five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six passengers travelled in these tram cars. The average number of cars on line per day was 71. The system is equipped with overhead trolley wires and the supply of electricity is from the Madras Electricity System.

Boilers

The number of boilers on the registers of the Madras State and Coorg at the close of the year under review was 3,806 (3,681) and 14 (14) respectively. Fifty-seven boilers were registered during the year, 74 were imported and 6 boilers were transferred outside the State.

One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one (1,865) boilers were examined, 1,761 (1,716) certificates were issued and 3,661 (3,590) inspections were made during the year.

The number of certificates refused was 54 (47). The number of provisional orders or certificates withdrawn or revoked was 20 (35). The number of boilers for which working pressures were reduced was 17 (19) and the number of inspections refused under section 14 (2) was 20 (11).

Accidents.—The total number of accidents to boilers during the year under report was 15. Bulges in shells and furnaces, cracks and perforations in fire boxes, flues and cross tubes and blistering and hogging of tubes in water tube boilers were the most common of the accidents.

One hundred and nineteen orders for repairs were issued during the year under review.

The net receipts and expenditure were Rs. 1,43,684 (1,69,440) and Rs. 1,11,440 (1,01,511) respectively.

Highways

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 the roads in general.

The total strength of the engineering establishment of the department from the rank of Supervisors and above as on 31st March 1952 was 791. The Bridges Circle was abolished on 31st March 1951. The Bridges South Division was designated as Designs Office and was placed under the direct charge of the Chief Engineer (Highways). One Special Division was formed for the work of forming Manimalur Ghat road on 1st October 1951. The Special Araku Division at Vizianagaram was closed on 30th September 1951. Sixteen special subdivisions were closed and 13 special subdivisions were formed during the year. Out of 5 subdivisions at Kakinada, Madras, Tiruchirappalli, Mangalore and Erode, of Bridges South Division under Divisional Engineer (Highways), the subdivision at Erode was closed on 15th June 1951. Fifty-four sections were newly formed and 6 of them were closed before the end of the year. Fifty-three special sections formed during the previous year were closed during the course of the year.

The Transport and Machinery Division was reorganized. The three Transport and Machinery subdivisions at Rajahmundry, Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore together with Motor Vehicle and Mechanical Supervisors attached to these subdivisions were transferred from the administrative and technical control of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Transport and Machinery Division, and attached to the territorial divisions at the stations under the administrative and technical control of the respective Superintending Engineers (Highways). The Madras Transport and Machinery subdivision and the Stores subdivision were however kept under the control of the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Transport and Machinery Division.

Sixty-five (54) miles of roads were taken over from local bodies during the year under report thus bringing the total mileage of Government roads to 15,559 and that of the District Board roads to 24,957.

Government roads.—Sixty-two (90) miles of roads were cement concreted, 637 (372) miles of roads were black-topped and 46 (60) bridges and culverts were constructed. Apart from these,

special repairs were carried out to the extent of Rs. 15 (15) lakhs covering 25 (101) works.

District Board Roads.—One thousand five hundred and twenty-four (807) miles of new roads were formed, 49 (145) bridges and culverts were constructed, besides carrying out special repairs to the extent of Rs. 22 (13·8) lakhs covering 111 (251) works.

A twelve-year working plan for blacktopping about 3,000 miles of roads out of funds earmarked from the maintenance allotment was chalked out.

Maintenance.—The lengths of Government and district board roads under various categories maintained by the department as on 31st March 1952 were 15,599 (15,560) miles and 24,957 (23,411) miles respectively. The expenditure on the maintenance of Government and district board roads for the year was Rs. 4,16,35,671 (3,87,73,748) and Rs. 1,41,82,154 (1,33,63,439) respectively.

National Highways.—The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 70·96 (65·05) lakhs for the maintenance of National Highways in this State during 1951-52 including an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs for flood damage and unavoidable special repairs. The actual expenditure incurred on the National Highways during the year was Rs. 71·84 (69·59) lakhs.

Capital works.—Under the five-year programme of Post-war Road Development the progress achieved up to the end of 1950-51 was Rs. 2·99 crores on Government roads and Rs. 1·97 crores on district board roads against the allocation of Rs. 8·5 crores for Government and district board roads. During the year under review, i.e., the first year of the five-year of the National Plan, the expenditure incurred on Government roads was Rs. 84·59 (93·94) lakhs.

Central Road Fund Schemes.—An allotment of about Rs. 158 lakhs was intimated in February 1952 to this State by the Government of India for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 under this scheme making the progressive total allocation to about Rs. 512 lakhs. The total progressive expenditure up to the end of 1951-52 was Rs. 283·48 lakhs, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 26·56 lakhs.

Grants-in-aid to local bodies under ex-Post-war Reconstruction.—Such of the works which do not come under the scope of the Post-war Road Development and which are considered essential for local bodies were being sanctioned grants by Government under ex-Post-war Reconstruction under different sub-heads, namely:—

(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.

Capital expenditure.—The total expenditure on all capital works during the year is as follows :—

	RS.
Government roads	1,55,34,970 (1,63,21,126)
District board roads	1,18,63,708 (1,12,85,991)

Some of the important works under execution during the year were :—

(1) Constructing a bridge across Champavathi river near Mathavalasa in mile 520/3-6 of Madras-Calcutta road at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,35,000.

(2) Constructing a bridge across Coleroon river at Anankaran Chatram on Chidambaram-Sirkali road costing Rs. 28.5 lakhs.

(3) Constructing a bridge at mile 38/5 Great Southern Trunk road across Palar National Highway 45 at an estimated cost of Rs. 24 lakhs.

(4) Constructing a bridge across Pennar river at Nellore on National Highway 5 at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,00,000.

(5) Constructing a bridge across Bharathapuzha at mile 18/2 of Angadipuram-Kuttipuram road at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,50,000.

(6) Cement concreting portions of Benares-Cape Comorin road, Great Northern Trunk road and Ranipet-Krishnagari road at an estimated cost of Rs. 34,89,000.

(7) Forming Minimalur ghat road from mile 20/1 of Anakapalle-Madugole road to the foot of Minimalur ghat at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,57,000.

(8) Forming a road from Chodavaram to Rampa to Addatigula to Cheruvu Kommupalam at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,80,000.

(9) Forming uniformed portion of road to Kolli hills at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,00,000.

Rural Development.—Under Rural Development Plan, formerly known as Firka Development Plan, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was allotted for expenditure on village communications for each firka and centre. But these were halved in respect of 50 additional firkas newly selected. Voluntary contribution of one-third or one-fourth of the estimated cost of the work was collected in the shape of money or labour or materials from the villagers by the Collector of the district concerned. During the year under

review, 268 miles of roads were formed at a cost of Rs. 4,25,000 and in many cases lands required for formation were obtained free of cost.

Accidents.—During the year there were 17 (3) fatal accidents. The victims were coolies employed on road works and payment of compensation involved was Rs. 7,040 (3,060).

Floods and monsoon damages.—There were heavy rains in South Kanara, Coimbatore North and the Nilgiris divisions. There were 21 cases of interruption to traffic due to rains and floods and damages to roads to the extent of Rs. 32,580. Prompt action was taken to restore traffic and repair the damages caused.

Avenues.—During the year, 183,074 (140,018) plants on Government roads and 71,936 (58,600) plants on district board roads were newly planted. The expenditure on the maintenance of avenues and the revenue realized are as follows :—

	Expenditure. RS.	Revenue. RS.
Government avenues ..	7,88,599 (4,92,248)	6,03,626 (6,24,420)
District board avenues.	1,82,722 (1,15,917)	1,59,098 (3,03,499)

Ferries.—Eighty-six (89) ferries were maintained by the department and a sum of Rs. 4,13,239 (3,60,427) was realized towards revenue.

Inspection and travellers' bungalows.—Fifty-nine (60) inspection bungalows and 343 (259) travellers' bungalows were maintained by the department besides 83 rest-houses during the year. The expenditure on the maintenance and the revenue derived are given below :—

	Expenditure. RS.	Revenue. RS.
Inspection bungalows (including rest-houses).	20,415 (25,874)	8,307 (2,018)
Travellers bungalows' (including rest-houses).	3,25,011 (1,53,769)	44,564 (77,224)

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS

Archæology

With the limited funds available for conservation of protected ancient monuments in the Southern Circle, greater attention was devoted to a few major monuments, particularly those which had been placed on the tourist map of India. These were, the group of monuments at Mahabalipuram, the Pallava monuments at Kancheepuram, the Kailasanatha temple at Salabhogam, the Vaikuntaperumal temple at Parameswara Vinnagaram, the Brihadisvara temple, Tanjore, the Jalakantesvara temple at Vellore, Rajankudi Fort at Rajankudi, the Hill Fort at Krishnagiri, Fort St. Angelo, Cannanore and Masonry elephants at Mercara.

It was proposed to take up major conservation work in the Brihadisvara temple, Tanjore. Brihadisvara temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, group of monuments at Gingee and monuments in Vellore and many other items programmed for next and subsequent years.

Since no major special repair works were done for some years for the monuments in the interior districts of Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, some of them were visited and necessary conservation notes were drawn up for repair works to the monuments in these areas. The major monuments that will come under this category are the Forts at Namakkal, Attur, Krishnagiri, Royakottai, etc.

As a first step to popularize knowledge about art and culture as represented by the monuments in this circle, a set of 20 picture postcards covering important monuments in Mahabalipuram were prepared and packets containing these were put on sale at a nominal price of Rs. 1-8-0 per set. There was good demand for these sets.

Explorations and excavations—Megalithic explorations.—Megalithic field survey of the Chingleput district having been completed, the adjacent region of North Arcot district was taken up during the year. One taluk (Arkonam) covering an area of 319.29 square miles was finished in the season.

An important pre-historic and proto-historic site at Sengamedu about 14 miles west of Vriddhachalam on the banks of Manimukta Nadi was explored this year. The Southern Circle proposed to take up the excavation of this site during next year.

Pallava Medu.—The site of Pallava Medu near Kancheepuram which was for a long time been protected and lying unexamined was taken up and a small trial pit was laid in one of the highest spots in the area comprising the mound. Digging revealed that the

site might be ancient as the natural soil was not reached even at a depth of about 20 feet.

Pudukkottai Megaliths.—Exploratory visits to the megalithic sites in Pudukkottai area were made in January and March 1951 and the sites at Tayinipatti, Thodaiyur, Narangianpatti, Virudapatti and Sittannavasal were considered as potentially important for excavation.

Fort Museum

As the first item of acquisition, a set of 14 war medals with ribbons, issued by the East India Company, covering all the early campaigns in which the Madras Sepoys took part (from 1767 to 1877) have been added this year. The most outstanding medals relate to the Third and Fourth Mysore wars.

Exhibition.—Exhibitions in the Long Hall of the Museum being delicate and liable to fade in strong sunlight, were rearranged and natural light inside was subdued to the proper tone by the provision of suitable curtains and screens.

Conservation.—One of the oil paintings relating to the siege of Srirangapatnam by Robert Ker Porter and the famous marble statue of Lord Cornwallis were taken for examination and conservation during the year.

The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year under review was 64,718 recording an increase of more than 13,000 as compared with last year's figures.

Epigraphy

During the year 1951-52, 85 stone inscriptions were copied and 21 copper plate charters were examined.

Among the copper-plates the most important were a group of four sets of charters discovered at the ancient site of Andhavaram in the Visakhapatnam (now Srikakulam) district. These were assignable to the fifth century A.C.

Among the stone inscriptions the most noteworthy are three new Brahmi inscriptions found in the caverns on the hill at Tirupparankundram, near Madurai. At the same place in the rock-cut cave temple of Subrahmanya a new Sanskrit inscription in Grantha characters were copied. It consisted of a single verse and records the installation of an image of Ganapati on the hill in the Kali year 3804. This appears to be the earliest inscription dated in the Kali year in the Tamil country.

At Gundlapalle in the Ongole taluk, Guntur district, an undated Telugu inscription of the time of a king named Vijayaditya,

evidently of the Eastern Chalukya family was copied. The record may be assigned to about 9th century A.C.

At Balepuni in the Mangalore taluk of the South Kanara district, were found two Kannada inscriptions in characters of about the 10th century A.C.

Charitable Institutions

Monegar and Rajah of Venkatagiri Choultries.—The average number of in-door paupers dieted daily was 54 in 1951-52 as against 44 in 1950-51. The average cost of feeding one in-door pauper was Re. 0-6-6 (0-5-9) per day.

The out-door relief in the shape of doles having been stopped on account of financial difficulties, the maximum accomdation for in-door paupers was raised from 50 to 60. If finances permit and out-side help comes, the management intend to increase the number still further.

Triplicane Langarkhana.—The following is the statement of paupers who received aid during the year :—

Number on the roll on 31st March 1951	..	91
Number of casualties due to death and absence	..	11
Number on the rolls on 31st March 1952	..	80
Average strength	.. .. .	86

The average cost of aid to each pauper was Rs. 3-2-4 as against Rs. 3-5-0 in the previous year.

Other endowments.—There were 2,505 (2,554) charitable institutions in the State having an income of Rs. 52,27,879 (52,07,167).

There was a slight decrease in the number of institutions during the year and this was obviously due to the non-working and elimination of some institutions from the list. The income in cash has registered an increase over that of last year. The increase is noticeable mainly in the districts of Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Tanjore and Guntur.

Particulars of the number and income of the institutions under each head are given below :—

Class of institutions.	1950-51.		1951-52.		
	Number.	Income.	Number.	Income.	
		RS.		RS.	
		IN LAKHS.		IN LAKHS.	
Supported by Government		239	25.84	305	31.25
Supported by general public		1,787	15.71	1,646	9.10
Supported partly by Government		165	5.12	197	6.04
Supported by local taxation		363	5.39	357	5.88
Total		2,554	52.06	2,505	52.27

The number of persons given help by the institutions during the year is 9,852,804 as against 10,918,341 in the previous year. In most cases relief was given as usual in the shape of accommodation. The extent of land owned and cultivated by the charitable institutions for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 is given below :—

	1950-51.	1951-52.
	ACS.	ACS.
Lands owned	 27,719.84	31,424.93
Lands cultivated	 22,947.65	26,820.12

Stationery

Receipts.—The receipt for 1951-52 were Rs. 47,81,915 (46,05,839). The amount represents cost of stationery articles purchased for issue to various offices of the State and other paying departments. There is thus an increase of Rs. 1,76,076. This was due to the large quantities of paper and other stationery articles purchased on account of general elections. The purchases from London through the Director-General of Stores have also been limited to the barest requirements and only articles that are not available in India such as special drawing papers, etc., were alone indented for. In purchasing stationery preference was given to indigenous articles.

Issues.—There was a general decrease in issue in 1951-52 as compared with 1950-51 as shown below :—

	RS.
1951-52	 42,98,038
1950-51	 51,59,019

The decrease was mainly due to non-supply of the full requirements of papers to Government Press for want of sufficient stock in the stationery stores in 1951-52.

Government Press

Finance.—The receipts for the year 1951-52 including receipts in England amounted to Rs. 15,08,113 as against Rs. 11,65,549 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to larger sale of Government publications. The net expenditure for the year inclusive of expenditure in England amounted to Rs. 35,56,912 as against Rs. 26,92,877 for the previous year. This figure does not include expenditure on account of printing at private presses. The rise in expenditure was mainly due to the printing of the district-wise pamphlets, heavy overtime work due to elections, revision of salaries of Lino and Mono Operators and purchase of Rotaprint machinery.

Capital expenditure.—Four latest model Rota Offset Lithograph printing machines, three Standard Wharfedale machines, one lock sewing machine, one franking machine, etc., were added to the existing machinery. The total value of the plant added was Rs. 3,74,596 and the value of the plant at the close of the year was Rs. 19,06,876. The total number of covers and forms printed both standardized and non-standardized was 495.17 millions as against 433.50 millions for the previous year. The rise was due to the increased demands by certain departments.

Political Pensions

One pension amounting to Rs. 15 per mensem was newly sanctioned and four pensions amounting to Rs. 1,271-1-10 per mensem was devolved on others during the course of the year. Twelve pensions amounting to Rs. 1,366-1-7 per mensem lapsed as detailed below:—

					RS.	A.	P.
Death 4	..	..	..	..	65	8	6
Commutation 3	..	..	..	..	19	7	3
Devolutions 4	..	..	..	..	1,271	1	10
Discontinuance 1	..	..	..	..	10	0	0
					1,366	1	7

There were 480 pensioners on 1st April 1952, and total amount of pensions drawn by them during the year was Rs. 5,33,211-11-0.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum, Carnatic stipends, Tanjore Raj pensions, Miscellaneous other pensions including malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5,26,841-10-0.

Madras Public Service Commission

The Commission dealt with 120,894 references against 140,809 in the previous year. The Commission sat on 69 days during the year to conduct the oral tests as against 131 days during the previous year.

During February 1952, 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. Nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six candidates were admitted to the competitive examination of whom 8,733 candidates appeared. A special competitive examination for temporary persons employed in the Civil Supplies, etc., departments was held in June 1952 and the results of both the examinations were combined and a common list was prepared.

During April 1951, the Commission also held two special competitive examinations for regularization of temporary appointments in the Madras Secretariat Service, the Madras Ministerial Service and the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service in the post of clerks, typists and steno-typists. One was of the B.A. standard and the other of the S.S.L.C. standard. There were 3,200 applicants. Fifty-one candidates appeared for the examination of the B.A. standard of whom 41 were successful. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-five candidates appeared for the examination of the S.S.L.C. standard of whom 1,368 were successful.

The examinations by the Special and Departmental Tests were held in June and December during the year. There were 11,732 candidates for the examination by the Special and Departmental Tests held in June 1951 and 13,440 candidates for the examinations held in December 1951.

The Commission selected candidates for 34 classes of posts against 53 in the previous year by competitive examination comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview.

The Commission dealt with 50 references against 49 in the previous year, relating to the recruitment to the State Services by transfer from the Subordinate Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 16 appeals, 13 memorials or petitions, 17 proposals for disciplinary action, 7 cases relating to reimbursement of the cost of defence incurred by public servants and 13 references relating to grant of pension.

Cost of Public Services

The following statement shows in one view the strength and the cost of the several services, the number of pensioners and the pensionary liabilities of the Government in 1951-52:—

	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost.	Total number of pensioners.	Cost.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Indian Civil Service	71	..	139	..
Indian Administrative Service—				
Direct recruits	64			
Promotees from State Services	26			
	90		302	
Other All-India Services	98			
State Higher Judicial Service District and Sessions Judges	23	213.59		215.43
State Criminal Judicial Service (District Magistrates)	10			
Other State Services	4,718		1,376	
Subordinate Ministerial and Inferior Services (excluding village establishment).	174,858	1,087.95	40,630	..

	Salaries.		Pension.	
	Total number of posts.	Cost.	Total number of pensioners.	Cost.
		RS. IN LAKHS.		RS. IN LAKHS.
Village establishment	108,346	171.82	..	..
Government contribution payable under I.C.S. Family Pension Rules.	..	..	..	0.11
Contribution payable to Central Revenues towards the pension, etc., of military officers in respect of Civil employment.	..	..	65	2.08
	288,214	* 1,473.36	42,512	217.6
Total (Salaries and Pension, 1951-52)—		RS. 1,690.98 lakhs.		

* Excludes the salary of the Governor, pay of Speaker, Deputy Speaker Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

State Broadcasting

The State Broadcasting Department completed the fourteenth year of its existence during the year under review.

During the year this department installed radio sets as shown below :—

Particulars.	Installed during the year.	Total number to end of 31st March 1952.
Rural	220 (183)	1,396
Municipalities	12 (12)	261
Government and Private Institutions	7 (18)	126
District Board Schools, etc. ..	8 (11)	52
Public Address and Wire Broadcasting Systems	36 (9)	82
	263 (233)	1,917

This department also continued to assist other departments of Government in maintaining their radio and allied equipments.

The scheme of assembling 500 receivers departmentally was taken up and 300 sets were assembled and got ready for installation during this year.

An amount of Rs 1,12,218 was sanctioned for the installation of sound reinforcement equipment in the New Legislative Assembly buildings in Government House Estates, Mount Road, Madras. The work was completed during the year.

The 16 propaganda vans of the Prohibition department were continued to be maintained by this department during the

year. Seven Service Stations were opened during the year in the following places :—

- (i) Tiruchirappalli II.
- (ii) Vellore at Chittoor.
- (iii) Bapatla III.
- (iv) Vriddhachalam at Cuddalore.
- (v) Polur at Tiruvannamalai.
- (vi) Dindigal II.
- (vii) Ongole at Bapatla.

The receipt and expenditure of the department for 1951-52 are Rs. 7,13,981 and Rs. 10,01,953 as against Rs. 6,27,015 and Rs. 7,50,280 respectively in 1950-51.

Resettlement and Employment

Twenty-eight Employment Exchanges continued to function under the control of this Directorate during the period.

Up to March 1952, 221,159 (910,406) persons were registered at the Exchanges for employment assistance. Of these, 30,841 (426,271) were ex-servicemen. The total number of persons placed in employment up to 31st March 1952 was 55,722 (216,572), including 5,796 (89,647) ex-servicemen.

Under the technical and Vocational Training Scheme for the Adult Civilians of the Ministry of Labour, 19 centres functioned in the southern zone, including Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Coorg and out of this eleven were situated in Madras State. Training was imparted in 25 Technical and 12 vocational trades. Of these 19 centres, 2 were industrial training centres for women.

Disciplinary Proceedings

The Tribunal tried mainly cases relating to Government servants on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 and above and a few cases against officers drawing less than Rs. 150 connected with them and also a few cases involving corruption which the Government considered should be dealt with by the Tribunal.

Forty-eight cases were pending disposal on 1st April 1951. During the period under review 128 (109) cases were received. Of these 27 cases were against officers holding gazetted posts and the remaining 101 were against non-gazetted officers.

Of the 176 cases for disposal during the year under review, proceedings were withdrawn in 2 cases and in one case the officer concerned was reported to be dead. Ninety-six (130) cases were

disposed of and 77 cases were pending disposal on 1st April 1952.

Out of the 96 cases disposed of, in 23 cases, the officers concerned were recommended to be acquitted, in 6 cases they were recommended to be dismissed, in 7 cases they were recommended to be removed from service and in 22 cases they were recommended to be compulsorily retired from service.

In 101 cases final orders have been received from the Government. Out of these in 23 cases the officers concerned have been acquitted, in 2 cases proceedings were dropped accepting the resignation of the officers. Of the remaining cases dismissal was ordered in 17 cases, removal from service in 6 cases and compulsory retirement in 14 cases. Final orders are still due in respect of 82 cases.

Six appeals were referred to the Tribunal for advice and they have been disposed of.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

There are 24 District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in this State. The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board has been controlling and co-ordinating the activities of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. The Government of Madras continued to maintain the entire organization at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 per annum.

The Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment had been declared Head of the Department of the Soldiers' Board Organization in this State. The Deputy Director of Resettlement and Employment continued to be the Ex-Officio Secretary of the Madras State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The State Board continued to administer the State Military Benevolent Fund intended to alleviate the distress of the destitute ex-servicemen, their families, and dependants and families of incapacitated ex-servicemen and deceased service personnel. The reliefs were generally in the shape 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 for visiting their homes periodically, spot financial assistance as immediate relief in deserving cases, and loans to ex-servicemen in straitened circumstances. A sum of Rs. 25,547-12-6 was spent during the year. The State Board has also been responsible for distributing the 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. 41,615-10-0 was sanctioned by the Indian Red Cross Society during the year for such purposes.

The Employment Officers of the Government of India continued to be the ex-officio Secretaries of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards. The Collectors of the districts were Presidents and the Assistant Recruiting Officers of the respective areas were the Military members and ex-officio Vice-Presidents of the Boards. The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards were assisting the ex-servicemen and the families of serving, incapacitated and deceased service personnel in all possible ways.

The six ex-services centres in the District Headquarters of Guntur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore were functioning satisfactorily and they were self-supporting. The first five were under the direct supervision of the Secretaries of the respective District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the last one was managed by a Committee. Construction of similar ex-services centres in eleven more districts, viz., Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Cuddapah, Bellary, Nellore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Salem, Malabar and Ramanathapuram was pending. The Soldiers' Clubs at Ootacamund, Krishnagiri, Kurnool, Kakinada and Vellore continued to work satisfactorily.

Rural Welfare

Rural water-supply.—Adequate water-supply to as many villages as possible is aimed at under this head. During the year under report, 197 (219) new wells were sunk, and 294 (230) new wells were under construction. Two hundred and thirty (185) old wells were repaired and rendered fit for use and 104 (67) wells were under repair. Thirty-three (41) other drinking water sources were repaired.

Village communications.—Under this scheme roads are laid connecting several villages to one another and also wherever possible to the main roads thus providing a net work of easy access to the distant as well as nearby villages. The scheme supplements the Post-War Road Development Programme. Two hundred and seventy-nine (184) miles of new roads were formed in addition to 82 (77) other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Two hundred and fifty-eight (157) roads were under construction. Roads to a length of 36 (41) miles were improved in addition to 78 (49) other roads for which linear measurements were not given. Thirty-seven miles and four furlongs (7 miles) of cart tracks, village rasthas and footpaths in addition to 64 (71) other items in respect of which linear measurements were not given were also formed. About 16 miles and 2 furlongs (9 miles) of cart tracks and village rasthas were repaired in addition to 42 other items. Eighty-five (104) road culverts were constructed. Forty-one (47) culverts were under construction. Seven (20) culverts were repaired and 4 were under

repair. Ninety-eight (80) road dams, dams across channels and foot-bridges were also constructed.

Education.—Considerable enthusiasm was created in the firkas for the spread of education. During the year under report 146 (89) elementary schools were opened and 199 (216) night schools and 367 (200) adult education centres started in addition to few basic schools. Forty-eight (50) elementary schools were converted into basic schools, 89 (80) school buildings were constructed and 25 (24) more were under construction. The number of reading rooms during the period was 76 (89) and 70 (96) reading rooms and libraries were improved. Two central libraries and 144 (169) branch libraries were opened. There were 44,915 books in the central libraries to the end of March 1952. To accommodate village libraries and reading rooms 46 (41) buildings were put up; 135 (85) radio sets were installed in addition to many private sets.

Medical aid and Public Health.—Adequate attention was paid to sanitation in the rural areas. The importance of clean living was stressed in the minds of the villagers by propaganda. Films on the subject were exhibited periodically. Health drives, meetings and conferences were conducted. The preventive and curative measures for the various common diseases were clearly explained to the villagers. The health staff worked in this respect in co-ordination with the Rural Welfare staff. Twenty-seven (15) dispensaries, maternity and child welfare centres were opened during the year. Eight hundred and twenty-seven (250) latrines of the Wardha type and 1,105 (304) latrines of other types were constructed. Twenty-seven (30) latrines of the Wardha type and 165 (77) latrines of other types were under construction. Eighty-nine (32) latrines of the Wardha type and 32 (39) latrines of other types were under repair. Thirty-two septic tanks 305 (132) dust-bins and 1,064 (551) cess-pools were also constructed. Ninety-three bathrooms were constructed. Drainage to a length of 5 miles 1 furlong and 97 yards (4 miles) were formed. Eighty-six first-aid centres were organized. Four thousand seven hundred and forty-two (4,431) insanitary pits were filled up. Seven hundred and eighty-five (865) Grama Seva Sanghams were formed.

Leprosy work.—In 1949, the Government appointed Sri T. J. Jagadisan as the Honorary Leprosy Prevention and Relief Organizer in the Rural Welfare Department. As regards Kadam-buliyur firka, orders on Sri Jagadisan's proposals were passed in 1948 and 2 leprosy clinics at Semmedu and Veeraperumanallur villages were established under this scheme. About 400 infective cases out of a total of 1,987 cases of leprosy registered at Veeraperumanallur centre and about 170 cases out of 357 registered at Semmedu were treated. At Kumbala, a separate building is being built up by local endeavour to house the leprosy clinic. Schemes relating to Kalasapakkam, Veerapandi-Chinnasalem, Tiruvallur and

Nagari firkas were either under investigation or under the consideration of the Government.

Agriculture.—Special attention was paid to increasing production of foodgrains and cotton by subsidizing the agricultural requirements and by offering various facilities to the farmer. Three thousand four hundred and ten acres of fallow and cultivable waste lands were reclaimed and brought under cultivation. Thirty-nine model agricultural farms were started. One thousand two-hundred and sixty-nine agricultural demonstration plots were started. Twenty-three thousand and thirty-eight manure and compost pits were dug. The cultivation of subsidiary foodgrains like sweet potato and tapioca was encouraged by distributing seed materials free of cost. A sum of Re. 1 was paid as subsidy for every ton of compost matter.

Irrigation and electricity.—High priority was given to the selected firkas in the matter of execution of repairs and improvements to irrigation sources. In the matter of electrical power to the villages priority was given to the villages in Rural Welfare areas.

Village Livestock Improvement.—The Village Livestock Improvement Scheme aims at provision of improved breeds of cattle. This scheme functioned in the four firkas of Alur, Sali-mangalam, Ongole and Palladam. Three breeding bulls respectively of the Hallikar, Umbacheri, Ongole and Kangayam breeds were stationed at each centre.

Co-operation.—During the year, 217 additional villages were brought within the co-operative fold either by organizing new societies or by including the villages in the area of operations of the existing societies. At the end of the year out of about 2,337 revenue villages in all the selected firkas, 2,103 villages were served by co-operative societies. One hundred and forty-three societies distribute controlled commodities other than foodgrains. One hundred and eighteen co-operative societies undertook the supply of agricultural implements to the ryots. Implements valued at Rs. 6.9 lakhs were purchased by them and sales effected up to November 1951 amounted to Rs. 6.7 lakhs. Godowns were constructed in 5 firkas.

Eight new multi-purpose societies were formed in Tirumangalam firka and four rural credit societies were converted into multi-purpose societies in Kumbala firka.

Housing.—The scheme for the housing of Harijans and Ambalagars families in the Sali-mangalam firka of Tanjore district which was sanctioned in 1950, was under execution. Out of 200 house-sites provided for in the scheme, 133 sites were allotted so far. An amount of Rs. 13,000 was so far spent on payment of subsidies to the colonists. The subsidies were paid in the form of building materials like doors, windows, rafters, etc., so as to enable

the colonists to complete the work in time. Four wells, one school building and two quarters for teachers were constructed in the colony. The construction of hospital-cum-chavadi was in progress.

The Government sanctioned the construction of a model Harijan colony consisting of six sheds in the Tirumangalam firka at a cost of Rs. 3,690. This colony would be constructed along side the caste Hindu quarters in such a way that there would be a fusion of Harijan and non-Harijan quarters.

Training—Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam at Gopannapalem (West Godavari district).—In the Vidyalayam at Gopannapalem, the 5th and 6th batches of Gramasevaks numbering 65 were given training during the year 1951 from 12th February to 11th May 1951 and from 15th August to 15th November 1951 respectively. A short training camp from 30th January to 16th February 1951 was conducted for village workers. A special training course for weavers was commenced from 27th May 1951 with a Special Instructor in charge to train workers in the weaving and khadi with a view to propagate khadi in the selected firkas. The Village industries Model Centre was opened at the Vidyalayam, on 12th February 1951. About 15 candidates were taking training in oil pressing, paper making, etc.

Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti (Madurai district).—In the Vidyalayam at Kallupatti, the training of the 34 Rural Welfare Officers in check-measurement and scrutiny was in progress. The second batch of 33 Grama Sevaks commenced their second course of training on 15th May 1951 and finished it on 15th August 1951. The 5th batch of 31 Grama Sevaks started their first course of training from 15th October 1951. Bhajana was conducted every Saturday. The Grama Sevaks did their daily campaign of village cleaning and helped to awaken the sense of cleanliness in the minds of the villagers. The training given to the first batch of 10 weavers came to a close on 15th January 1951. Training to a second batch of 20 weavers was started on 1st July 1951. Training to 30 artisans in various cottage industries such as oil pressing, bee-keeping, paper making, etc., was given for five months from 2nd October 1951.

The details of expenditure incurred on account of Rural Welfare programme for the year 1950-51 and 1951-52 are given below :—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
1950-51	19.66
1951-52 (up to and inclusive of December 1951).	11.96

From statistics compiled in respect of 22 out of 25 districts with a view to assess the extent of co-operation that came from the villagers, it is seen that against works estimated to cost Rs. 67,33,851, such as roads, wells, etc., the contributions made by villagers either in cash or in labour was about Rs. 33,42,000.

Government 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 Rs. 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 firkas 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 the following selected centres of the State :—

Avanashi (part of Coimbatore district).

Vellakoil (part of Coimbatore district).

Chinnasalem (parts of South Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts).

Payyanur (parts of Malabar and South Kanara districts).

Santhanuthalapedu (originally known as Guruvareddipalem) (part of Guntur district).

Erragondapalam (part of Kurnool district).

Kotauratla (parts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari district).

A new centre was opened during the year at Koilkuntla in the Kurnool district. The total number of registered spinners under the scheme on 31st December 1951 was 41,115 which shows an increase of over 7,600 spinners compared to the previous year. The number of looms also increased from 1,009 in December 1950 to 1,983 in December 1951.

The Extensive Khadi Scheme was introduced in nineteen firkas during the year 1949 and has been extended to 36 more firkas in the current year 1951. Under this scheme charkas were supplied to spinners at concessional rates equal to half the price. Spinners were also supplied with implements and cotton where necessary at cost price and facilities were provided to enable them to have their yarn woven into cloth.

During the period under review a total quantity of 1,425,623 yards of Khadi was produced. During the year 764,612 yards of Khadi were consumed within the centres and 782,652 yards sold outside the centres.

The total expenditure incurred during the period under review on the Intensive and Extensive parts of the scheme as a whole was Rs. 35,52,735, while the total receipts by the sale of cloth, implements and cotton were Rs. 26,29,100.

Women's Welfare

Three additional posts of Assistant Women's Welfare Officers were sanctioned by the Government. Eight branches were opened in the following villages :—

- 1 Srivilliputhur,
- 2 Bettathputhiangadu,
- 3 Podalakkur,
- 4 Pakkam,
- 5 Paithanthurai,
- 6 Asasavalli,
- 7 Mattanur, and
- 8 Korukonda,

Special branches for the benefit of the tribal folk were opened at Rampachodavaram and Araku colony in the early part of the year. Later, on the recommendation of the Special Development Officer, the Government sanctioned the opening of two more branches at Gummalakshmipuram and Lammasinghi. In the Agency branches the need for maternity and medical aid was very great and the newly appointed Maternity Assistants at Rampachodavaram, Gummalakshmipuram and Lammasinghi have good work on hand.

The Toda branch which was started at Ootacamund in May 1950 progressed very well. The Toda women have become very good in spinning and have also improved in their special stitching and embroidery work. They are keenly interested in knitting, needlecraft and games while one of their favourite pastime being bee-keeping. Arrangements are being made to introduce poultry farming and it is to be seen how far this will be successful.

Pre-basic classes continued to be popular. UNICEF milk powder and CARE food parcels were used for under-nourished children with good results.

Cottage industries and other crafts.—Hospital linen stitching is being continued wherever possible and the wages earned by members in this connexion amounted to Rs. 9,277 for the whole period. Bee-keeping was started on a small scale at Madurai while candle-making was undertaken by the members of the Nagari branch during the General Elections.

Training.—The third batch of 20 trainees underwent training in the Training Institute at Madras. Two of them dropped out and the rest after completion of their training in July 1951 were posted to different branches. The next batch of 18 organizers joined the Training Institute.

Service Home, Rayapuram.—On 31st March 1952, the strength of the Home was as follows :—

Deserted wives	55
Widows	45
Destitutes	27
Children in Balwadi Section	47

Since only 50 admissions could be made for the year, care was taken to see that only those who were very deserving and very needy were admitted. During the period under report 36 inmates were rehabilitated. Accommodation is not satisfactory as the present buildings are not at all adequate and the water problem is acute.

Service Home, Gandhigram.—The total strength of this Home is 40 students of whom 21 are in the first batch and 19 in the second batch. Education is imparted and all the students are being trained for E.S.I.C. Examination. Spinning is the main craft in the Home. The health of the inmates has been good.

Women's Welfare Journal.—The journal continues to be published in three editions as usual i.e., the General Edition in English and the Tamil and Telugu Editions with a Hindi supplement in all the editions.

The Annual Number published in January 1952 was well received. A sum of Rs. 2,460 was realised from subscriptions and sales of individual copies while Rs. 295 were realised from advertisements.

Famine relief.—Due to famine conditions prevalent in the Rayalaseema, the Prime Minister granted a sum of Rs. 50,000 for relief work for women, children and the disabled in the Rayalaseema. It was decided to utilize the amount through this Department by starting work centres. Three places in Cuddapah, three in Chittoor and two in Kurnool were chosen. The first work centre was opened at Rayachoti in Cuddapah district on 22nd March 1952.

Gifts both in kind and in cash were received and distributed at these centres. CARE food packets, multi-purpose vitamin tablets were also received by the kind courtesy of the U.S.A. and distributed to the poor and needy.

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